

ALLEGHENY TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED



ANNUAL REPORT
2007



ABOUT THE COVER



The cover depicts ATI's four major global diversified markets – Aerospace and Defense, Chemical Process Industry/Oil & Gas, Electrical Energy, and Medical. In 2007, more than 70% of ATI sales were from these markets.

VALUE-BASED LEADERSHIP

ATI and its operating companies represent who we are as individuals. A company is always best described by the values expressed in the actions of its leaders and its employees, consultants and agents.

INTEGRITY is the cornerstone of our business. To that end, we must live by the value of honesty and being forthright. Each of us has a critical role in a company that values integrity, accountability and the environment. We must never sacrifice ethics for profit. Excellence in our business is built upon the foundation of the highest standards of ethical performance.

L. Patrick Hassey

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

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FINANCIAL REVIEW

	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Sales	\$5.5 billion	\$4.9 billion	\$3.5 billion	\$2.7 billion	\$1.9 billion
Segment Operating Profit	\$1,266.4 million	\$1,061.9 million	\$536.7 million	\$169.6 million	\$20.4 million
Net Income (Loss)	\$747.1 million	\$574.1 million	\$362.4 million	\$21.4 million	\$(314.3) million
Net Income (Loss) per Common Share	\$7.26	\$5.61	\$3.59	\$0.24	\$(3.92)
Gross Cost Reductions ⁽¹⁾	\$112 million	\$141 million	\$125 million	\$142 million	\$117 million
Managed Working Capital as % of Annualized Sales ⁽²⁾	32.2%	29.0%	30.3%	29.5%	30.7%
Net Debt ⁽³⁾	\$(95.1) million	\$51.3 million	\$197.7 million	\$331.9 million	\$452.5 million
Net Debt as % of Total Capitalization ⁽⁴⁾	(4.5)%	3.3%	19.7%	43.5%	71.7%
Capital Investments and Asset Acquisitions	\$457.1 million	\$238.3 million	\$109.6 million	\$120.7 million	\$76.9 million

(1) Before the effects of inflation.

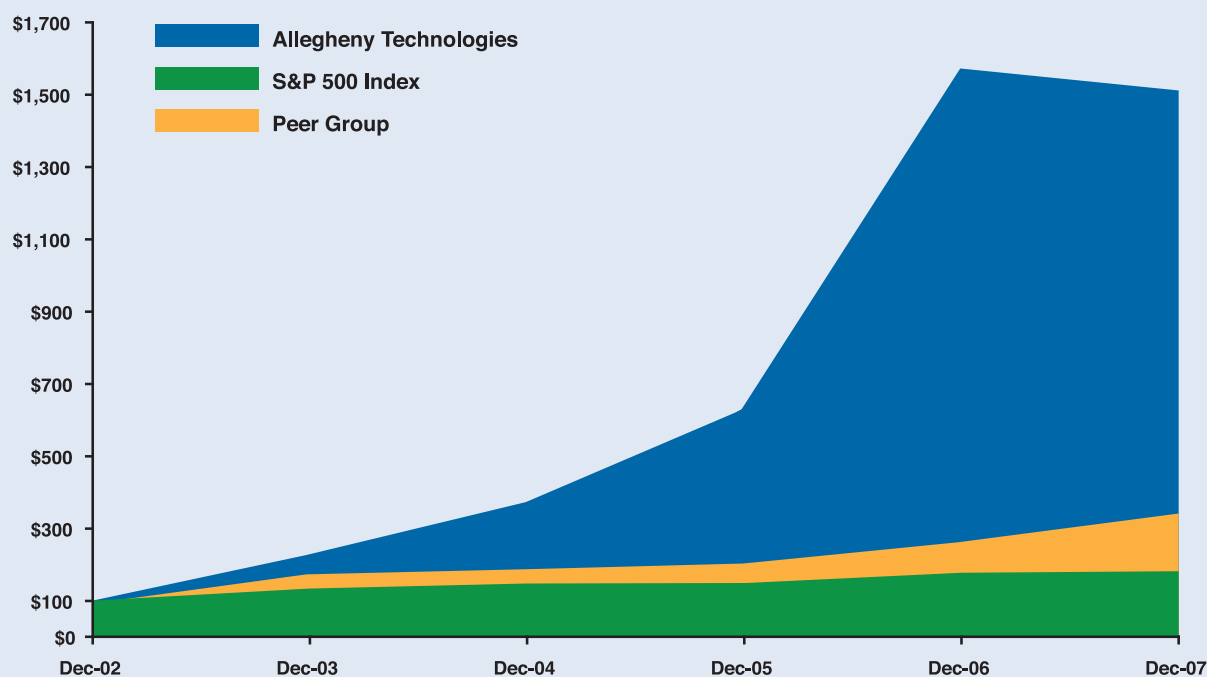
(2) Represents accounts receivable and gross inventory less accounts payable, excluding LIFO inventory reserves and other allowances.

