

SHILOH INDUSTRIES INC
Form 10-K
December 20, 2007
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2007

Commission file no. 0-21964

Shiloh Industries, Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	51-0347683 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
Suite 202, 103 Foulk Road, Wilmington, Delaware 19803	
(Address of principal executive offices - zip code)	
(302) 656-1950	
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)	

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

Common Stock, Par Value \$0.01 Per Share

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

None

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2). Yes No

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

Aggregate market value of Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of April 30, 2007, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, at a closing price of \$10.38 per share as reported by the Nasdaq Global Market, was approximately \$52,622,573. Shares of Common Stock beneficially held by each executive officer and director and their respective spouses have been excluded since such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

Number of shares of Common Stock outstanding as of December 14, 2007 was 16,354,699.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Parts of the following document are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K: the Proxy Statement for the registrant's 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the Proxy Statement).

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ON FORM 10-K

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SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.

PART I

**Item 1. Business
General**

Shiloh Industries, Inc. is a Delaware corporation organized in 1993. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to the Company or Shiloh refer to Shiloh Industries, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. The Company's principal executive offices are located at Suite 202, 103 Foulk Road, Wilmington, Delaware 19803 and its telephone number is (302) 656-1950. The Company's website is located at <http://www.shiloh.com>. On its website, you can obtain a copy of the annual reports 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 of 1934, as amended, as soon as reasonably practicable after the Company files such material electronically with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. A copy of these filings is available to all interested parties upon written request to Stephen E. Graham, at the Company's corporate offices.

The Company files annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may read and copy any document the Company files with the Securities and Exchange Commission at its Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20549. You may obtain information about the operation of the SEC's Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC (<http://www.sec.gov>).

Shiloh is a full service manufacturer of first operation blanks, engineered welded blanks, complex stampings and modular assemblies for the automotive, heavy truck and other industrial markets. In addition, Shiloh is a designer and engineer of precision tools and dies and welding and assembly equipment for use in its blanking, welded blank and stamping operations and for sale to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), Tier I automotive suppliers and other industrial customers. The Company's blanks, which are engineered two dimensional shapes cut from flat-rolled steel, are principally sold to automotive and truck OEMs and are used for exterior steel components, such as fenders, hoods and doors. These blanks include first operation exposed and unexposed blanks and more advanced engineered welded blanks. Engineered welded blanks generally consist of two or more sheets of steel of the same or different material grade, thickness or coating that are welded together utilizing both mash seam resistance and laser welding.

The Company's complex stampings and modular assemblies include components used in the structural and powertrain systems of a vehicle. Structural systems include body-in-white applications and structural underbody modules. Powertrain systems consist of deep draw components, such as oil pans and transmission pans. Additionally, the Company provides a variety of intermediate steel processing services, such as oiling, leveling, cutting-to-length, slitting, edge trimming of hot and cold-rolled steel coils and inventory control services for automotive and steel industry customers. The Company has fifteen wholly owned subsidiaries at locations in Ohio, Michigan, Georgia, Tennessee and Mexico.

The Company conducts its business and reports its information as one operating segment.

History

The Company's origins date back to 1950 when its predecessor, Shiloh Tool & Die Mfg. Company, began to design and manufacture precision tools and dies. As an outgrowth of its precision tool and die expertise, Shiloh Tool & Die Mfg. Company expanded into blanking and stamping operations in the early 1960s. In April 1993, Shiloh Industries, Inc. was organized as a Delaware corporation to serve as a holding company for its operating subsidiaries and, in July 1993, completed an initial public offering of its common stock, par value \$0.01 per share (Common Stock).

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In November 1999, the Company acquired the automotive division of MTD Products Inc (MTD Automotive). MTD Holdings Inc (the parent of MTD Products Inc) is a significant stockholder of the Company.

Products and Manufacturing Processes

Revenues derived from the Company's products were as follows:

	Years Ended October 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
	(dollars in thousands)		
Complex stampings and modular assemblies	\$ 209,202	\$ 222,947	\$ 219,011
Engineered welded blanks	238,938	229,450	247,642
Blanking	90,202	111,134	119,574
Tools, dies, steel processing, scrap, and other	52,072	56,844	48,352
Total	\$ 590,414	\$ 620,375	\$ 634,579

The Company's complex stamping operations produce engineered stampings and modular assemblies. Stamping is a process in which steel is passed through dies in a stamping press in order to form the steel into three-dimensional parts. The Company produces complex stamped parts using precision single stage, progressive, deep draw and transfer dies, which the Company either designs and manufactures or sources from third parties. Some stamping operations also provide value-added processes such as welding, assembly and painting capabilities. The Company's complex stampings and assemblies are principally used as components for body-in-white, powertrain, seat frames and other structural body components for automobiles.

The Company produces engineered welded blanks utilizing both the mash seam resistance and laser weld processes. The engineered welded blanks that are produced generally consist of two or more sheets of steel of the same or different material grade, thickness or coating welded together into a single flat panel. The primary distinctions between mash seam resistance and laser welding are weld bead appearance and cost.

The Company produces steel blanks in its blanking operations. Blanking is a process in which flat-rolled steel is cut into precise two-dimensional shapes by passing steel through a press, employing a blanking die. These blanks, which are used principally by manufacturers in the automobile, heavy truck, and lawn and garden industries, are used by the Company's automotive and heavy truck customers for automobile exterior and structural components, including fenders, hoods, doors and side panels, and heavy truck wheel rims and brake components and by the Company's lawn and garden customers for lawn mower decks.

The Company also designs, engineers and produces precision tools and dies, and weld and secondary assembly equipment. To support the manufacturing process, the Company supplies or sources from third parties the tools and dies used in the blanking and stamping operations and the welding and secondary assembly equipment used to manufacture modular systems. Advanced technology is maintained to create products and processes that fulfill customers' advanced product requirements. The Company has computerized most of the design and engineering portions of the tool and die production process to reduce production time and cost.

To a lesser extent, the Company provides the service of steel processing and processes flat-rolled steel principally for primary steel producers and manufacturers that require processed steel for end-product manufacturing purposes. The Company also processes flat-rolled steel for internal blanking and stamping operations. The Company either purchases hot-rolled, cold-rolled or coated steel from primary steel producers located throughout the Midwest or receives the steel on a toll-processing basis and does not acquire ownership of it. Cold-rolled and hot-rolled steel often go through additional processing operations to meet the requirements of end-product manufacturers. The Company's additional processing operations include slitting, cutting-to-length, edge trimming, roller leveling and quality inspecting of flat-rolled steel.

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Slitting is the cutting of coiled steel to precise widths. Cutting-to-length produces steel cut to specified lengths ranging from 12 inches to 168 inches. Edge trimming removes a specified portion of the outside edges of the coiled steel to produce a uniform width. Roller leveling flattens the steel by applying pressure across the width of the steel to make the steel suitable for blanking and stamping. To achieve high quality and productivity and to be responsive to customers' just-in-time supply requirements, most of the Company's steel processing operations are computerized and have combined several complementary processing lines, such as slitting and cutting-to-length at single facilities. In addition to cleaning, leveling and cutting steel, the Company inspects steel to detect mill production flaws and utilizes computers to provide both visual displays and documented records of the thickness maintained throughout the entire coil of steel. The Company also performs inventory control services for some customers.

International Operation

The Company's international operation, which is located in Mexico, is subject to various risks that are more likely to affect this operation than the Company's domestic operations. These include, among other things, exchange controls and currency restrictions, currency fluctuations, changes in local economic conditions, unsettled political conditions and foreign government-sponsored boycotts of the Company's products or services for noncommercial reasons. The identifiable assets associated with the Company's international operation are located where the Company believes the risks to be minimal.

Customers

The Company produces blanked and stamped parts and processed flat-rolled steel for a variety of industrial customers. The Company supplies steel blanks, stampings and modular assemblies primarily to North American automotive manufacturers and stampings to Tier I automotive suppliers. The Company also supplies blanks and stampings to manufacturers in the lawn and garden and heavy duty truck and trailer industries. Finally, the Company processes flat-rolled steel for a number of primary steel producers.

The Company's largest customer is General Motors Corporation (General Motors). The Company has been working with General Motors for more than 20 years and operates a vendor-managed program to supply blanks, which program includes on-site support staff, electronic data interchange, logistics support, a just-in-time delivery system and, over the past five years, supplying engineered welded blanks. As a result of the acquisition of MTD Automotive in November 1999, Ford Motor Company (Ford) became another significant customer. The Company supplies Ford with blanks, deep draw stampings and modular assemblies. The Company also does business with Chrysler LLC (Chrysler), and sales to Chrysler grew to exceed 10% of consolidated revenues in fiscal 2004. The Company supplies Chrysler with engineered welded blanks, blanks, and deep draw stampings.

In fiscal 2007, General Motors accounted for approximately 40.4% of the Company's revenues. No other individual customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's revenues in fiscal 2007.

Sales and Marketing

The Company operates a sales and technical center in Canton, Michigan, which center is in close proximity to certain of its automotive customers. The sales and marketing organization is structured to efficiently service all of the Company's key customers and directly market the Company's automotive and steel processing products and services. The sales force is organized to enable the Company to target sales and marketing efforts at three distinct types of customers, which include OEM customers, Tier I suppliers and steel consumers and producers.

The Company's engineering staff at the Canton location provides total program management, technical assistance and advanced product development support to customers during the product development stage of new vehicle design.

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Operations and Engineering

The Company operates ten manufacturing facilities in the United States and one manufacturing facility in Mexico, along with two technical centers in Canton, Michigan and Valley City, Ohio that coordinate advanced product and process development and applications with its customers and its manufacturing facilities. The Company's manufacturing facilities and technical centers are strategically located close to its customers' engineering organizations and fabricating-assembly plants. Each facility of the Company is focused on meeting the business strategy of the Company by optimizing its performance in quality, cost and delivery.

Raw Materials

The basic materials required for the Company's operations are hot-rolled, cold-rolled and coated steel. The Company obtains steel from a number of primary steel producers and steel service centers. The majority of the steel is purchased through customers' steel buying programs. Under these programs, the Company purchases steel at the steel price that its customers negotiated with the steel suppliers. Although the Company takes ownership of the steel, the customers are responsible for all steel price fluctuations. Most of the steel owned by the Company is purchased domestically. A portion of the steel processing products and services is provided to customers on a toll processing basis. Under these arrangements, the Company charges a specified fee for operations performed without acquiring ownership of the steel and being burdened with the attendant costs of ownership and risk of loss. Through centralized purchasing, the Company attempts to purchase raw materials at the lowest competitive prices for the quantity purchased. The amount of steel available for processing is a function of the production levels of primary steel producers.

Competition

Competition for sales of steel blanks and stampings is intense, coming from numerous companies, including independent domestic and international suppliers, and from internal divisions of General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, as well as independent domestic and international Tier I and Tier II suppliers, some of which have blanking facilities. Competition for sales of automotive stamping and assemblies is also intense. Primary competitors in North America for the engineered stamping and assemblies business are Narmco Group, Midwest Stamping and Manufacturing Company, Ogihara America Corporation, Gestamp North America Inc. and Midway Products Group. The significant areas of competition with these companies are price, product quality, delivery and engineering capabilities. Competitors for engineered welded blanks include Noble International, Ltd., TWB Co., LLC, Powerlaser Ltd., Procoil Corp. and L&W Engineering. The significant areas of competition with these companies are product quality, price, delivery, location and engineering capabilities.

Employees

As of November 30, 2007, the Company had approximately 1,770 employees. An aggregate of approximately 270 employees at three of the Company's subsidiaries are covered by three collective bargaining agreements that are due to expire in August 2008, June 2011 and November 2012.

Backlog

A significant portion of the Company's business pertains to automobile platforms for various model years. Orders against these platforms are subject to releases by the customer and are not considered technically firm. Backlog, therefore, is not a meaningful indicator of future performance.

Seasonality

The Company typically experiences decreased revenue and operating income during its first fiscal quarter of each year, usually resulting from generally lower overall automobile production during November and December. The Company's revenues and operating income in its third fiscal quarter can also be affected by the typically lower automobile production activities in July due to manufacturers' plant shutdowns and new model changeovers of production lines.

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Environmental Matters

The Company is subject to environmental laws and regulations concerning emissions to the air, discharges to waterways and generation, handling, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of waste and hazardous materials.

The Company is also subject to laws and regulations that can require the remediation of contamination that exists at current or former facilities. In addition, the Company is subject to other federal and state laws and regulations regarding health and safety matters. Each of the Company's production facilities has permits and licenses allowing and regulating air emissions and water discharges. While the Company believes that at the present time its production facilities are in substantial compliance with environmental laws and regulations, these laws and regulations are constantly evolving and it is impossible to predict whether compliance with these laws and regulations may have a material adverse effect on the Company in the future.