Sales annualized for prior two months.

(3) Represents total debt less cash and cash equivalents.

(4) Total capitalization is comprised of net debt plus stockholders' equity.

COMPARISON OF CUMULATIVE FIVE-YEAR TOTAL RETURN



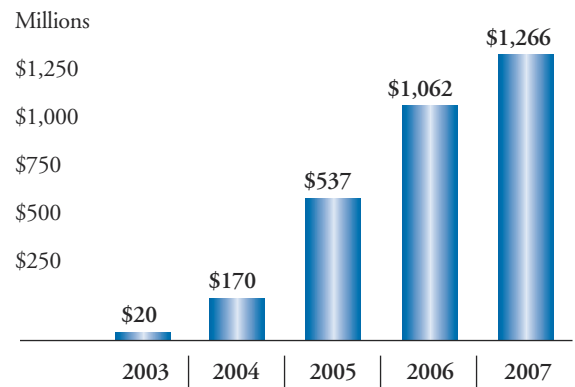
Stockholder Return includes price change plus reinvestment of dividends. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested on December 31, 2002.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

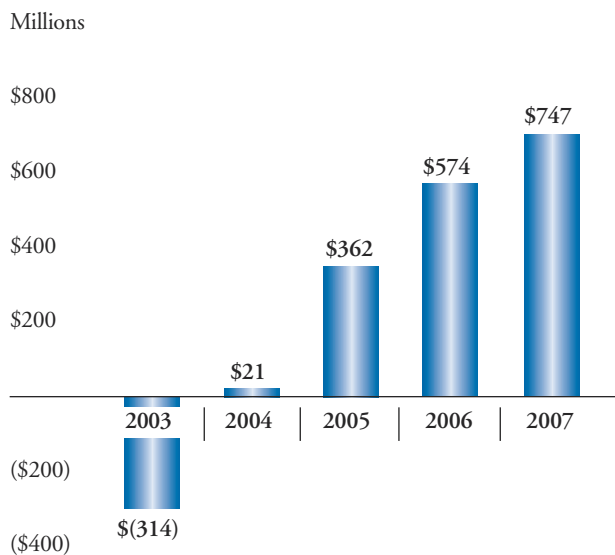
PROFITABLE GROWTH



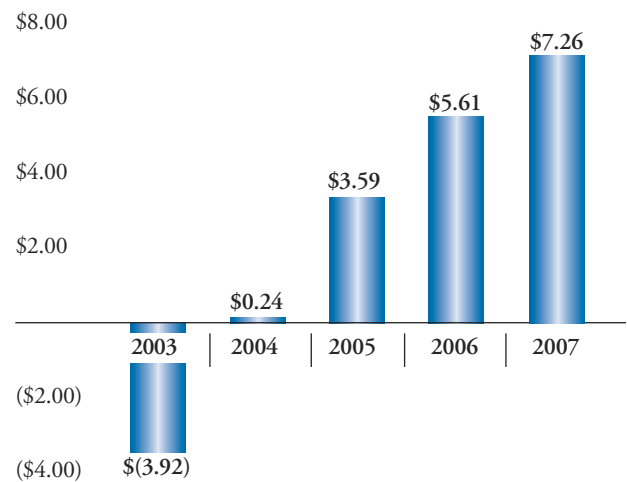
SALES



SEGMENT OPERATING PROFIT

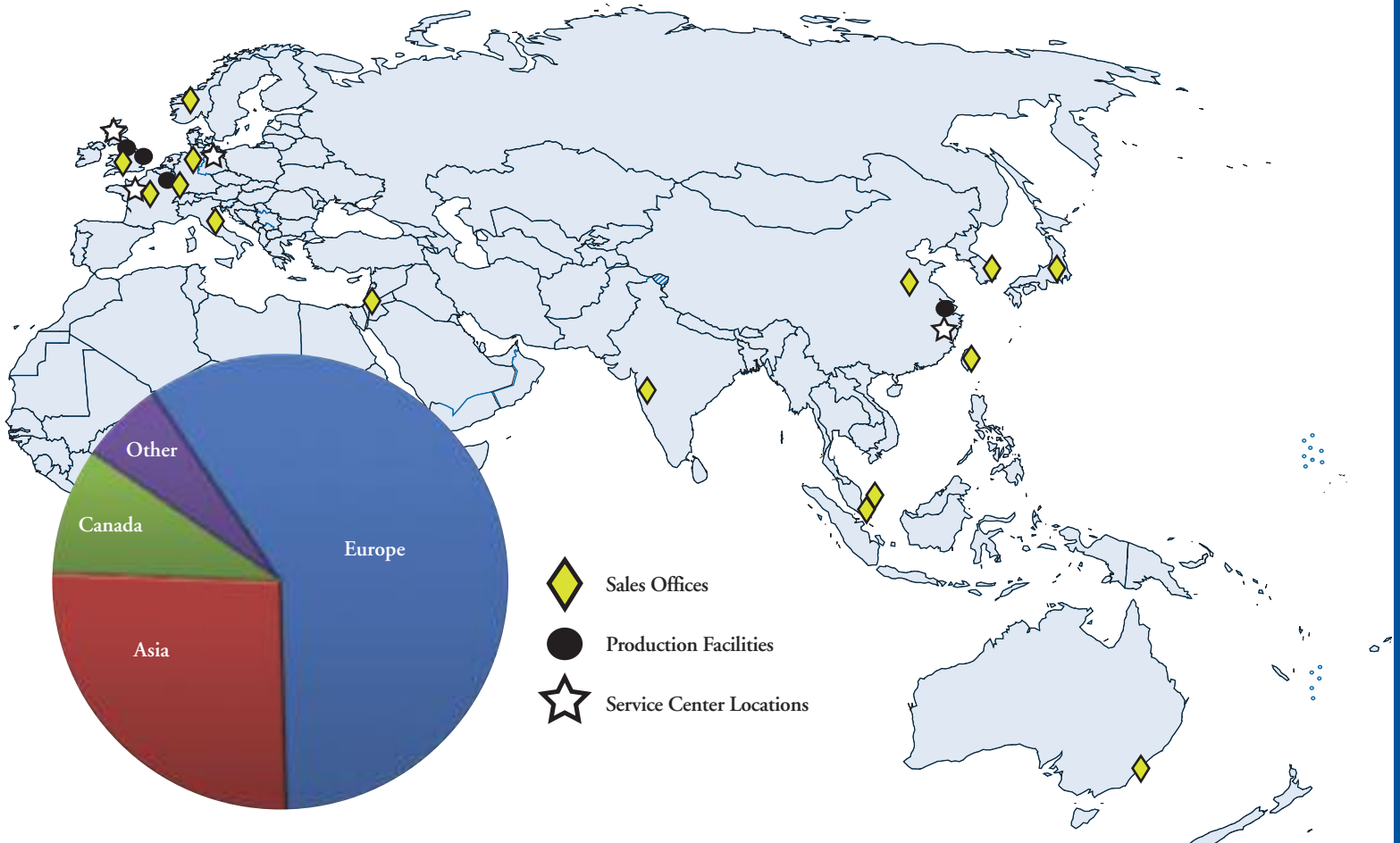


NET INCOME (LOSS)

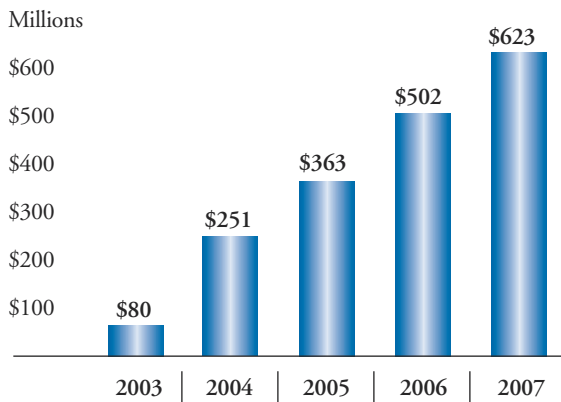


EARNINGS PER SHARE

\$1.5 BILLION OF DIRECT INTERNATIONAL SALES IN 2007



CASH FLOW – INVESTING FOR PROFITABLE GROWTH



CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
AT END OF YEAR

2007 Investments

- \$447 million – capital investments
- \$100 million – voluntary pension contribution*
- \$58 million – dividend payments**
- \$61 million – stock repurchase (last 6 weeks of 2007)

*ATI made \$350 million of voluntary pension contributions during 2004-2007.

**ATI increased dividends in each of the last 3 years.

BUILDING THE WORLD'S BEST SPECIALTY METALS COMPANY™



Dean Alber monitors operations of ATI's newest PAM furnace in the control room at Bakers, NC.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN, PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

If you believe that the global capital goods markets are likely to remain strong over the next several years, if you believe the world is in the early stages of an extended commercial aerospace build cycle, if you believe in the global infrastructure build and rebuild, and if you believe that developed and developing economies need more electrical energy, then you should like the fundamentals that drive ATI's major businesses.

2007 A RECORD YEAR; STRONG BALANCE SHEET

In 2007, we strengthened our position in key global markets, launched new production facilities, and further strengthened our balance sheet while achieving record sales and earnings. Highlighting our financial performance in 2007, sales reached an all-time high of \$5.5 billion and net income increased 30% to \$747 million, or \$7.26 per share.

Our balance sheet is in the best shape it has ever been with stockholders' equity of \$2.2 billion. We had more cash than debt at the end of 2007. ATI has an investment grade credit rating from the rating agencies. Our U.S. defined benefit pension plan was 111% funded at the end of 2007. Return on shareholders' equity at the end of 2007 was 40% and return on capital employed was 31%.

We are investing for profitable growth to continue to increase the value of ATI. We have invested more than \$800 million in the last three years, and currently plan capital investments of approximately

\$500 million in 2008. Our capital investments are expected to be self-funded. We increased our dividend nearly 40% in 2007, which was the third consecutive year of significant increase, and we announced a \$500 million share repurchase program in November 2007.

Our ATI Business System efforts continued to drive improved safety performance, cost reduction, and lean manufacturing throughout our operations. As a result of our ongoing focus and commitment to a safe workplace, our OSHA Lost Time Case Rate was 0.52 in 2007, which we believe to be competitive with world-class performance. We also achieved \$112 million in gross cost reductions in 2007, which exceeded our \$100 million target for 2007. We remain focused on cost reductions and have a \$100 million cost reduction target for 2008.

STRONG DIVERSIFIED MARKETS

ATI's performance is being driven by four major global, diversified markets. In 2007, the aerospace and defense market accounted for 31% of ATI sales; the chemical process industry and oil & gas market represented 24% of sales; sales to the electrical energy market, both power generation and distribution, were 13% of sales; and sales to the medical market represented 3% of sales. So, more than 70% of ATI's sales in 2007 were from the global aerospace and defense, infrastructure, energy, and medical markets.

In 2007, we derived one of every four sales dollars, or \$1.5 billion, from direct international sales. When we analyze where the products of our customers eventually end up, we believe that international economies are responsible for at least 50% of ATI's total sales. For example, today's commercial aircraft orders and deliveries are primarily driven by non-U.S. airlines. Another example, our ATI 2003™ Lean Duplex Alloy is being used for the largest stainless roof in the world, which is on an airport in the Middle East. Our direct customer, the roof's fabricator, is located in the United States.

In order to better focus ATI's products and technologies on our key global growth markets, we operate with market sector teams: ATI Aerospace & Defense, ATI Electrical Energy, ATI Chemical Processing, ATI Oil & Gas, and ATI Medical. We believe that successfully meeting a customer's needs in one application can create new opportunities for other ATI products.

Market sector teams bring to customers the full breadth of our capabilities from our specialty metals mill products to our tungsten cutting tools. To better serve customers in key growth markets, our cutting tools business has developed unique capabilities for difficult-to-machine specialty metals, such as titanium alloys and nickel-based alloys. No other company can offer customers such a span of specialty metals and cutting tool technology capabilities.

These teams broaden our perspective of global markets and growth opportunities by combining ATI's knowledge and understanding of customer needs with market opportunities and trends. Simultaneously, the teams present the customer with a more comprehensive view of ATI's products and services.

OUTLOOK FOR 2008 AND BEYOND

As I write this letter in March 2008, we hear about turmoil in the financial markets; we are awaiting the first flight of Boeing's 787 Dreamliner; and the U.S. economy is working through a slowdown in housing and existing and potential additional credit issues.



ATI Management's Executive Committee: Left to right; Lynn Davis, Hunter Dalton, Terry Dunlap, Tom Williams, Dave Hogan, Jon Walton, Pat Hassey, Rich Harshman, Doug Kittenbrink (see page 21 for titles)

We are pragmatic on the fundamentals and drivers of ATI's business over the long-term. Our outlook for 2008 and beyond is positive.

ATI's titanium mill products and other specialty metals are used in the current and the new generation of commercial and military aircraft as well as in the new fuel efficient jet engines that power them.