MTD Automotive, at its facilities in Parma and Valley City, Ohio, has engaged in industrial manufacturing operations since 1946 and 1968, respectively, during which time various hazardous substances have been handled at each facility. As a consequence of these historic operations, the potential for liability relating to contamination of soil and groundwater may exist at the Parma facility, which the Company leases from MTD Products Inc, and the Valley City facility, which the Company owns. Although the Company could be liable for cleanup costs at these facilities, MTD Products Inc, a subsidiary of MTD Holdings Inc, is contractually obligated to indemnify the Company against any such costs arising as a result of operations prior to the Company's acquisition of the MTD Automotive business.

ISO 14001 is a voluntary international standard issued in September 1996 by the International Organization for Standardization. ISO 14001 identifies the elements of an Environmental Management System (EMS) necessary for an organization to effectively manage its impact on the environment. The ultimate objective of the standard is to integrate the EMS with overall business management processes and systems so that environmental considerations are a routine part of business decisions. As of October 31, 2003, all of the Company's facilities were ISO 14001 certified. The Company has completed the certification process at each of its ten manufacturing facilities for the latest and highest international quality standard for the automotive industry, ISO/TS 16949:2002. The Company believes this certification will be a market requirement for doing business in the future in the automotive industry.

Segment and Geographic Information

The Company conducts its business and reports its information as one operating segment Automotive Products. The Chief Executive Officer of the Company has been identified as the chief operating decision maker because he has final authority over performance assessment and resource allocation decisions. In determining that one operating segment is appropriate, the Company considered the nature of the business activities, the existence of managers responsible for the operating activities and information presented to the Board of Directors for its consideration and advice. Furthermore, the Company is a full service manufacturer of first operation blanks, engineered welded blanks, complex stampings and modular assemblies predominately for the automotive and heavy truck markets. Customers and suppliers are substantially the same among operations, and all processes entail the acquisition of steel and the processing of the steel for use in the automotive industry.

Revenues from the Company's foreign subsidiary in Mexico were \$10.8 million, \$19.3 million and \$37.9 million and for fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. These revenues represent 2% of total revenues for fiscal 2007, 3% of total revenue for fiscal year 2006 and 6% of total revenue for fiscal year 2005. Long-lived assets consist primarily of net property, plant and equipment. Long-lived assets of the Company's foreign subsidiary totaled \$17.4 million, \$18.7 million and \$19.1 million at October 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The consolidated long-lived assets of the Company totaled \$200.9 million, \$223.8 million and \$244.6 million at October 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investors should carefully consider the risks described below. In addition, the risks described below are not the only ones facing the Company. Only the risks that the Company considers to be the most material have been described. However, there may be additional risks that are viewed by the Company as not material at the present time or that are not presently known. Conditions could change in the future, or new information may come to the Company's attention that could impact the assessment of these risks.

If any of the events described below were to occur, the Company's business, prospects, financial condition and/or results of operations could be materially adversely affected. Items below are described as items that could potentially have a material adverse effect on the Company meaning that it could or will have one or more of these effects. In any such case, the price of the Company's common stock could decline, and an investor could lose all or part of their investment in the Company.

Because a significant portion of the Company's sales is to the automotive industry, a decrease in the demand in this industry or the loss of any major customers in this industry could adversely affect the Company's financial health.

Demand for the Company's products is affected by, among other things, the relative strength or weakness of the automotive industry. The automotive industry is highly cyclical and may be adversely affected by international competition. In addition, the automotive industry is significantly unionized and subject to work slowdowns and stoppages resulting from labor disputes. In fiscal 2007, General Motors accounted for approximately 40.4% of the Company's revenues and overall automotive industry sales were 80.9%. The loss of a portion of business to any major customers could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, cash flow and results of operations. The Company cannot offer assurance that it will maintain or improve relationships in the industry or that it will continue to supply customers at current levels.

The automotive market that the Company serves is highly competitive, which could limit the volume of products that the Company sells and reduce operating margins.

The Company's products are sold in the highly competitive automotive market. The Company believes that the principal points of competition in this market are product quality and price, design and engineering capabilities, product development, conformity to customer specifications, reliability and timeliness of delivery, customer service and effectiveness of distribution. Maintaining and improving competitive position will require continued investment by the Company in manufacturing, engineering, quality standards, marketing, customer service and support of our distribution networks. The Company may have insufficient resources in the future to continue to make such investments and, even if such investments are made, the Company may not be able to maintain or improve its competitive position. The Company also faces the risk of lower-cost foreign manufacturers competing in the markets for its products and the Company may be driven as a consequence of this competition to increase foreign investment. Making foreign investments can be highly complicated and the Company may not always realize the advantages that are anticipated from any such investments. Competitive pressure may limit the volume of products that the Company sells and reduce operating margins.

The Company may encounter difficulty in expanding the business through targeted acquisitions.

The Company may pursue targeted acquisition opportunities that it believes would complement its business. Assurances cannot be offered that the Company will be successful in consummating any acquisitions. Any targeted acquisitions will be accompanied by the risks commonly encountered in acquisitions of businesses. The Company may not successfully overcome these risks or any other problems encountered in connection with any acquisitions, including the possible inability to integrate an acquired business' operations, information technologies, services and products into the Company's business, diversion of management's attention, the assumption of unknown liabilities, increases in indebtedness, the failure to achieve the strategic objectives of those acquisitions and other unanticipated problems, some or all of which could materially and adversely affect the Company. The process of integrating operations could cause an interruption of, or loss of momentum in,

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business activities. Any delays or difficulties encountered in connection with any acquisition and the integration of operations could have a material adverse effect on results of operations, financial condition or prospects of the Company's business.

Operating problems in the Company's business may materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

The occurrence of material operating problems at the Company's facilities may have a material adverse effect on operations as a whole, both during and after the period of operational difficulties. The Company is subject to the usual hazards associated with manufacturing and the related storage and transportation of raw materials, products and waste, including explosions, fires, leaks, discharges, inclement weather, natural disasters, mechanical failure, unscheduled downtime and transportation interruption or calamities.

The Company depends on the services of key individuals and relationships, the loss of which would cause material harm.

The Company's success will depend, in part, on the efforts of senior management, including the Chief Executive Officer. The Company's future success will also depend on, among other factors, the ability to attract and retain other qualified personnel. The loss of the services of any key employees or the failure to attract or retain employees could have a material adverse effect.

Restrictions in the Company's credit facility limit the ability to take certain actions and breaches thereof could impair liquidity.

The Company's credit facility requires compliance with financial covenants relating to, among other things, interest coverage, fixed charges (which includes capital expenditures and capital distributions) and leverage. The Company may not be able to satisfy these covenants in the future or be able to pursue strategies within the constraints of these covenants. Substantially all of the Company's assets and the assets of domestic subsidiaries are pledged as collateral pursuant to the terms of the credit facility. A breach of a covenant contained in the debt instruments could result in an event of default under one or more debt instruments, accounts receivable facility and lease financing arrangements. Such breaches would permit the lenders under the credit facility to declare all amounts borrowed thereunder to be due and payable, and the commitments of such lenders to make further extensions of credit could be terminated. Each of these circumstances could materially and adversely impair the Company's liquidity.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

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The Company is a Delaware holding company that has fifteen wholly owned subsidiaries located in Ohio, Michigan, Georgia, Tennessee and Mexico. The Company believes substantially all of its property and equipment is in good condition and that it has sufficient capacity to meet its current operational needs. The Company's facilities, all of which are owned (except for its Parma, Ohio manufacturing facility and its Troy, Michigan technical center), are as follows:

Subsidiary	Facility		Square	Year	Description of Use
	Name	Location	Footage	Occupied	
Shiloh Corporation	Mansfield Blanking	Mansfield, Ohio	295,000	1955	Blanking/Tool and Die Production
Medina Blanking, Inc.	Medina Blanking	Valley City, Ohio	255,000	1986	Blanking/Engineered Welded Blanks/Engineering and Development
Medina Blanking, Inc.	Ohio Welded Blank	Valley City, Ohio	254,000	2000	Engineered Welded Blanks
VCS Properties, LLC		Valley City, Ohio	260,000	1977	Real Estate Leasing
Liverpool Coil Processing, Incorporated	LCPI	Valley City, Ohio	244,000	1990	Other Steel Processing/ Administration
Shiloh Automotive, Inc.	Liverpool Manufacturing	Valley City, Ohio	250,000	1999	Complex Stamping and Modular Assembly
Shiloh Automotive, Inc.	Cleveland Manufacturing	Parma, Ohio	342,000(1)	1999	Complex Stamping and Modular Assembly/ Administration
Sectional Stamping, Inc.	Wellington Stamping	Wellington, Ohio	235,000	1987	Complex Stamping and Modular Assembly
Greenfield Die & Manufacturing Corp.	Canton Manufacturing	Canton, Michigan	170,000	1996	Engineered Welded Blanks/Complex Stamping and Modular Assembly/ Sales and Marketing/ Engineering and Development
Greenfield Die & Manufacturing Corp.	Troy Technical Center	Troy, Michigan	1,900(2)	2005	Sales and Marketing/ Engineering and Development
Jefferson Blanking Inc.	Jefferson Blanking	Pendergrass, Georgia	185,500	1998	Blanking/Engineered Welded Blanks
Shiloh Industries, Inc., Dickson Manufacturing Division	Dickson Manufacturing	Dickson, Tennessee	242,000	2000	Complex Stamping and Modular Assembly
Shiloh de Mexico S. A. de C.V.	Saltillo Welded Blank	Saltillo, Mexico	153,000	2000	Engineered Welded Blanks/Complex Stamping and Modular Assembly

(1) The Parma facility, which is leased to the Company by MTD Products Inc, has been closed.

(2) The Troy Technical Center is leased to the Company.

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Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in various lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of business. In management's opinion, the outcome of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matter was submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following information is furnished pursuant to Instruction 3 to Item 401(b) of Regulation S-K.

Curtis E. Moll, Chairman of the Board. Mr. Moll became Chairman of the Board of the Company in April 1999, and he has served as a Director of the Company since its formation in April 1993. Since 1980, Mr. Moll has served as the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of MTD Holdings Inc (formerly MTD Products Inc), a privately held manufacturer of outdoor equipment. Mr. Moll also serves as a director of Sherwin Williams Company and AGCO Corporation. Mr. Moll is 68 years old.

Theodore K. Zampetis, President and Chief Executive Officer. In January 2002, Mr. Zampetis became the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. He has served as a director of the Company since 1993. Mr. Zampetis is 62 years old.

Stephen E. Graham, Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Graham was named Chief Financial Officer in October 2001. Mr. Graham is 50 years old.

James F. Keys, Senior Vice President of Advanced Technology/Sales and Marketing. Mr. Keys was named Senior Vice President of Advanced Technology/Sales and Marketing in May 2002. Mr. Keys is 54 years old.

Anthony M. Parente, Vice President, Manufacturing Operations. Mr. Parente was named Vice President of Manufacturing Operations in October 2006. He started his career at MTD Automotive as an electrical apprentice in 1979 and joined the Company through its acquisition of MTD Automotive in 1999. He progressed effectively through different technical assignments. He was appointed Plant Manager of the Ohio Welded Blank Plant in 2001, and was promoted to the position of Group General Manager three years later. Mr. Parente is 46 years old.

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The Company's Common Stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol SHLO. On December 14, 2007, the closing price for the Company's Common Stock was \$9.40 per share.

The Company's Common Stock commenced trading on the Nasdaq National Market on June 29, 1993. The table below sets forth the high and low bid prices for the Company's Common Stock for its four quarters in each of 2007 and 2006.

Quarter	2007		2006	
	High	Low	High	Low
1st	\$ 19.26	\$ 13.08	\$ 15.25	\$ 12.34
2nd	\$ 14.77	\$ 8.62	\$ 20.27	\$ 14.12
3rd	\$ 14.93	\$ 8.64	\$ 20.95	\$ 14.59
4th	\$ 12.68	\$ 9.51	\$ 17.13	\$ 13.06

As of the close of business on December 14, 2007, there were 103 stockholders of record for the Company's Common Stock. The Company believes that the actual number of stockholders of the Company's Common Stock exceeds 400. The Company did not repurchase any of the Company's equity securities during fiscal 2007.

On December 20, 2006 the Board of Directors of the Company declared a special dividend in the amount of \$2.50 per share payable on January 19, 2007 to the shareholders of record as of January 5, 2007. Prior to this special dividend, the Company had not declared or paid any cash dividends on its Common Stock since its incorporation in April 1993. After payment of the special dividend the Company intends to retain earnings and does not anticipate paying Common Stock dividends in the foreseeable future.

Please see Item 12, Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters for securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans.