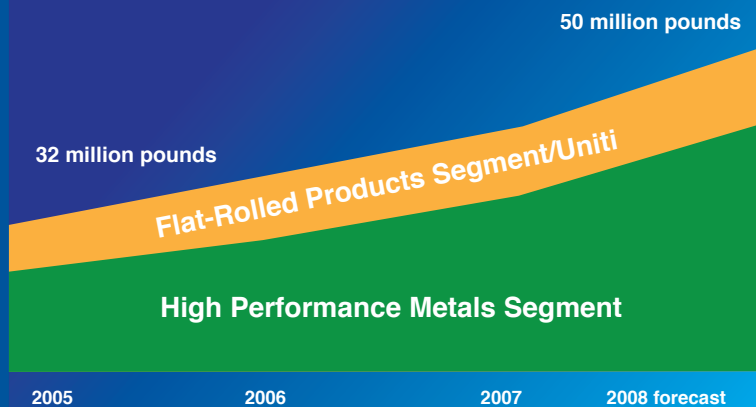
Our aerospace customers report record backlogs for airplanes, jet engines, and jet engine spare parts. The new generation of aircraft, such as Boeing's 787 Dreamliner, uses significantly more pounds of our titanium mill products. In addition, next-generation jet engines use more of our mission-critical premium titanium alloys and nickel-based superalloys to reduce weight and burn hotter for improved fuel efficiency.

We believe the global infrastructure build and rebuild will continue. The world's population is growing and more people are moving into an expanding global middle class. This demographic and economic trend is having a meaningful impact on end uses for our specialty metals products, such as applications used in fertilizers and food production, and clean water. These trends also suggest that the world requires more electricity. That means greater demand for our products that go into power generation plants and electrical distribution transformers.

ATI – Titanium Growth

Mill Product Shipments

Total Pounds in Millions



In addition to the growing demand for electrical energy, the U.S. energy infrastructure is aging and must become more efficient. It needs to be fixed and upgraded. In my view, ignoring our nation's energy infrastructure is not a viable option.

ATI is a leader in enabling sustainability through those systems that lead to greater energy production and improved energy efficiency. Our grain-oriented electrical steel (GOES) is essential to improving the efficiency of the electrical energy grid. In 2007, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) published rules that establish requirements for more efficient transformers. ATI is one of the leading producers in the world capable of making the premium grade GOES required for these more efficient transformers.

We are one of the leading manufacturers of large iron castings necessary for wind turbines, and one of the few global producers of zirconium and hafnium alloys required for nuclear power plants. We are a leading producer of premium titanium alloys and nickel-based alloys necessary for today's more fuel efficient jet engines. We are one of a few manufacturers who produce the specialty metals used in turbochargers that help improve automotive fuel efficiency. Our products are also used in high-efficiency appliances and gas furnaces. In addition, our premium alloys are used in desalination plants that convert seawater to clean, potable water.

ADDING TO OUR UNSURPASSED MANUFACTURING CAPABILITIES

ATI focuses on the specialty metals that are differentiated, mission critical, at the high end of technology, and difficult to produce. I have said, and still believe, that we are in a renaissance for the specialty metals that ATI makes.

ATI is investing for organic growth because we believe a great company needs unsurpassed manufacturing capabilities to achieve profitable growth and to compete more effectively in the global economy. A great company cannot have old, tired assets even if it has leading technologies. Great companies need smart people, the latest equipment, and the most advanced technology to provide customers the best solutions with unparalleled service.

We are investing in the United States because we believe that a U.S. manufacturer can effectively compete in a global economy. We have a highly-skilled and productive workforce. We believe our customers value the fact that ATI is a technology leader and provides a geopolitically secure source of diversified specialty metals.

What are we doing? Let's start with titanium. We forecast annual global demand for titanium mill products to grow by 120 million pounds, compared to the 2006 level, to approximately 350 million pounds in 2011. In 2005, ATI shipped 32 million pounds of titanium mill products. We expect our titanium mill product shipments in 2008 to be approximately 50 million pounds, growing to over 60 million pounds by 2011.

To meet this future demand, ATI is adding titanium sponge production in Oregon and Utah. We are expanding our titanium and premium nickel alloy melt capabilities in North Carolina, Oregon, Washington, and Pennsylvania. We are expanding our titanium and specialty plate operation in Pennsylvania, and we are adding to our forging capacity and capabilities in North Carolina.

In addition, we restarted idle zirconium sponge capacity in 2007 in Oregon, and we are adding new zirconium sponge capacity in 2008. Our zirconium capacity expansion is targeted to support projected growth in the global chemical processing and nuclear energy markets. We believe we are at the beginning of a global nuclear electrical energy revival.

In order to double our capacity to produce components for electrical energy wind turbines, we acquired production assets in Michigan to manufacture and machine large iron castings. We are transforming this facility to serve the growing wind energy market.

Also, we are tripling the Precision Rolled Strip® capacity of our STAL joint venture in China to better serve the electronics and communication markets.

These capital projects are helping to advance ATI's technology and manufacturing leadership in these difficult-to-produce specialty metals. They also provide the necessary capabilities to manufacture advanced components needed for next-generation and future-generation aircraft airframes and jet engines, electrical power plants, alternative energy applications, energy saving products, and other global infrastructure projects.

We are positioned to capitalize on what we do well. Our future is being secured by the people of ATI, and our technology and product diversification. ATI has long been a leader in specialty metals technology and the capital investments are aimed at maintaining and enhancing our mission-critical role.

Our future is being driven by the demands of the world's citizens – for mobility, manufactured goods, clean air and water, and a modern infrastructure – and by our customers who make the products to meet these demands. ATI and our customers together are focused on developing the technology and products that enable social progress and industrial development.

We have a defined view of the future, and we have the financial means and people to continue to move ATI forward.

VALUE-BASED LEADERSHIP

Each year, I remind you how we define the guiding principles of *Building the World's Best Specialty Metals Company*[™]. These principles drive our strategy. It starts with Value-Based Leadership. Value-Based Leaders are the true difference in companies that move people to new levels of achievement and success. I look for the leaders within ATI to move this company forward by demonstrating these key attributes as individuals:

- **Integrity as the Cornerstone of Leadership**...being honest and forthright in everything. Empowering people to trust, communicate, and take action within established boundaries.
- **Accountability** for outcomes that ensure the long-term success of ATI.
- **Safety and Health and Environmental Compliance** are the prerequisites to all operations.
- **Product Quality and Excellence** are demonstrated in everything we do.
- **Technology, Creativity, Learning, and Freedom of people to reach their individual potential** is the culture of the company.

In Building the World's Best Specialty Metals Company, we focus on markets whose prospects are largely tied to long-cycle industries that are currently in what we see as the early stages of long-term growth.

In Building the World's Best Specialty Metals Company, we aim to do more, make our products better, and implement and execute faster through the ATI Business System (ATIBS). ATIBS drives our lean manufacturing initiatives, improves safety, quality and yields, further reduces overhead cost structures and delivers excellent customer reliability and service.

Two long-time members of our Board of Directors will retire at the Annual Stockholders Meeting in May. Bob Bozzone is retiring after serving on our Board for over 20 years. Bob also served as Chairman and CEO of ATI in the past. Craig McClelland will also retire after serving on our Board for over 20 years. On behalf of the Board, stockholders, and employees I want to thank Bob and Craig for their many contributions to the success of ATI.

On a personal note, I want to thank both of them for their support and counsel, which has been invaluable to me and the entire ATI management team. We wish Bob and Craig a very happy, healthy, and prosperous retirement.

Tom Williams, President of ATI Allvac, announced his retirement effective March 31, 2008, concluding a 42-year distinguished career with our Company. Tom is a true value-based leader who guided Allvac to new levels of achievement and success. Allvac is recognized as the premiere supplier of high performance metals to the aerospace and defense industry and other global markets. Tom Williams is also a member of ATI management's executive committee and played an important role in the execution of our strategic growth initiatives. Hunter Dalton will succeed Tom. I am confident that Hunter can help us achieve our goal of further profitable growth at Allvac.

I also want to personally thank our stockholders, our Board of Directors, our employees, and the communities in which we operate our businesses for their continued support of ATI.



PAT HASSEY
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

UNSURPASSED MANUFACTURING CAPABILITIES



With ATI's Albany, OR titanium sponge production units in the background, Brian Rood (left) and Jesse Krieger assure the complex production process remains in control.

- Refining & Reduction – Titanium, Zirconium, APT (Ammonium Paratungstate)
- Melting – Vacuum Induction Melt, Plasma Arc Melt, Electron Beam Melt, Vacuum Arc Remelt, Electro Slag Remelt, Electric Arc Melt, Argon Oxygen Decarburization
- Fabrication – Sheet, Plate, Strip, Precision Rolled Strip[®] products, Billet, Bar, Rod, Wire, Extrusion, Casting, Forging
- Finishing – Surface Control, Flatness, Precision Machining

From refining and reduction through melting, fabricating and finishing, ATI possesses unsurpassed manufacturing capabilities supported by the latest equipment and the most advanced technology in the specialty metals industry. Our unsurpassed manufacturing capabilities permit ATI to produce specialty metals that are differentiated, mission critical, at the high end of technology, and difficult to produce.

We have been investing to increase our capacity and advance ATI's technology leadership. During the past three years, we have invested over \$800 million to expand our titanium sponge production, and our specialty metals melting, fabrication and finishing capabilities. These self-funded capital investments are aligned to support profitable growth in our key markets.