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The following table sets forth selected consolidated financial data of the Company. The data for each of the five years in the period ended October 31, 2007 are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company. The data presented below should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

(Amounts in thousands, except per share)	Years Ended October 31,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:					
Revenues	\$ 590,414	\$ 620,375	\$ 634,579	\$ 638,501	\$ 584,298
Operating income	\$ 24,129	\$ 15,891	\$ 42,673	\$ 39,664	\$ 21,345
Income before cumulative effect of accounting change	\$ 9,550	\$ 7,118	\$ 26,752	\$ 18,759	\$ 5,576
Cumulative effect of accounting change					(1,963)
Net income	\$ 9,550	\$ 7,118	\$ 26,752	\$ 18,759	\$ 3,613
EARNINGS PER SHARE:					
Basic earnings per share:					
Net income before cumulative effect of accounting change	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.44	\$ 1.69	\$ 1.18	\$ 0.35
Cumulative effect of accounting change					(0.13)
Net income	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.44	\$ 1.69	\$ 1.18	\$ 0.22
Basic weighted average number of common shares	16,348	16,078	15,915	15,646	15,246
Diluted earnings per share:					
Net income before cumulative effect of accounting change	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.43	\$ 1.64	\$ 1.15	\$ 0.35
Cumulative effect of accounting change					(0.13)
Net income	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.43	\$ 1.64	\$ 1.15	\$ 0.22
Diluted weighted average number of common shares	16,481	16,429	16,421	16,156	15,482
OTHER DATA:					
Capital expenditures	\$ 9,262	\$ 19,361	\$ 22,394	\$ 13,945	\$ 22,123
Depreciation, amortization and asset impairment charges	32,010	37,503	35,119	33,137	29,590
BALANCE SHEET DATA (as of period end):					
Working capital (deficit)	\$ 21,015	\$ 35,019	\$ 26,392	\$ 1,448	\$ (13,657)
Total assets	341,110	383,035	394,793	399,181	389,205
Total long-term debt	64,563	72,179	92,384	100,329	137,838
Other long-term obligations	22,044	24,651	28,282	30,803	14,999
Stockholders' equity	135,263	162,016	150,334	129,561	111,155

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Sustainable Business Model

The following narrative, which includes, among other things, a description of the results of operations of the Company for fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2006 compared to fiscal 2005, reports significant variations and improvements in the Company's results since 2002 and prior, except for several unusual events in fiscal 2006 related to asset impairment, restructuring, and resolution of several contingencies. These results are the outcome of instituting a new sustainable business model for the Company built upon the concepts of process characterization and process optimization throughout the organization. Process characterization is based on self-analysis of the business processes of the Company by the process owners, who are the people in the organization responsible for the success or failure of that process. Process optimization represents the response to seeking a way to perform a business process in a more productive or efficient manner. Logically applying these steps requires establishing priorities in order that the most serious and rewarding issues are addressed sooner rather than later. Examples of the application of the concepts of process characterization and process optimization include identifying and overcoming causes of equipment downtime, reducing die changeover time, coil yield analysis, and obstacles to the accurate transmission of electronic data interchange.

The objective of instituting these concepts was to stabilize the Company and to achieve quality and productivity improvements in all processes of the Company's business, including plant operations and administrative functions. Since inception of the new business model in mid-year of fiscal 2002, the Company has been exiting unprofitable and non-strategic businesses and products and has achieved manufacturing cost reductions, launched new products, improved gross margins and reduced administrative costs. These efforts have led to improved working capital management and reduced cash requirements as well as contributed to positive cash generation and debt reduction.

During fiscal 2003, once stabilized, the Company began the process of renewal, capitalizing on its key capabilities. This phase continued throughout 2004. Fiscal 2005 began with the renewal phase continuing and leading to an emphasis on profitable growth during 2005 and beyond. The application of the Company's sustainable business model continued to be the focus of the Company's management for fiscal 2007. As noted below under "Forward-Looking Statements," the future success of the Company depends upon, among other factors, continuing to successfully institute this strategic initiative.

General

The Company is a supplier of numerous parts to both automobile OEMs and, as a Tier II supplier, to Tier I automotive part manufacturers who in turn supply OEMs. The parts that the Company produces supply many models of vehicles manufactured by nearly all vehicle manufacturers that produce vehicles in North America. As a result, the Company's revenues are very dependent upon the North American production of automobiles and light trucks, particularly traditional domestic manufacturers, such as General Motors, Chrysler and Ford. According to industry statistics, traditional domestic manufacturer production for fiscal 2007 declined by 5.9% and total North American car and light truck production for fiscal 2007 declined 2.1% from the production of fiscal 2006.

Another significant factor affecting the Company's revenues is the Company's ability to successfully bid on the production and supply of parts for models that will be newly introduced to the market by the Company's customers. These new model introductions typically go through a start of production phase with build levels that are higher than normal because the consumer supply network is filled to ensure adequate supply to the market, resulting in an increase in the Company's revenues at the beginning of the cycle.

Plant utilization levels are very important to profitability because of the capital-intensive nature of these operations. At October 31, 2007, the Company's facilities were operating at approximately 52.5% capacity. The

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Company defines capacity as 20 working hours per day and five days per week. Utilization of capacity is dependent upon the releases against customer purchase orders that are used to establish production schedules and manpower and equipment requirements for each month and quarterly period of the fiscal year.

The majority of the Company's stamping and engineered welded blank operations purchase steel through the customers' steel programs. Under these programs, the Company pays the steel suppliers and passes on to the customers the steel price the customers negotiated with the steel suppliers. Although the Company takes ownership of the steel, the customers are responsible for all steel price fluctuations. The Company also purchases steel directly from domestic primary steel producers and steel service centers. Domestic steel pricing has generally been increasing recently for several reasons, including consolidation of supply, capacity restraints, higher raw material costs and the fluctuations of the U.S. dollar in relation to foreign currencies. Finally, the Company blanks and processes steel for some of its customers on a toll processing basis. Under these arrangements, the Company charges a tolling fee for the operations that it performs without acquiring ownership of the steel and being burdened with the attendant costs of ownership and risk of loss. Toll processing operations result in lower revenues but higher gross margins than operations where the Company takes ownership of the steel. Revenues from operations involving directly owned steel include a component of raw material cost whereas toll processing revenues do not.

Changes in the price of scrap steel can have a significant effect on the Company's results of operations because substantially all of its operations generate engineered scrap steel. Engineered scrap steel is a planned by-product of the Company's processing operations, and proceeds from the disposition of scrap steel contribute to gross margin by offsetting the increases in the cost of steel and the attendant costs of quality and availability. Changes in the price of steel impact the Company's results of operations because raw material costs are by far the largest component of cost of sales in processing directly owned steel. The Company actively manages its exposure to changes in the price of steel, and, in most instances, passes along the rising price of steel to its customers.

Critical Accounting Policies

Preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. The Company believes its estimates and assumptions are reasonable; however, actual results and the timing of the recognition of such amounts could differ from those estimates. The Company has identified the items that follow as critical accounting policies and estimates utilized by management in the preparation of the Company's financial statements. These estimates were selected because of inherent imprecision that may result from applying judgment to the estimation process. The expenses and accrued liabilities or allowances related to these policies are initially based on the Company's best estimates at the time they are recorded. Adjustments are charged or credited to income and the related balance sheet account when actual experience differs from the expected experience underlying the estimates. The Company makes frequent comparisons of actual experience and expected experience in order to mitigate the likelihood that material adjustments will be required.

Revenue Recognition. In accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, the Company recognizes revenue when there is evidence of a sales agreement, the delivery of goods has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectibility of revenue is reasonably assured. The Company records revenues upon shipment of product to customers and transfer of title under standard commercial terms. Price adjustments are recognized in the period when management believes that such amounts become probable, based on management's estimates.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. The Company evaluates the collectibility of accounts receivable based on several factors. In circumstances where the Company is aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations, a specific allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded against amounts due to reduce the

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net recognized receivable to the amount the Company reasonably believes will be collected. Additionally, the allowance for doubtful accounts is estimated based on historical experience of write-offs and the current financial condition of customers. The financial condition of the Company's customers is dependent on, among other things, the general economic environment, which may substantially change, thereby affecting the recoverability of amounts due to the Company from its customers.

Inventory Reserves. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out basis. Where appropriate, standard cost systems are used to determine cost and the standards are adjusted as necessary to ensure they approximate actual costs. Estimates of lower of cost or market value of inventory are based upon current economic conditions, historical sales quantities and patterns, and in some cases, the specific risk of loss on specifically identified inventories.

The Company values inventories on a regular basis to identify inventories on hand that may be obsolete or in excess of current future projected market demand. For inventory deemed to be obsolete, the Company provides a reserve for the full value of the inventory, net of estimated realizable value. Inventory that is in excess of current and projected use is reduced by an allowance to a level that approximates future demand. Additional inventory reserves may be required if actual market conditions differ from management's expectations.

Deferred Tax Assets. Deferred taxes are recognized at currently enacted tax rates for temporary differences between the financial reporting and income tax bases of assets and liabilities and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, the Company established a valuation allowance to record its deferred tax assets at an amount that is more likely than not to be realized. While future projections for taxable income and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies have been considered in assessing the need for the valuation allowance, in the event the Company were to determine that it would be able to realize its deferred tax assets in the future in excess of their recorded amount, an adjustment to the deferred tax assets would increase income in the period such determination was made. Likewise, should the Company determine that it would not be able to realize all or part of its net deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment to the deferred tax assets would be charged to income in the period such determination was made.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets. The Company's long-lived assets primarily include property, plant and equipment. If an indicator of impairment exists for certain groups of property, plant and equipment, the Company will compare the forecasted undiscounted cash flows attributable to the assets to their carrying value. If the carrying values exceed the undiscounted cash flows, the Company then determines the fair values of the assets. If the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the assets, then an impairment charge is recognized for the difference.

The Company cannot predict the occurrence of future impairment-triggering events. Such events may include, but are not limited to, significant industry or economic trends and strategic decisions made in response to changes in the economic and competitive conditions impacting the Company's business. The Company has committed to cease operation of the Cleveland Stamping facility. As a result, the Company recorded an impairment charge related to the long-lived assets of the Company's Cleveland Stamping facility. See Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements for a discussion of impairment charges recorded in fiscal 2007 and 2006.

Group Insurance and Workers' Compensation Accruals. The Company is self-insured for group insurance and workers' compensation and reviews these accruals on a monthly basis to adjust the balances as determined necessary. The Company reviews claims data and lag analysis as the primary indicators of the accruals. Additionally, the Company reviews specific large insurance claims to determine whether there is a need for additional accrual on a case-by-case basis. Changes in the claim lag periods and the specific occurrences could materially impact the required accrual balance period-to-period.

Pension and Other Post-retirement Costs and Liabilities. The Company has recorded significant pension and other post-retirement benefit liabilities that are developed from actuarial valuations. The determination of the Company's pension liabilities requires key assumptions regarding discount rates used to determine the present

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value of future benefit payments and the expected return on plan assets. The discount rate is also significant to the development of other post-retirement liabilities. The Company determines these assumptions in consultation with, and after input from, its actuaries.

The discount rate reflects the estimated rate at which the pension and other post-retirement liabilities could be settled at the end of the year. When determining the discount rate, the Company considers the most recent available interest rates on Moody's Aa Corporate bonds with maturities of at least twenty years as of year-end. Based upon this analysis, the Company increased the discount rate used to measure its pension and post-retirement liabilities to 6.00% at October 31, 2007 from 5.77% at October 31, 2006. A change of 25 basis points in the discount rate would increase or decrease expense on an annual basis by approximately \$107.

The assumed long-term rate of return on pension assets is applied to the market value of plan assets to derive a reduction to pension expense that approximates the expected average rate of asset investment return over ten or more years. A decrease in the expected long-term rate of return will increase pension expense whereas an increase in the expected long-term rate will reduce pension expense. Decreases in the level of plan assets will serve to increase the amount of pension expense whereas increases in the level of actual plan assets will serve to decrease the amount of pension expense. Any shortfall in the actual return on plan assets from the expected return will increase pension expense in future years due to the amortization of the shortfall, whereas any excess in the actual return on plan assets from the expected return will reduce pension expense in future periods due to the amortization of the excess. A change of 25 basis points in the assumed rate of return on pension assets would increase or decrease pension assets by approximately \$155.

The Company's investment policy for assets of the plans is to maintain an allocation generally of 40% to 60% in equity securities, 40% to 60% in debt securities, and 0% to 10% in real estate. Equity security investments are structured to achieve an equal balance between growth and value stocks. The Company determines the annual rate of return on pension assets by first analyzing the composition of its asset portfolio. Historical rates of return are applied to the portfolio. The Company's investment advisors and actuaries review this computed rate of return. Industry comparables and other outside guidance are also considered in the annual selection of the expected rates of return on pension assets.

For the twelve months ended October 31, 2007, the actual return on pension plans' assets for all of the Company's plans approximated 13.6% to 15.2%, which was a higher rate of return than the 7.25% to 7.50% expected rates of return on plan assets used to derive pension expense.

If the amount of the accumulated benefit obligation in excess of the fair value of plan assets is large enough, the Company may be required, by law to make additional contributions to the pension plans. Actual results that differ from these estimates may result in more or less future Company funding into the pension plans than is planned by management.