Our major projects include:

- **Adding titanium sponge** – In 2007, our upgraded sponge facility in Albany, OR achieved an annualized production rate of approximately 16 million pounds, and is expected to reach approximately 22 million pounds of annualized production by the second half 2008 when all phases are completed. Titanium sponge production at our greenfield premium titanium sponge facility being built in Rowley, UT is expected to begin in late 2008 and reach an initial annualized production rate of 24 million pounds in 2009.
- **Adding titanium melt furnaces** – We added a new Plasma Arc Melt (PAM) furnace at our Bakers, NC facility. ATI is the world's only qualified producer of jet engine rotating part quality premium titanium alloys melted with the PAM process, which is the preferred process of several OEM customers. We added to our Electron Beam (EB) furnace capacity in Richland, WA.



Left: Bruce Gula of ATI's Louisville, OH facility verifies the finish and gauge on a coil of specialty sheet on the plant's powerful Temper Mill, which imparts special finishes and strength levels. Our Louisville finishing operation produces a unique mix of titanium, nickel alloy, super stainless, and stainless sheet.

Below: ATI's premium titanium sponge facility is under construction in Rowley, UT. (Insert: artist rendering)

We added 5 new Vacuum Arc Remelt (VAR) furnaces. Also, we plan to add our fourth PAM furnace and additional VAR furnaces to support further growth. These additional investments are expected to commence production in phases through 2009 and 2010.

- **Adding specialty and titanium plate capacity and capabilities** – In the second quarter 2008, we expect to complete the upgrade and expansion of our specialty and titanium plate facility in Washington, PA.
- **Adding forging capacity and capabilities** – Our new titanium alloy and nickel-based superalloy facility in Bakers, NC will be under construction through 2009. The facility will include a 10,000 ton press forge and a 700mm rotary forge, both of which will be the largest of their kind in the world for producing these types of premium alloys.



A key addition to ATI's new manufacturing capabilities is the expansion of our specialty and titanium plate operations in Washington, PA.

- **Adding precision machining capacity and capabilities** – We continue to grow our unique value add intermediate and finishing operations for titanium and zirconium plate. We flatten, grind, cut, and test difficult-to-produce specialty metals that must meet demanding specifications.
- **Adding APT (ammonium paratungstate)** – In 2007, we completed the expansion of our APT facility in Huntsville, AL. APT is a raw material used in the production of our tungsten products. We are now self-sufficient for our APT needs and can produce APT from a variety of scrap streams and tungsten ore.
- **Adding zirconium sponge** – We are adding to our zirconium sponge capacity to support further growth in the chemical processing industry and nuclear electrical energy markets. Our idled zirconium sponge capacity in Albany, OR was restarted in 2007. New zirconium sponge capacity is being added in 2008.
- **Doubling iron casting capacity** – During the third quarter 2007, we acquired production assets in Alpena, MI to manufacture and machine large iron castings to support our growth in the wind energy market. Production is planned to begin in the first half 2008.
- **Tripling Precision Rolled Strip® capacity in China** – We are tripling the capacity of our Chinese joint venture company, STAL. This expansion is expected to be fully operational in 2009 to help meet growing demand for our Precision Rolled Strip products used in cell phones, PDAs, personal computers, and other telecommunications and electronics devices.

ENABLING BETTER USE OF RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABILITY



Eric Dixon (left), manager at ATI's Baker, NC, Operations, and Production Manager Jackie Mullis review the alloy chemistry of titanium ingots produced by the plant's new PAM III melting system. Such reviews are part of a rigorous program essential to assure the highest quality for ATI's growing aerospace applications.

Sustainability begins at the first stage of the specialty metals manufacturing process. Our operations use extensive amounts of recycled raw materials, commonly known as scrap. Purchased scrap along with excess metal generated by our customers and by our own manufacturing facilities, known as revert, are key ingredients for our melting operations, such as our PAM III furnace pictured above.

Because ATI uses a significant level of recycled metallic units in our melting processes, we create a near closed-loop sustainable system.

Thirty years ago, ATI pioneered recycling of tungsten scrap by the vacuum distillation process, which produces essentially no emissions. Today, our APT (ammonium paratungstate) facility in Alabama is unique in its ability to produce high purity APT primarily from tungsten scrap.

The use of recycled raw materials saves energy and reduces CO₂ emissions. According to research from Yale University as presented in *Nickel*, "the energy required to produce nickel-containing austenitic stainless steel from scrap is less than a third of the energy used to produce stainless steel from virgin sources. As an additional environmental bonus, recycling produces just 30% of the CO₂ emissions."

Good environmental practices are socially responsible and cost effective. Another effort is our smart use of water. Our ATI Allvac business unit in North Carolina has been recycling cooling water used in its operations for many years. Cooling water and rain water are captured then treated and recycled back into our plants. Through this effort, more than 4.5 million gallons of water are saved each day. Through rainy seasons and droughts, water recycling protects the environment and saves money.