Results of Operations

Year Ended October 31, 2007 Compared to Year Ended October 31, 2006

Revenues. Sales for fiscal 2007 were \$590,414, a decrease of \$29,961, or 4.8% from fiscal 2006 sales of \$620,375. The sales decrease since fiscal 2006 reflects the overall reduction in North American car and light truck production that has occurred primarily during the second and third quarters of fiscal 2007 and a reduction in heavy truck and lawn and garden equipment demand experienced in fiscal 2007. The sales decrease also reflects the closure of the Company's Cleveland Stamping facility, where production of parts for two major customers concluded during the first and second quarters of fiscal 2007. According to industry statistics, North American car and light truck production for fiscal 2007 was 2.1% below the production levels of fiscal 2006. For the traditional domestic manufacturers, the Company's largest customers through direct sales or sales to Tier I suppliers, the production of cars and light trucks in fiscal 2007 was 5.9% below the production levels of fiscal 2006.

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Gross Profit. Gross profit for fiscal 2007 was \$57,167, a decrease of \$1,090 from the gross profit of fiscal 2006 of \$58,257. As a percentage of sales, gross profit in fiscal 2007 was 9.7% compared to 9.4% in fiscal 2006. Gross profit for fiscal 2007 declined on the lower volume of sales in fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006. The effect on gross profit of the reduced fiscal 2007 sales volume was approximately \$8,400. Gross profit was also adversely affected by the increased material content in the products produced and sold during fiscal 2007 compared to the prior fiscal year. The effect of greater material content on gross profit was a decrease of approximately \$5,000. Gross profit was further reduced by less recovery of engineered scrap in fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006, the effect of which was a reduction in gross profit of approximately \$4,400. These negative factors were offset by reduced manufacturing expenses of approximately \$16,700 in fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006. Personnel and personnel related expenses decreased approximately \$9,100, manufacturing supplies, expenses and repair materials decreased by approximately \$2,300, utilities decreased by \$450, depreciation expense decreased by approximately \$1,400 and personal property and real estate taxes decreased by \$3,450 in fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006. The provision for personal property taxes in 2006 included a reserve of \$2,324 for a matter contested with the Ohio Board of Tax Appeals concerning the Company's acquisition of the automotive division of MTD Products Inc. Fiscal 2007 reflects the absence of the fiscal 2006 charge and a negotiated resolution of another personal property tax valuation issue concerning jigs, dies and fixtures at an amount less than the Company accrued. The reduction in manufacturing expenses in fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006, exclusive of the personal property tax matters, were the result of cost reduction efforts implemented in response to reduced production volumes, including the closure of the Company's Cleveland Stamping facility and the effect of freezing the Company's cash balance pension plan for non-bargaining employees.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$32,801 or 5.6% of fiscal 2007 sales. For fiscal 2006, selling general and administrative expenses were \$37,669 or 6.1% of fiscal 2006 sales. In fiscal 2007, selling general and administrative expenses decreased by \$4,868 from fiscal 2006, which included expenses related to two contingencies for which reserves were provided in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006.

In connection with the bankruptcy of a steel supplier the Company had asserted that its obligations to the supplier were properly offset by amounts that the supplier owed to the Company. The Company's position was not sustained in court proceedings and as a result the Company and the supplier negotiated a settlement of \$907 in September 2006 that was recorded in the fourth quarter in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Previous management of the Company had entered an alleged purchase commitment with a supplier for the purchase of certain equipment. The supplier sued the Company for failure to fulfill the obligations under the alleged commitment. During the fourth quarter, a jury found in favor of the supplier and awarded the supplier damages and pre-judgment interest amounting to \$2,726. The Company is appealing this decision. However, considering the adverse decision the Company evaluated the probable outcome upon appeal and provided an accrual of \$2,726 representing damages plus pre-judgment interest. This amount was charged to selling, general and administrative expenses.

In fiscal 2007, selling, general and administrative fees were further reduced by lower depreciation expense and lower professional fees, offset by increasing personnel and personnel related expenses.

Asset Impairment and Restructuring Charge. In October 2006, management presented to the Board of Directors an assessment of the business at its Cleveland Stamping facility. This facility, which is leased from MTD Products Inc (MTD) as part of the acquisition by the Company of MTD Automotive in 1999, was faced with declining business volumes. The two major customers of the Cleveland Stamping facility have balanced out programs for which the Company provides components during the first and second quarters of fiscal 2007. The Company committed to a plan to cease operation of the Cleveland facility. As a result, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$3,072 to reduce long-lived assets, acquired since the acquisition, to their estimated fair value. During fiscal 2007, the Company incurred further asset impairment charges of \$137 related to resolution of issues related to the remaining long-lived assets at the Company's Cleveland Stamping facility.

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In fiscal 2006, the Company also recorded a restructuring charge related to approximately 200 employees for severance, health insurance and curtailment of the retirement plan for employees of the Cleveland plant. The restructuring charge was \$1,625. In February 2007, the Company finalized negotiations with the employees of the Cleveland Stamping facility and recorded an additional charge of \$100 for severance and benefits.

Other. Interest expense for fiscal 2007 was \$7,486, an increase of \$1,403 from interest expense of \$6,083 incurred in fiscal 2006. The increase in interest expense compared to the prior fiscal year resulted from a higher level of average borrowed funds and an increase in the interest rate. Borrowed funds averaged \$96,453 during fiscal 2007 and the weighted average interest rate was 7.00%. In fiscal 2006, the average of borrowed funds was \$93,807, with a weighted average interest rate of 6.36%.

Other income was \$442 for fiscal 2007 and is comparable to fiscal 2006.

The provision for income taxes for fiscal 2007 was \$7,535 on income before taxes of \$17,085, for an effective tax rate of 44.1%. The effective tax rate for fiscal 2007 reflects the inability of the Company to provide tax benefit on the losses of the Company's Mexican subsidiary, offset by the recognition of research and development tax credits related to the current year and to prior years that are being realized by amending the tax returns of those years.

The provision for income taxes for fiscal 2006 was \$3,124 on income before taxes of \$10,242 for an effective tax rate of 30.5%. The provision for income taxes for fiscal 2006 reflected the recognition of a benefit in the tax provision of \$1,488 related to state tax credits during the second quarter of fiscal 2006. In previous fiscal years, the Company had provided a reserve related to the Ohio Manufacturer's Grant (formerly known as the Ohio Machinery and Equipment Credit) due to the uncertainty regarding the realization of such tax credits. In September 2005, the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit ruled that this credit was unconstitutional. This ruling was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. On May 15, 2006, the U.S. Supreme Court dismissed the Sixth Circuit Court's ruling. As a result of the U.S. Supreme Court's action, the Ohio Machinery and Equipment credit remains constitutional and the Company, therefore, eliminated the reserves related to this issue.

Net Income. Net income for fiscal 2007 was \$9,550 or \$0.58 per share, basic and diluted. In fiscal 2006, net income was \$7,118, or \$0.44 per share, basic and \$0.43 per share, diluted.

Year Ended October 31, 2006 Compared to Year Ended October 31, 2005

Revenues. Sales for fiscal 2006 were \$620,375 compared to sales of \$634,579 for fiscal 2005, a decrease of \$14,204, or 2.2%. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, the Company's sales decreased by \$18,962 from the fourth quarter of 2005, or 10.7%. The year over year sales decrease that occurred during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006 reflected the decline in North American car and light truck production that occurred in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006 and in fiscal 2006 as a whole. According to industry statistics, North American car and light truck production for fiscal 2006 was 1.9% below production levels of fiscal 2005. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, the decrease of North American car and light truck production from the levels of fiscal 2005 was 10.5%. For the traditional domestic manufacturers, the production decreases were 15.4% and 5.1% for the fourth quarter and annual periods of fiscal 2006. The traditional domestic car and light truck manufacturers, through direct sales or through sales by the Company to Tier I suppliers, are the most significant of the Company's customers.

Gross Profit. Gross profit for fiscal 2006 was \$58,257, a decrease of \$21,590 from the gross profit of fiscal 2005 of \$79,847. As a percentage of sales, gross profit in fiscal 2006 was 9.4% compared to 12.6% in fiscal 2005. Gross profit in fiscal 2006 was negatively affected by an increase in the material content of products sold during fiscal 2006 compared to fiscal 2005 by approximately \$14,100. Gross profit was further reduced by the lower volume of product sold in fiscal 2006 compared to fiscal 2005 in the amount of \$4,500. Gross profit

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was also adversely affected by increased manufacturing expenses in fiscal 2006 compared to fiscal 2005, which was the net result of several factors. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, the Company recorded an accrual for personal property tax of \$2,324. This amount represents an estimate of personal property tax due on the contested valuation of assets that the Company acquired in connection with the acquisition of the automotive division of MTD Products Inc. In July 2006, the Ohio Board of Tax Appeals ruled in favor of the Ohio Tax Commissioner and against the Company. While the Company is appealing this matter to the Ohio Supreme Court, the Company has carefully considered the probability of an adverse ruling and accrued this amount in manufacturing expenses. Manufacturing expenses were also negatively affected by increased utility expenses in fiscal 2006 compared to 2005 in the approximate amount of \$900 and increased maintenance and repair expenses of approximately \$550. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, the Company negotiated a settlement of demurrage claims with rail service carriers that the carriers had asserted. The carriers' claims were resolved for \$335. Manufacturing expenses were favorably affected by reduced manning and related personnel costs of approximately \$1,125.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$37,669 or 6.1% of fiscal 2006 sales. For fiscal 2005, these expenses were \$35,588, or 5.6% of fiscal 2005 sales. Selling, general and administrative expenses include expenses related to two contingencies that negatively affected the Company, each event occurring in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006.

In connection with the bankruptcy of a steel supplier the Company had asserted that its obligations to the supplier were properly offset by agreement by amounts that the supplier owed to the Company. The Company's position was not sustained in court proceedings and as a result the Company and the supplier negotiated a settlement of \$907 in September 2006 that was recorded in the fourth quarter in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Previous management of the Company had entered an alleged purchase commitment with a supplier for the purchase of equipment for the Company's operations. The supplier sued the Company for failure to fulfill the obligations under the commitment. During the fourth quarter, a jury found in favor of the supplier and awarded the supplier damages and pre-judgment interest amounting to \$2,726. The Company is appealing this decision. However, considering the adverse decision the Company evaluated the probable outcome upon appeal and provided an accrual of \$2,726 representing damages plus pre-judgment interest. This amount was charged to selling, general and administrative expenses.

These adverse charges to selling, general and administrative expenses were offset by lower personnel and personnel related expenses of approximately \$800 and by a lower provision for doubtful accounts of approximately \$600 reflecting collections of accounts for which an allowance was provided.

Asset Impairment and Restructuring Charge. In October 2006, management presented to the Board of Directors an assessment of the current business at its Cleveland Stamping facility. This facility, which is leased from MTD Products Inc (MTD) as part of the acquisition by the Company of MTD Automotive in 1999, is faced with declining business volumes. The two major customers of the Cleveland Stamping facility are balancing out programs for which the Company provides components during the first and second quarters of fiscal 2007. The Company has therefore committed to a plan to cease operation of the Cleveland facility. As a result, the Company has recorded an impairment charge of \$3,072 to reduce long-lived assets, acquired since the acquisition, to their estimated fair value. The Company has also recorded a restructuring charge related to approximately 200 employees for severance, health insurance and curtailment of the retirement plan for employees of the Cleveland plant. The restructuring charge was \$1,625.

In fiscal 2005, the Company incurred asset impairment charges of \$1,586 related to assets for which sales of customer product unexpectedly concluded during the year.

Other. Interest expense for fiscal 2006 of \$6,083 was \$1,927 less than interest expense of \$8,010 incurred in fiscal 2005. In January 2005, the Company entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, resulting in accelerated amortization of deferred financing costs of \$1,332 included in interest expense in fiscal 2005. The

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remaining reduction in interest expense in fiscal 2006 compared to fiscal 2005 of \$595 resulted from the lower level of borrowed funds in fiscal 2006, off set by an increase in the interest rate. In fiscal 2006, the average of borrowed funds was \$93,807, with a weighted average interest rate of 6.36%. In fiscal 2005, borrowed funds averaged \$120,388 and the weighted average interest rate was 5.00%.

Other income, net, was \$434 in fiscal 2006 compared to \$62 in fiscal 2005. In fiscal 2006, other income included the sale of securities obtained through the process of recovery of bad debts, accounting for the increase in other income between years.

The provision for income taxes for fiscal 2006 was \$3,124 on income before taxes of \$10,242 for an effective tax rate of 30.5%. The provision for income taxes for fiscal 2006 reflected the recognition of a benefit in the tax provision of \$1,488 related to state tax credits during the second quarter of fiscal 2006. In previous fiscal years, the Company had provided a reserve related to the Ohio Manufacturer's Grant (formerly known as the Ohio Machinery and Equipment Credit) due to the uncertainty regarding the realization of such tax credits. In September 2005, the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit ruled that this credit was unconstitutional. This ruling was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. On May 15, 2006, the U.S. Supreme Court dismissed the Sixth Circuit Court's ruling. As a result of the U.S. Supreme Court's action, the Ohio Machinery and Equipment credit remains constitutional and the Company, therefore, eliminated the reserves related to this issue.

The provision for income taxes in fiscal 2005 was \$7,973. The provision includes the income tax benefits for a reduction in the deferred tax valuation allowance, the resolution of certain tax contingencies, the recognition of the benefit of additional ordinary losses allocated to the Company and the impact of a change in the State of Ohio tax on income on the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities. In previous fiscal years, the Company had provided a valuation allowance for tax credits and capital loss carryforwards and reserves for certain other tax contingencies recorded against net operating loss carryforwards since the Company was experiencing losses and realization of the credits and other items was uncertain. In the second and third quarters of fiscal 2005, these matters were resolved, eliminating the requirement for a portion of the valuation allowance and these reserves. The Company, therefore, recorded a benefit in the tax provision of \$4,506 in fiscal 2005, representing the reduction of the valuation allowance and other related reserves associated with these tax credits and tax contingencies and the elimination of the benefit of the capital loss carryforwards and the related valuation allowance together with the recognition of the tax benefit of additional ordinary losses allocated to the Company that are currently realizable. The provision for income taxes also includes the benefit of \$1,102 for the effect of the change in the State of Ohio corporate income tax on the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities.

In fiscal 2006, the Company had income before taxes of \$10,242, and tax benefits of \$1,488 resulting in a provision for income taxes of \$3,124 and an effective rate of 30.5%. Without the income tax benefit of \$1,488 recorded in fiscal 2006, the Company would have had a provision for taxes on income of \$4,612 on income before taxes of \$10,242, which would have resulted in an effective tax rate of 45.0%. During fiscal 2005, the Company had income before taxes of \$34,725, and tax benefits of \$5,608 resulting in a provision for income taxes in the amount of \$7,973 for an effective tax rate of 23.0%. Without the income tax benefits of \$5,608 recorded in fiscal 2005, the Company would have had a provision for income taxes of \$13,581 on income before taxes of \$34,725, for an effective tax rate of 39.1%. The Company is presenting taxes and tax rates without tax benefits to facilitate comparisons between the periods. In fiscal 2006, the effective tax rate before tax benefits has increased as a result of recording a valuation allowance of \$243 against the deferred tax assets of the Company's Mexican subsidiary. The valuation allowance was established because of the loss incurred by this subsidiary in fiscal 2006.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. (FIN) 47, an interpretation of SFAS No. 143. The Company recorded a charge of \$111 to record the conditional asset retirement obligation and related depreciation expense associated with several properties which the Company owns or leases. Because of the immaterial impact of the accounting change, the expense associated with the adoption of FIN 47 was included in cost of sales in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

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Net Income. Net income for fiscal 2006 was \$7,118, or \$0.44 per share, basic and \$0.43 per share, diluted. In fiscal 2005, net income was \$26,752, or \$1.69 per share, basic and \$1.64 per share, diluted.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "Amended Credit Agreement") provides the Company with borrowing capacity of \$175,000 in the form of a five-year \$125,000 revolving credit facility and a five-year term loan of \$50,000, each maturing January 2010. The balances of the term loan and revolving credit facility at October 31, 2007 were \$22,500 and \$51,100, respectively.

Under the Amended Credit Agreement, the Company has the option to select the applicable interest rate based upon two indices—a Base Rate, as defined in the Amended Credit Agreement, or the Eurodollar rate, as adjusted by the Eurocurrency Reserve Percentage, if any (LIBOR). The selected index is combined with a designated margin from an agreed upon pricing matrix. The Base Rate is the greater of the LaSalle Bank publicly announced prime rate or the Federal Funds effective rate plus 0.5% per annum. LIBOR is the published Bloomberg Financial Markets Information Service rate. At October 31, 2007, the interest rate for the revolving credit facility and the term loan was LIBOR plus 1.75%. The margins for the revolving credit facility and the term loan have increased from the margins in place at October 31, 2006 because the Company's ratio of funded debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, (EBITDA) (as defined in the Amended Credit Agreement) increased in January 2007 related to additional borrowed funds (see below).

Borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement are collateralized by a first priority security interest in substantially all of the tangible and intangible property of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries and 65% of the stock of foreign subsidiaries.

The Amended Credit Agreement requires the Company to observe several financial covenants. At October 31, 2007, the covenants required a minimum fixed coverage ratio of 1.25 to 1.00, a maximum leverage ratio of 2.75 to 1.00 and a minimum net worth equal to the sum of \$100,000 plus 50% of consolidated net income since October 31, 2004. The Amended Credit Agreement also establishes limits for additional borrowings, dividends, investments, acquisitions or mergers and sales of assets. On December 20, 2006, the Amended Credit Agreement was further amended to permit a distribution of a special dividend to shareholders of the Company. The covenants of the Amended Credit Agreement remain in place with exceptions permitted for this special dividend. The Board of Directors of the Company declared a special dividend of \$2.50 per share, paid on January 19, 2007 to shareholders of record as of January 5, 2007. At October 31, 2007, the Company was in compliance with the covenants under the Amended Credit Agreement.

Borrowings under the revolving credit facility must be repaid in full in January 2010. Repayments of borrowings under the term loan are in equal quarterly installments of \$2,500 with the final payment due on December 31, 2009. The Company may prepay the borrowings under the revolving credit facility and the term loan without penalty.

The Amended Credit Agreement specifies that upon the occurrence of an event or condition deemed to have a material adverse effect on the business or operations of the Company, as determined by the administrative agent of the lending syndicate or the required lenders, as defined, of 51% of the aggregate commitment under the Amended Credit Agreement, the outstanding borrowings become due and payable. However, the Company does not anticipate at this time any change in business conditions or operations that could be deemed as a material adverse change by the lenders.

In July 2007, the Company entered into a finance agreement with an insurance broker for various insurance policies that bears interest at a fixed rate of 5.79% and requires monthly payments of \$84 through April 2008. In July 2006, the Company entered into a finance agreement with an insurance broker for various insurance policies that bore interest at a fixed rate of 6.67% and required monthly payments of \$103 through April 2007. As of October 31, 2007 and 2006, \$496 and \$508, respectively, remained outstanding under these agreements and were classified as current debt in the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

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In June 2004, the Company issued a \$2,000 promissory note to the State of Ohio related to specific machinery and equipment at one of the Company's Ohio facilities. The promissory note bore interest at 1% for the first year of the term and 3% per annum for the balance of the term, with interest only payments for the first year of the term. Principal payments began in August 2005 in the amount of \$25, and monthly principal payments continue thereafter increasing annually until July 2011, when the loan matures. The Company may prepay this promissory note without penalty.

During fiscal 2006, the Company entered into two two-year note agreements with a bank to finance the purchase of equipment that the Company formerly leased. The notes bear interest at 6.56% and 6.91%, respectively, and require monthly payments of \$55 and \$81, respectively, through December 2007 and March 2008. In addition, the Company entered into a two-year capital lease agreement in the amount of \$463 for computer software.

Scheduled repayments under the terms of the Credit Agreement plus repayments of other debt for the next five years are listed below:

Year	Credit Agreement	Other Debt	Total
2008	\$ 10,000	\$ 1,411	\$ 11,411
2009	10,000	342	10,342
2010	53,600	351	53,951
2011		270	270
2012			
2013 and thereafter			
Total	\$ 73,600	\$ 2,374	\$ 75,974

At October 31, 2007, total debt was \$75,974 and total equity was \$135,263, resulting in a capitalization rate of 36.0% debt, 64.0% equity. Current assets were \$140,255 and current liabilities were \$119,240 resulting in working capital of \$21,015.

In accordance with the five-year employment agreement between the Company and the President and Chief Executive Officer, in January 2007 the Company liquidated the assets of its rabbi trust, realizing a gain of \$243 included in other income in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. The proceeds of the liquidation were used to fund the supplemental executive retirement plan for the President and Chief Executive Officer in the amount of \$1,868.

Cash was generated by net income and by expenses charged to earnings to arrive at net income that do not require a current outlay of cash amounting to \$39,912 in fiscal 2007 compared to \$43,525 in fiscal 2006. The decrease of \$3,613 reflects increased net income, lower depreciation and amortization, lower asset impairment charges and a reduction in the net deferred tax liability position.

Working capital changes since October 31, 2006 have provided funds of \$22,039. Since October 31, 2006, accounts receivable have decreased by \$2,980. The decrease in accounts receivable reflect the lower level of sales during fiscal 2007. Inventory at October 31, 2007 decreased by \$12,299 since the end of fiscal 2006 and reflects the billing of funds incurred for customer tooling programs and the adjustment of inventory levels to current sales demand. Prepaids and other assets and payables and other liabilities reflect the liquidation of the assets of the Company's rabbi trust and the use of those proceeds to fund the Company's obligation to its CEO for the supplemental executive retirement plan, established as part of the CEO's employment agreement. Additionally, payables and other liabilities reflect a reduced current pension obligation due to improved funding of the Company's defined benefit pension plans. Considering the decrease in overdraft balances of \$5,637, accounts payable, net have increased \$378.

Capital expenditures in fiscal 2007 were \$9,262.

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Financing activity in fiscal 2007 reflects the borrowing of funds of \$40,872 that were used to pay the aforementioned special dividend of \$2.50 per share paid on January 19, 2007. In addition, the Company has used funds generated from operations to repay debt of \$54,931 in fiscal 2007.

After considering letters of credit of \$5,654 that the Company has issued, available funds under the Amended Credit Agreement were \$68,246 at October 31, 2007. The Company believes that funds available under the Amended Credit Agreement and cash flow from operations will provide sufficient liquidity to meet its cash requirements through October 31, 2007 and until the expiration of the revolving credit facility in January 2010, including capital expenditures, pension obligations and scheduled repayments of \$10,000 in the aggregate under the Amended Credit Agreement in accordance with the repayment terms, plus repayments of \$1,411 on other debt. Furthermore, the Company does not anticipate at this time any change in business conditions or operations of the Company that could be deemed as a material adverse change by the agent bank or required lenders, as defined, and thereby result in declaring borrowed amounts as immediately due and payable.

As of October 31, 2007, the Company has \$2,855 of commitments for capital expenditures, commitments under non-cancelable operating leases aggregating \$13,021 and \$83 committed under capital lease obligations. These capital expenditures in 2008 are for the support of current and new business, expected increases in existing business, and enhancements of production.

The following table reflects the Company's contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of October 31, 2007. Commercial commitments include standby letters of credit, guarantees and other potential cash outflows resulting from a contingent event that requires performance by the Company.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

(amounts in thousands)

	Total	Payment due by period					2013 and thereafter
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Insurance broker financing agreement, including interest	\$ 496	\$ 496	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Credit facility	73,600	10,000	10,000	53,600			
Interest expense on credit facility(1)	8,073	4,487	2,641	945			
Purchase obligations(2)	56,814	56,814					
Capital leases, including interest	83	81	2				
Operating leases	13,021	2,542	2,496	2,194	1,999	1,977	1,813
Current funding for pension and post-retirement benefits(3)	526	526					
Other long-term obligations, including interest	1,880	877	365	365	273		
Total contractual obligations	\$ 154,493	\$ 75,823	\$ 15,504	\$ 57,104	\$ 2,272	\$ 1,977	\$ 1,813
Capital expenditure commitments	\$ 2,855	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Letters of credit	5,654						
Total commitments	\$ 8,509	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

(1) Future interest expense was computed based upon forecasted and scheduled future principal repayments. Interest rates as of October 31, 2007 were assumed to decrease in future periods due to improvement in the Company's leverage ratio.

(2) In the ordinary course of business, the Company authorizes its suppliers to supply the Company with the materials necessary to fulfill its obligation to supply released production schedules to its automotive

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customers. The Company's authorizations to its suppliers amounted to approximately \$57 million as of October 31, 2007, and are included in the Contractual Obligations and Commitments table above under Purchase Obligations. The Company's releases from its customers for products containing such material amounted to approximately \$81 million at October 31, 2007.

- (3) Amount represents expected contributions to the Company's defined benefit pension and post-retirement plans for the year ending October 31, 2008. Future expected amounts have not been disclosed as such amounts are dependent upon the annual actuarial valuation of pension plan assets and liabilities.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements with unconsolidated entities or other persons.

New Accounting Standards

In July 2006, the FASB issued FIN No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109. FIN No. 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN No. 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. FIN No. 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company is continuing to evaluate the impact that FIN 48 could have on its financial position and results of operations when adopted and the Company estimates, at this time, that the adoption could result in a charge to beginning retained earnings at November 1, 2007, in the range of approximately \$1,500 to \$2,500.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158 *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*—an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R). SFAS 158 requires an employer to recognize a plan's funded status in its statement of financial position, measure a plan's assets and obligations as of the end of the employer's fiscal year and recognize the changes in a defined benefit postretirement plan's funded status in comprehensive income in the year in which the changes occur. SFAS 158's requirement to recognize the funded status of a benefit plan and new disclosure requirements are effective as of the end of the fiscal year ending after December 15, 2006. The requirement to measure plan assets and benefit obligations as of the date of the employer's fiscal year-end statement of financial position is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008. See footnote 9 for discussion of the effect of SFAS 158 on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Effect of Inflation

Inflation generally affects the Company by increasing the interest expense of floating rate indebtedness and by increasing the cost of labor, equipment and raw materials. The general level of inflation has not had a material effect on the Company's financial results for the past three years.

Forward-looking Statements

Certain statements made by the Company in this Annual Report on Form 10-K regarding earnings or general belief in the Company's expectations of future operating results are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In particular, forward-looking statements are statements that relate to the Company's operating performance, events or developments that the Company believes or expects to occur in the future, including those that discuss strategies, goals, outlook, or other non-historical matters, or that relate to future sales, earnings expectations, cost savings, awarded sales, volume growth, earnings or general belief in the Company's expectations of future operating results. The forward-looking statements are made on the basis of management's assumptions and expectations. As a result, there can

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be no guarantee or assurance that these assumptions and expectations will in fact occur. The forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to materially differ from those contained in the statements. Some, but not all of the risks, include the ability of the Company to accomplish its strategic objectives with respect to implementing its sustainable business model; the ability to obtain future sales; changes in worldwide economic and political conditions, including adverse effects from terrorism or related hostilities; costs related to legal and administrative matters; the Company's ability to realize cost savings expected to offset price concessions; inefficiencies related to production and product launches that are greater than anticipated; changes in technology and technological risks; increased fuel and utility costs; work stoppages and strikes at the Company's facilities and that of the Company's customers; the Company's dependence on the automotive and heavy truck industries, which are highly cyclical; the dependence of the automotive industry on consumer spending, which is subject to the impact of domestic and international economic conditions, including increased energy costs affecting car and light truck production, and regulations and policies regarding international trade; financial and business downturns of the Company's customers or vendors, including any production cutbacks or bankruptcies; increases in the price of, or limitations on the availability of, steel, the Company's primary raw material, or decreases in the price of scrap steel; the successful launch and consumer acceptance of new vehicles for which the Company supplies parts; the occurrence of any event or condition that may be deemed a material adverse effect under Amended Credit Agreement; pension plan funding requirements; and other factors, uncertainties, challenges and risks detailed in the Company's other public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Any or all of these risks and uncertainties could cause actual results to differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements reflect management's analysis only as of the date of the filing of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly revise these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that arise after the date hereof. In addition to the disclosures contained herein, readers should carefully review risks and uncertainties contained in other documents the Company files from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

**Item 7A. Quantitative And Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk
(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

The Company's major market risk exposure is primarily due to possible fluctuations in interest rates as they relate to its variable rate debt. The Company does not enter into derivative financial investments for trading or speculation purposes. As a result, the Company believes that its market risk exposure is not material to the Company's financial position, liquidity or results of operations.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to market risk through variable rate debt instruments. As of October 31, 2007, the Company had \$73,600 outstanding under the Amended Credit Agreement. Based on October 31, 2007 debt levels, a 50 basis point change in interest rates would impact interest expense by approximately \$479 annually.

In the normal course of business, the Company employs established policies and procedures to manage exposure to changes in interest rates. The Company's objective in managing the exposure to interest rate changes is to limit the volatility and impact of interest rate changes on earnings and cash flows. In January 2005, the Company entered into a \$25,000 interest rate collar agreement that resulted in fixing the interest rate on a portion of the term loan under the Amended Credit Agreement between a floor of 3.08% and a cap of 5.25%. The collar agreement terminated on January 12, 2007.

In accordance with SFAS No. 133, the Company had designated the interest rate collar as a cash flow hedge and recognized the fair value of the interest rate swap agreement on the consolidated balance sheet. Gains and losses related to a hedge and that result from changes in the fair value of the hedge are either recognized in income immediately to offset the gain or loss on the hedged item, or deferred and reported as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity and subsequently recognized in income when the

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hedged item affects net income. The ineffective portion of the change in fair value of a hedge is recognized in income immediately. There was no hedge ineffectiveness for the years ended October 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005. The deferred gains on the hedge were recognized in net income upon termination of the hedge in the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

In order to reduce the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates on the consolidated results of operations, the Company enters into foreign currency forward exchange contracts periodically. There were no foreign currency forward exchange contracts outstanding at October 31, 2007. The intent of any contracts entered by the Company is to reduce exposure to currency movements affecting foreign currency purchase commitments. Changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts are recorded in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company's risks related to foreign currency exchange risks have historically not been material. The Company does not expect the effects of these risks to be material in the future based on current operating and economic conditions in the countries and markets in which it operates.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three years ended October 31, 2007</u>	35
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the three years ended October 31, 2007</u>	36
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	37
The following Financial Statement Schedule for the three years ended October 31, 2007 is included in Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:	

Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts and Reserves

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All other schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

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MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Shiloh Industries, Inc.

The management of Shiloh Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The internal control system of Shiloh Industries, Inc. was designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management and board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements.

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

The management of Shiloh Industries, Inc. assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2007. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control - Integrated Framework. Based on this assessment, management believes that, as of October 31, 2007, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

Management's assessments of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2007 have been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, who expressed unqualified opinion as stated in their report, a copy of which is included in this annual report.

/s/ Theodore K. Zampetis

President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Stephen E. Graham

Chief Financial Officer

December 20, 2007

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders

Shiloh Industries, Inc.

We have audited Shiloh Industries, Inc. (a Delaware Corporation) and subsidiaries (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2007, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2007, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of the Company and its subsidiaries as of October 31, 2007 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders equity and cash flows for the year then ended and our report dated December 19, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ Grant Thornton LLP

Cleveland, Ohio

December 19, 2007

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders

Shiloh Industries, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Shiloh Industries, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries (the Company) as of October 31, 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Shiloh Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries as of October 31, 2007, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The financial statement schedule listed in Item 15(a)(2) of this Form 10-K is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. This schedule has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

As discussed in Notes 1 and 9 to the consolidated financial statements, effective October 31, 2007, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans—an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Shiloh Industries, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated December 19, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Grant Thornton LLP

Cleveland, Ohio

December 19, 2007

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Shiloh Industries, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Shiloh Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of October 31, 2006, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended October 31, 2006. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a)2. These financial statements and the financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and the financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Shiloh Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries as of October 31, 2006, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended October 31, 2006, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Notes 1 and 11 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for stock-based compensation with the adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised 2004), Share Based Payment effective November 1, 2005.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Cleveland, Ohio

December 21, 2006

Table of Contents**SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	October 31,	
	2007	2006
ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 131	\$ 367
Accounts receivable, net	97,985	99,433
Related party accounts receivable	2,138	3,670
Income tax receivable		2,015
Inventories, net	32,345	44,644
Deferred income taxes	6,691	6,431
Prepaid expenses	965	971
Investments in rabbi trust		1,677
Total current assets	140,255	159,208
Property, plant and equipment, net	199,845	221,823
Other assets	1,010	2,004
Total assets	\$ 341,110	\$ 383,035
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY:		
Current debt	\$ 11,411	\$ 12,705
Accounts payable	77,852	77,474
Accrued income taxes	1,970	
Other accrued expenses	27,756	33,260
Accrued restructuring charges	251	750
Total current liabilities	119,240	124,189
Long-term debt	64,563	72,179
Deferred income taxes	15,871	16,237
Long-term benefit liabilities	5,909	7,987
Other liabilities	264	427
Total liabilities	205,847	221,019
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 per share; 5,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding at October 31, 2007 and 2006		
Common stock, par value \$.01 per share; 25,000,000 shares authorized; 16,354,699 and 16,313,883 shares issued and outstanding at October 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively	164	163
Paid-in capital	59,791	58,700
Retained earnings	87,469	118,791
Accumulated other comprehensive loss:		
Pension related liability, net	(12,161)	(15,779)
Fair value of interest rate collar, net		3
Unrealized holding gain on investments, net		138

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Total stockholders' equity	135,263	162,016
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 341,110	\$ 383,035

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****(Dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)**

	Years Ended October 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Revenues	\$ 590,414	\$ 620,375	\$ 634,579
Cost of sales	533,247	562,118	554,732
Gross profit	57,167	58,257	79,847
Selling, general and administrative expenses	32,801	37,669	35,588
Asset impairment charges	137	3,072	1,586
Restructuring charges	100	1,625	
Operating income	24,129	15,891	42,673
Interest expense	7,486	6,083	8,010
Interest income	68	45	145
Other (expense) income, net	374	389	(83)
Income before income taxes	17,085	10,242	34,725
Provision for income taxes	7,535	3,124	7,973
Net income	\$ 9,550	\$ 7,118	\$ 26,752
Earnings per share:			
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.44	\$ 1.69
Weighted average number of common shares	16,348	16,078	15,915
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.43	\$ 1.64
Weighted average number of common shares	16,481	16,429	16,421

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(Dollar amounts in thousands)**

	Years Ended October 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 9,550	\$ 7,118	\$ 26,752
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	31,873	34,431	33,533
Amortization of deferred financing costs	277	305	1,783
Asset impairment charges	137	3,072	1,586
Non-cash restructuring charges and pension curtailment		1,426	
Deferred income taxes	(2,391)	(3,553)	1,001
Stock-based compensation expense	418	321	
Amortization of unearned compensation			106
Tax benefit on employee stock options and stock compensation			261
Loss on sale of assets	48	405	26
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	2,980	10,872	(26,148)
Inventories	12,299	(14,986)	7,522
Prepays and other assets	(263)	368	745
Payables and other liabilities	3,038	(1,759)	(31,019)
Accrued income taxes	3,985	(3,512)	1,848
Net cash provided by operating activities	61,951	34,508	17,996
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Capital expenditures	(9,262)	(19,361)	(22,394)
Proceeds from sale of assets	220	560	218
Sale (purchase) of investment securities	1,800	(252)	(252)
Net cash used in investing activities	(7,242)	(19,053)	(22,428)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	922	1,008	923
Repayments of short-term borrowings	(935)	(965)	(917)
Payment of capital lease	(344)	(326)	(98)
Increase (decrease) in overdraft balances	(5,637)	2,602	20,106
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	45,100	23,627	169,300
Repayments of long-term borrowings	(53,652)	(42,202)	(182,651)
Payment of dividends	(40,872)		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	234	314	197
Tax benefit on employee stock options and stock compensation	239	193	
Redemption of preferred shares			(4,524)
Payment of deferred financing costs			(713)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(54,945)	(15,749)	1,623
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(236)	(294)	(2,809)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	367	661	3,470

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Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	131	\$	367	\$	661
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	Preferred Stock (\$01 Par Value)	Preferred Stock Paid-In Capital	Common Stock (\$01 Par Value)	Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Unearned Compensation	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Stockholders Equity
November 1, 2004	\$ 1	\$ 4,044	\$ 157	\$ 57,428	\$ 85,153	\$ (106)	\$ (17,116)	\$ 129,561
Net income					26,752			26,752
Minimum pension liability, net of tax benefit of \$131							(2,299)	(2,299)
Fair value of hedge							6	6
Unrealized holding gain							35	35
Comprehensive income								24,494
Redemption of preferred shares	(1)	(4,044)			(232)			(4,277)
Exercise of stock options				278				278
Related party transactions with MTD Consumer Group Inc, net of tax of \$4				(7)				(7)
Issuance of common stock in connection with unearned compensation			2	177				179
Unearned compensation						106		106
October 31, 2005			159	57,876	111,673		(19,374)	150,334
Net income					7,118			7,118
Minimum pension liability, net of tax of \$2,146							3,734	3,734
Fair value of hedge, net of tax benefit of \$1							(3)	(3)
Unrealized holding gain, net of tax of \$83							5	5
Comprehensive income								10,854
Exercise of stock options			4	503				507
Stock options compensation cost				321				321
October 31, 2006			163	58,700	118,791		(15,638)	162,016
Net income					9,550			9,550
Minimum pension liability, net of tax of \$5,208							9,900	9,900
Fair value of hedge, net of tax benefit of \$2							(3)	(3)
Unrealized holding gain, net of tax of \$83							(138)	(138)
Comprehensive income								19,309
Adjustment recognized upon adoption of SFAS No. 158, net of tax benefit of \$3,443							(6,282)	(6,282)
Exercise of stock options			1	234				235
Stock options compensation cost				418				418
Tax benefit on stock options and stock option compensation cost				239				239
Related party transactions with MTD Consumer Group Inc.				200				200
Cash dividend, \$2.50 per share					(40,872)			(40,872)
October 31, 2007	\$	\$	\$ 164	\$ 59,791	\$ 87,469	\$	\$ (12,161)	\$ 135,263

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

General

Shiloh Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company) is a full service manufacturer of first operation blanks, engineered welded blanks, complex stampings and modular assemblies for the automotive, heavy truck and other industrial markets. In addition, the Company is a designer and engineer of precision tools and dies and welding and assembly equipment for use in its blanking and stamping operations and for sale to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), Tier I automotive suppliers and other industrial customers. The Company s blanks, which are engineered two dimensional shapes cut from flat-rolled steel, are principally sold to automotive and truck OEMs and are used for exterior steel components, such as fenders, hoods and doors. These blanks include first operation exposed and unexposed blanks and more advanced engineered welded blanks. Engineered welded blanks generally consist of two or more sheets of steel of the same or different material grade, thickness, or coating that are welded together utilizing both mash seam resistance and laser welding. The Company s stampings are principally used as components in mufflers, seat frames, structural rails, window lifts, heat shields, vehicle brakes and other structural body components.

The Company also builds modular assemblies, which include components used in the structural and powertrain systems of a vehicle. Structural systems include bumper beams, door impact beams, steering column supports, chassis components and structural underbody modules. Powertrain systems consist of deep draw components, such as oil pans, transmission pans and valve covers. Additionally, the Company provides a variety of intermediate steel processing services, such as oiling, leveling, cutting-to-length, slitting, edge trimming of hot and cold-rolled steel coils and inventory control services for automotive and steel industry customers. The Company has fifteen wholly owned subsidiaries at locations in Ohio, Michigan, Georgia, Tennessee and Mexico.

More than 50% of the Company s publicly traded shares of Common Stock are owned by MTD Holdings Inc and the MTD Products Inc Master Employee Benefit Trust, a trust fund established and sponsored by MTD Products, making MTD a related party of the Company.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Shiloh Industries, Inc. and all wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

Revenue Recognition

In accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, the Company recognizes revenue when there is evidence of a sales agreement, the delivery of goods has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectibility of revenue is reasonably assured. The Company records revenues upon shipment of product to customers and transfer of title under standard commercial terms. Price adjustments are recognized in the period when management believes that such amounts become probable.

Shipping and Handling Costs

The Company classifies all amounts billed to a customer in a sales transaction related to shipping and handling as revenue and the costs incurred by the Company for shipping and handling are classified as costs of sales.

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SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market, using the first-in first-out (FIFO) method.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Expenditures for maintenance, repairs and renewals are charged to expense as incurred, while major improvements are capitalized. The cost of these improvements is depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Useful lives range from five to twelve years for furniture and fixtures and machinery and equipment, or if the assets are dedicated to a customer program, over the estimated life of that program, ten to twenty years for land improvements and twenty to forty years for buildings and their related improvements. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method for financial reporting purposes and accelerated methods for income tax purposes. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any gain or loss on the disposition is included in the earnings for the current period.

Employee Benefit Plans

The Company accrues the cost of defined benefit pension plans, which cover a majority of the Company's employees in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 87, Employers' Accounting for Pensions. The plans are funded based on the requirements and limitations of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. The majority of employees of the Company also participate in discretionary profit sharing plans administered by the Company. The Company also provides postretirement benefits to approximately 180 employees.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158 Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R). SFAS 158 requires an employer to recognize a plan's funded status in its statement of financial position, measure a plan's assets and obligations as of the end of the employer's fiscal year and recognize the changes in a defined benefit postretirement plan's funded status in comprehensive income in the year in which the changes occur. For the Company, SFAS 158's requirement to recognize the funded status of a benefit plan and new disclosure requirements became effective as of the end of the fiscal year ending October 31, 2007. The requirement to measure plan assets and benefit obligations as of the date of the employer's fiscal year-end statement of financial position is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008. See footnote 9 for discussion of the effect of SFAS 158 on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Stock-Based Compensation

Effective November 1, 2005, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123 (Revised 2004), Share-Based Payment. For the Company, SFAS No. 123R affects the stock options that have been granted and requires the Company to expense share-based payment (SBP) awards with compensation cost for SBP transactions measured at fair value. The Company adopted the modified-prospective transition method and accordingly did not restate amounts in prior fiscal years. The Company has elected to use the simplified method of calculating the expected term of the stock options and historical volatility to compute fair value under the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. zero coupon Treasury yield in effect at the time of grant. Forfeitures have been estimated to be zero.

In accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure an amendment of SFAS No. 123 (SFAS No. 148), the Company elected to continue applying

Table of Contents**SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

the intrinsic value approach under the APB Opinion No. 25 in accounting for its stock-based compensation plans prior to November 1, 2005. Accordingly, the Company did not recognize compensation expense for stock options when the exercise price at the grant date was equal to or greater than the fair market value of the stock at that date.

The following table illustrates the effect on net income and net income per share as if the fair value based method had been applied to all outstanding and vested awards in each period:

	2005
Net income, as reported	\$ 26,752
Less: Cumulative preferred stock dividend, as if declared	
Add back: Stock-based compensation expense, net of tax, as reported	65
Less: Stock-based compensation expense, net of tax, pro forma	(453)
 Pro forma net income	 \$ 26,364
 Basic net income per share as reported	 \$ 1.69
Basic net income per share pro forma	\$ 1.67
Diluted net income per share as reported	\$ 1.64
Diluted net income per share pro forma	\$ 1.62

Income Taxes

In accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, the Company utilizes the asset and liability method in accounting for income taxes. This method requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of various assets and liabilities and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards using enacted rates in effect for the year in which differences are expected to reverse. The Company establishes a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets whenever it is more likely than not that such deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Impairment

The Company evaluates the recoverability of long-lived assets and the related estimated remaining lives whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Events or changes in circumstances which could cause an impairment include significant underperformance relative to the expected historical or projected future operating results, significant changes in the manner of the use of the acquired assets or the strategy for the overall business or significant negative industry or economic trends. The Company records an impairment or change in useful life whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of long-lived assets may not be recoverable or the useful life has changed in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*.

Comprehensive Income

SFAS No. 130, *Comprehensive Income*, establishes standards for reporting and display of comprehensive income and its components in financial statements. Comprehensive income consists of net income, pension related liability adjustments, net unrealized holding gains on available for sale securities and the fair value of hedge adjustments and is presented in the consolidated statements of stockholders' equity.

Table of Contents**SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****Statement of Cash Flows Information***

Cash and cash equivalents include checking accounts and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information are as follows:

	Years Ended October 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Cash paid for:			
Interest	\$ 7,054	\$ 6,194	\$ 6,298
Income taxes, net of refunds	\$ 5,318	\$ 9,857	\$ 5,485
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Purchase of assets under capital lease	\$	\$ 463	\$

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company sells products to customers primarily in the automotive and heavy truck industries. Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk, are primarily accounts receivable. The Company performs on-going credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition. The allowance for non-collection of accounts receivable is based on the expected collectibility of all accounts receivable. Losses have historically been within management's expectations. The Company does not have financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk. Refer to Note 14 Business Segment Information for discussion of concentration of revenues.

As of October 31, 2007, the Company had approximately 1,780 employees. A total of approximately 270 employees at three of the Company's subsidiaries are covered by three collective bargaining agreements that are due to expire in August 2008, June 2011 and November 2012.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and payables approximate fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments. The carrying value of the Company's debt is considered to approximate the fair value of these instruments based on the borrowing rates currently available to the Company for loans with similar terms and maturities.

In accordance with SFAS No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities, the Company determined that all of its investments associated with the supplemental executive retirement plan were classified as available-for-sale. These investments were carried at fair value, and the unrealized gain was reported in other comprehensive income, until fiscal 2007 when the investments were sold and the gain was realized. The realized gain of \$243 is reflected in other income in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations for fiscal 2007.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company does not engage in derivatives trading, market-making or other speculative activities. The intent of any contracts entered by the Company is to reduce exposure to currency movements affecting foreign currency purchase commitments. The Company's risks related to foreign currency exchange risks have historically not been material. The Company does not expect the effects of these risks to be material in the future based on current operating and economic conditions in the countries and markets in which it operates. These contracts are marked-to-market and the resulting gain or loss is recorded in the consolidated statements of

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SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

operations in accordance with SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (SFAS No. 133), as amended. As of October 31, 2007 and 2006, there were no foreign currency forward exchange contracts outstanding.

In the normal course of business, the Company employs established policies and procedures to manage exposure to changes in interest rates. The Company's objective in managing the exposure to interest rate changes is to limit the volatility and impact of interest rate changes on earnings and cash flows. In January 2005, the Company entered into a \$25,000 interest rate collar agreement that resulted in fixing the interest rate on a portion of the term loan under the Amended Credit Agreement between a floor of 3.08% and a cap of 5.25%. The collar agreement terminated on January 12, 2007.

In accordance with SFAS No. 133, the Company designated the interest rate collar as a cash flow hedge and recognized the fair value of the interest rate swap agreement on the consolidated balance sheet. Gains and losses related to a hedge and that resulted from changes in the fair value of the hedge were either recognized in income immediately to offset the gain or loss on the hedged item, or deferred and reported as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity and subsequently recognized in income when the hedged item affects net income. The ineffective portion of the change in fair value of a hedge was recognized in income immediately. There was no hedge ineffectiveness for the years ended October 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005. The deferred gains on the hedge were recognized in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations upon termination of the hedge in the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

Guarantees

The Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 45, Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others, an Interpretation of FASB Statements No. 5, 57 and 107 and Rescission of FASB Interpretation No. 34 (FIN No. 45), during fiscal 2003. The Company has certain indemnification clauses within its credit facility and certain lease agreements that are considered to be guarantees within the scope of FIN No. 45. The Company does not consider these guarantees to be probable and the Company cannot estimate the maximum exposure. Additionally, the Company's exposure to warranty-related obligations is not material.

Accounting Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management reviews its estimates based upon current available information. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Other New Accounting Standards

In July 2006, the FASB issued FIN No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109. FIN No. 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN No. 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. FIN No. 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company is continuing to evaluate the impact that FIN 48 could have on its financial position and results of operations when adopted and the Company estimates, at this time, that the adoption could result in a charge to beginning retained earnings at November 1, 2007, in the range of approximately \$1,500 to \$2,500.

Table of Contents**SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 2 Asset Impairment and Restructuring Charges**

In October 2006, management presented to the Board of Directors an assessment of its current business at its Cleveland Stamping facility. This facility, which is leased from MTD Products Inc. (MTD) as part of the acquisition by the Company of MTD Automotive in 1999, is faced with declining business volumes. The two major customers at the Cleveland Stamping facility have concluded programs for which the Company provided components. The Company therefore committed to a plan to cease operation of the Cleveland facility as of October 31, 2007. As a result, the Company has recorded an impairment charge to reduce long-lived assets, acquired since the acquisition, to their estimated fair value. The Company recorded an estimated restructuring charge related to approximately 200 employees for severance, health insurance and curtailment of the retirement plan for employees of the Cleveland plant at October 31, 2006, and made adjustments to these estimates in fiscal 2007 as the plan to cease operation was put into effect. A summary of these charges, which are included in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations for fiscal 2007 and 2006, is below.

	2007	2006
Asset impairment	\$ 137	\$ 3,072
Restructuring		
Severance and benefits	100	\$ 750
Pension curtailment		875
Total restructuring	\$ 100	\$ 1,625

An analysis of restructuring charges and related reserves of the Company for fiscal 2007 is as follows:

	Restructuring Reserves at October 31, 2006	Restructuring Charges	Cash Payments	Restructuring Reserves at October 31, 2007
Restructuring				
Severance and benefits	\$ 750	\$ 100	\$ (599)	\$ 251

Note 3 Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are expected to be collected within one year and are net of an allowance for doubtful accounts in the amount of \$685 and \$680 at October 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The Company recognized net bad debt expense of \$653, \$247 and \$659 during fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, in the consolidated statement of operations.

The Company continually monitors its exposure with its customers and additional consideration is given to individual accounts in light of the market conditions in the automotive industry.

Note 4 Inventories

October 31,

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	2007	2006
Inventories consist of the following:		
Raw materials	\$ 13,493	\$ 17,937
Work-in-process	5,441	6,232
Finished goods	11,893	12,961
Total material	30,827	37,130
Tooling	1,518	7,514
Total inventory	\$ 32,345	\$ 44,644

Table of Contents**SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Total cost of inventory is net of reserves to reduce certain inventory from cost to net realizable value. Such reserves aggregated \$2,832 and \$2,238 at October 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Note 5 Other Assets

	October 31,	
	2007	2006
Other assets consist of the following:		
Long-term pension assets	\$ 354	\$ 1,078
Deferred financing costs	523	800
Other	133	126
Total	\$ 1,010	\$ 2,004

Deferred financing costs are amortized over the term of the debt. During fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005, amortization of these costs amounted to \$277, \$305 and \$1,783, respectively. Accumulated amortization was \$3,056 and \$2,779 as of October 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The Company recorded additional amortization of deferred financing costs as a result of entry into the amended and restated credit agreement on January 18, 2005 in the amount of \$1,322 in fiscal 2005.

Investments in the rabbi trust were classified as other current assets at October 31, 2006 in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. These assets were liquidated in January 2007 in order to pay the liability generated by the Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan. See Note 11 for further discussion of the President and Chief Executive Officer Employment Agreement.

Note 6 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

	October 31,	
	2007	2006
Land	\$ 8,588	\$ 8,530
Buildings and improvements	104,109	103,814
Machinery and equipment	333,919	326,170
Furniture and fixtures	10,402	21,471
Construction in progress	8,977	8,775
Total, at cost	465,995	468,760
Less: Accumulated depreciation	266,150	246,937
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 199,845	\$ 221,823

Depreciation expense was \$31,873, \$34,431 and \$33,533 in fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

During the years ended October 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, interest capitalized as part of property, plant and equipment was \$341, \$538 and \$352, respectively. The Company had commitments for capital expenditures of approximately \$2,855 at October 31, 2007. At October 31, 2007 and 2006, property, plant and equipment included equipment with a cost of \$1,015 and \$1,050 and accumulated depreciation of \$768 and \$546,

respectively, as a result of capital leases outstanding.

Table of Contents**SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The Company adopted FIN 47 as of October 31, 2006. As a result, the Company recorded an asset retirement cost of \$170, related accumulated depreciation of \$111 and a liability for the asset retirement obligation of \$170, measured using current cost estimates on an undiscounted basis. The remaining asset retirement cost of \$59 was impaired during fiscal 2007. The costs represent the Company's estimates of costs that could be incurred in order to properly dispose of the related property, if such disposal were to occur. The cost and accumulated depreciation are included in the table above and the obligation for asset retirement is included in other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. The effect of adopting FIN 47 represents the effect of depreciating the asset retirement cost over the life of the related property from its acquisition through October 31, 2006. The effect was \$69 after tax, or less than \$.01 per share. Because of the immaterial impact of the accounting change, the expense associated with the adoption of FIN 47 was included in cost of sales in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

The Company's lease of the Cleveland Stamping facility from MTD Products Inc contains a provision that could require the Company, at the lessor's option, to remove the plant and restore the property, exclusive of environmental matters that pre-date the beginning of the lease. The estimate of this conditional asset retirement obligation requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions relating to the measurement of such liabilities, which could be impacted by the Company's restructuring plan (see Note 2). Any change in the estimate will be accounted for in accordance with FIN 47. Management does not currently believe that any such change would be material to the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 7 Financing Arrangements

Debt consists of the following:

	October 31,	
	2007	2006
Amended and Restated Credit Agreement interest at 6.86% and 6.81% at October 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively	\$ 73,600	\$ 80,300
Insurance broker financing agreement	496	508
State of Ohio promissory note	1,291	1,612
Two-year notes	504	2,035
Capital lease debt	83	429
Total debt	75,974	84,884
Less: Current debt	11,411	12,705
Total long-term debt	\$ 64,563	\$ 72,179

The weighted average interest rate of all debt excluding the capital lease debt was 7.00% and 6.36% and 5.00% for fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The Company's Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the Amended Credit Agreement) provides the Company with borrowing capacity in the form of a five-year \$125,000 revolving credit facility and a five-year term loan of \$50,000, each maturing January 2010. The balance of the term loan at October 31, 2007 and 2006 was \$22,500 and \$32,500, respectively.

Under the Amended Credit Agreement, the Company has the option to select the applicable interest rate based upon two indices: a Base Rate, as defined in the Amended Credit Agreement, or the Eurodollar rate, as adjusted by the Eurocurrency Reserve Percentage, if any (LIBOR). The selected index is combined with a

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SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

designated margin from an agreed upon pricing matrix. The Base Rate is the greater of the LaSalle Bank publicly announced prime rate or the Federal Funds effective rate plus 0.5% per annum. LIBOR is the published Bloomberg Financial Markets Information Service rate. At October 31, 2007, the interest rate for the revolving credit facility and the term loan was LIBOR plus 1.75%. The margins for the revolving credit facility and the term loan have increased from the margins in place at October 31, 2006 as a result of funds borrowed under the Amended Credit Agreement to pay a special dividend that was declared by the Board of Directors of the Company on December 20, 2006 and paid on January 19, 2007 to shareholders of record as of January 5, 2007. The declaration of such a dividend was permissible due to a further amendment of the Amended Credit Agreement to specifically exclude up to \$41,000 paid as a special dividend from the fixed coverage ratio.

Borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement are collateralized by a first priority security interest in substantially all of the tangible and intangible property of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries and 65% of the stock of foreign subsidiaries.

The Amended Credit Agreement requires the Company to observe several financial covenants. At October 31, 2007, the covenants required a minimum fixed coverage ratio of 1.25 to 1.00, a maximum leverage ratio of 2.75 to 1.00 and a minimum net worth equal to the sum of \$100,000 plus 50% of consolidated net income since October 31, 2004. The Amended Credit Agreement also establishes limits for additional borrowings, dividends, investments, acquisitions or mergers and sales of assets. At October 31, 2007, the Company was in compliance with the covenants under the Amended Credit Agreement.

Borrowings under the revolving credit facility must be repaid in full in January 2010. Repayments of borrowings under the term loan began in March 2005 in equal quarterly installments of \$2,500 with the final payment due on December 31, 2009. The Company may prepay the borrowings under the revolving credit facility and the term loan without penalty.

The Amended Credit Agreement specifies that upon the occurrence of an event or condition deemed to have a material adverse effect on the business or operations of the Company, as determined by the administrative agent of the lending syndicate or the required lenders, as defined, of 51% of the aggregate commitment under the Amended Credit Agreement, the outstanding borrowings become due and payable. However, the Company does not anticipate at this time any change in business conditions or operations that could be deemed as a material adverse change by the lenders.

In July 2007, the Company entered into a finance agreement with an insurance broker for various insurance policies that bears interest at a fixed rate of 5.79% and requires monthly payments of \$84 through April 2008. In July 2006, the Company entered into a finance agreement with an insurance broker for various insurance policies that bore interest at a fixed rate of 6.67% and required monthly payments of \$103 through April 2007. As of October 31, 2007 and 2006, \$496 and \$508, respectively, remained outstanding under these agreements and were classified as current debt in the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

In June 2004, the Company issued a \$2,000 promissory note to the State of Ohio related to specific machinery and equipment at one of the Company's Ohio facilities. The promissory note bore interest at 1% for the first year of the term and 3% per annum for the balance of the term, with interest only payments for the first year of the term. Principal payments began in August 2005 in the amount of \$25, and monthly principal payments continue thereafter increasing annually until July 2011, when the loan matures. The Company may prepay this promissory note without penalty.

Table of Contents**SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

During fiscal 2006, the Company entered into two two-year note agreements with a bank to finance the purchase of equipment that the Company formerly leased. The notes bear interest at 6.56% and 6.91%, respectively, and require monthly payments of \$55 and \$81, respectively, through December 2007 and March 2008. In addition, the Company entered into a two-year capital lease agreement in the amount of \$463 for computer software.

Scheduled repayments under the terms of the Amended Credit Agreement plus repayments of other debt for the next five years and beyond are listed below:

Year	Credit Agreement	Other Debt	Total
2008	\$ 10,000	\$ 1,411	\$ 11,411
2009	10,000	342	10,342
2010	53,600	351	53,951
2011		270	270
2012			
2013 and thereafter			
Total	\$ 73,600	\$ 2,374	\$ 75,974

After considering letters of credit of \$5,654 that the Company has issued, available funds under the Amended Credit Agreement were \$68,246 at October 31, 2007. Overdraft balances were \$17,071 and \$22,708 at October 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and are included in accounts payable in the Company's accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Assets under capital leases, which consist primarily of telephone hardware and equipment and software, are accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 13, Accounting for Leases, as amended, using interest rates appropriate at the inception of the lease. Future minimum lease payments for these assets under capital leases as of October 31, 2007 are as follows:

2008	\$ 81
2009	2
Total minimum obligations	83
Less interest	
Present value of net minimum obligations	83
Current portion	81
Long-term portion	\$ 2

Note 8 Operating Leases

The Company leases material handling, manufacturing and office equipment under operating leases with terms that ranged from three to ten years at inception. The leases do not include step rent provisions, escalation clauses, capital improvement funding or other lease concessions that qualify the leases as a contingent rental under the definition of paragraph 5(n) of SFAS 13, as amended by SFAS 29. Also, the leases do not include a variable related to a published index. The Company's operating leases are charged to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis, in accordance with SFAS 13.

Table of Contents**SHILOH INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The longest lease term of the Company's current leases extends to December 2013. Rent expense under operating leases for fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$3,888, \$5,342 and \$6,696, respectively. Future minimum lease payments under operating leases are as follows at October 31, 2007:

2008	\$ 2,542
2009	2,496
2010	2,194
2011	1,999
2012	1,977
2013	1,813

Note 9 Employee Benefit Plans

The Company maintains pension plans covering most employees. The Company also provides an unfunded postretirement health care benefit plan for approximately 180 employees and their dependents. The measurement date for the Company's employee benefit plans coincides with its fiscal year end, October 31.

On October 31, 2007, the Company adopted the recognition and disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 158. SFAS No. 158 required the Company to recognize the funded status of its defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit plans in the October 31, 2007 consolidated balance sheet, with a corresponding adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax. The adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income at adoption represents the net unrecognized actuarial losses, unrecognized prior service costs and unrecognized transition obligation remaining from the initial adoption of SFAS No. 87 and SFAS No. 106, all of which were previously netted against the plans' funded status in the Company's consolidated balance sheet in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 87 and SFAS No. 106. These amounts will be subsequently recognized as net periodic benefit cost in accordance with the Company's historical accounting policy for amortizing these amounts. In addition, actuarial gains and losses that arise in subsequent periods and are not recognized as net periodic benefit cost in the same periods will be recognized as a component of other comprehensive income. Those amounts will be subsequently recognized as a component of net periodic benefit cost on the same basis as the amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income upon the adoption of SFAS No. 158.

The incremental effects of adopting the provisions of SFAS No. 158 on the Company's consolidated balance sheet at October 31, 2007 are presented in the following table. The adoption of SFAS No. 158 had no effect on the Company's consolidated statement of income, and it will not effect the Company's operating results in subsequent periods.

	At October 31, 2007		As Reported at October 31, 2007
	Prior to Adopting SFAS No. 158	Effect of Adopting SFAS No. 158	
Assets			
Other assets	\$ 1,533	\$ (523)	\$ 1,010
Total assets	341,633	(523)	341,110
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity:			
Deferred income taxes	19,314	(3,443)	15,871
Pension and postretirement benefit liabilities	(3,293)	9,202	5,909
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax	(5,879)	(6,282)	(12,161)
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 341,633	\$ (523)	\$ 341,110

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During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, the Company announced the freezing of benefits under its cash balance retirement plan that includes all non-bargaining employees. As a result of this decision, the cash balance retirement plan no longer accrues current service costs effective January 31, 2007. Benefit obligations earned through January 31, 2007 by plan members will remain and will continue to accrue interest and vest in accordance with the plan's vesting requirements, with 100% vesting achieved after five years of service. The Company recorded a curtailment loss of \$552 in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, included in cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations and a reduction of \$657 in projected benefit obligation.

In addition to the cash balance plan curtailment, in fiscal 2006 the Company recorded a curtailment loss related to the reduction of the work force of the Company's Cleveland Stamping facility. See Note 2 of the notes to consolidated financial statements.

Obligations and Funded Status**At October 31**

	Pension Benefits		Other Post Retirement Benefits	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Change in benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ (69,406)	\$ (67,122)	\$ (1,122)	\$ (1,161)
Service cost	(1,465)	(3,573)	(8)	(12)
Interest cost	(3,858)	(3,627)	(63)	(62)
Amendments and settlements	2,054	657		86
Actuarial gain (loss)	2,078	817	243	(445)
Benefits paid	3,719	3,442	70	472
Benefit obligation at end of year	(66,878)	(69,406)	(880)	(1,122)
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	55,129	46,388		
Actual return on plan assets	7,673	6,435		
Employer contributions	2,650	5,748	70	472
Benefits paid	(1,850)	(3,442)	(70)	(472)
Effect of settlement	(1,984)			
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	61,618	55,129		
Funded status, benefit obligations in excess of plan assets	\$ (5,260)	(14,277)	(880)	\$ (1,122)
The following represents the funded status of the pension and post retirement benefit plans at October 31, 2006:				
Unrecognized:				
Transition obligation		42		
Prior service cost		1,036		(2,235)
Unrecognized actuarial loss		24,232		3,214
Prepaid (accrued) benefit cost before adjustment for minimum liability		11,033		(143)
Adjustment to recognize minimum liability		(25,310)		

Accrued benefit cost

\$ (14,277)

\$ (143)

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Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets consist of:

	Pension Benefits 2006	Other Post Retirement Benefits 2006
Prepaid benefit costs	\$ 11,033	\$
Accrued benefit costs		(143)
Intangible assets	(1,078)	
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(24,232)	
Net amount recognized	\$ (14,277)	\$ (143)

	Pension Benefits	Other Post Retirement Benefits
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