An innovative project at our ATI Wah Chang facility in Albany, Oregon is planning a 50-acre integrated wetlands system that will be a new community conservation project – for biking, walking, observing nature, and learning. It is the first project in the nation designed to treat a unique combination of municipal and industrial wastewater for temperature reduction and wetlands enhancement. The treatment wetland configuration incorporates historic oxbow lakes along the Willamette River to augment flows, improve overall water quality, and create an environmental amenity.



Left: Residents of our water ponds in NC.

By looking at the interrelated issues in the watershed, Wah Chang and the cities of Albany and Millersburg, Oregon, were able to develop a solution that protects and restores wetlands in a practical, cost effective, and aesthetically pleasing way. The Oregon ethic of environmental protection and sustainability is strong. This project makes sense for everyone.

ATI is a leader in enabling those systems that lead to better energy productivity and improved energy efficiency.

Some examples:

- Our titanium and other specialty metals are used in emerging lightweight commercial and military aircraft and the new fuel efficient jet engines that power them.
- Our grain-oriented electrical steel (GOES) is an essential metal required to improve the efficiency of the electrical energy grid.
- We are one of the few global producers of zirconium and hafnium alloys required for nuclear power plants. We also produce an array of corrosion resistant alloys (CRAs) used in feed water and steam water systems for nuclear power plants.
- We make the nickel-based alloys, titanium products, zirconium alloys, and stainless grades used in nuclear fuel waste storage systems.
- Our nickel-based superalloys, titanium alloys, vacuum-melted specialty alloys, and iron castings are used in energy efficient natural gas turbines for electrical power generation.
- We are a leading manufacturer of large iron castings necessary for wind energy turbines.
- We are one of a few manufacturers who produce the specialty metals used in turbochargers that help improve automotive fuel efficiency.
- Our CRAs are used in the manufacture and storage of biofuels.
- Our products are used in high-efficiency appliances and high-efficiency gas furnaces.
- Our premium alloys are used in desalination plants that convert seawater to clean potable water.
- Our tungsten alloys are used to replace lead in medical shielding applications and in nuclear electrical energy power generation plants.

Right: ATI's reactor-grade zirconium and hafnium products, titanium products, nickel-based alloys and specialty and stainless alloys are used in nuclear power plants for generating electrical energy.



Above: There is no cost-effective substitute for grain oriented electrical steel (GOES), which is used in power generation and distribution transformers. Robust growth for this ATI product is expected to continue. The developing world needs more electrical energy. At the same time, mature electrical grids in the U.S. and Europe are in need of significant upgrades. In 2007, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) published rules that establish requirements for more efficient transformers. ATI is a leading producer of the premium grade GOES required to make these highly efficient transformers.



WHAT WE MAKE AND WHERE IT GOES

AEROSPACE AND DEFENSE



*Above: High feed cutters for machining aerospace metals
Below: Premium alloys for jet engine components*



PRODUCTS

Nickel- and cobalt-based alloys and superalloys, titanium alloys, and vacuum-melted specialty alloys for commercial and military jet engines

Titanium alloys, vacuum-melted specialty alloys, and high-strength stainless alloys for commercial and military airframe structural parts and fasteners

Titanium alloy tubing and nickel-titanium shape memory alloy for aerospace hydraulic systems

Titanium-niobium alloy for high-temperature rivets and fasteners

High strength stainless alloys for composite helicopter blades

High temperature niobium and tantalum alloys for rocket nozzles and jet engine components

Tungsten materials for cutting tools and counter-balance weights for aircraft

The patented high fracture toughness alloy ATI 13-8Mo Super Tough® Alloy

ATI 500 MIL™ high-hard steel CP titanium, ATI 64™ titanium plate for armor application

CP titanium and alloy castings, bar, and wire for defense applications

High feed milling systems for aerospace metals

GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES

ATI® 718 Plus® alloy for jet engine applications

Allvac® 1014 alloy for jet engine shafts in the latest engines

Titanium alloys for commercial and military airframe applications
ATI 425® titanium cold rollable plate, sheet, foil, bar, and wire for airframe and defense applications

CP titanium and alloy castings and cut/machined parts for armor and other military applications

Thermal spray powders for turbine engines

AL17-4™ and AL17-7™ plate for airframe, military, and armor components

Electron Beam (EB) single melted alloy for commercial airframe applications

Shapes for airframe applications

Titanium sheet for airframe and jet engine applications

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

ATI 500 MIL™ high-hard sheet for armor applications

Titanium aluminide and nickel-titanium alloys for armor and other military applications

Patented tungsten carbide composite drills and end mills for machining airframe and engine components

CHEMICAL PROCESS INDUSTRY/OIL & GAS



Above: Titanium for plate frame heat exchangers
Below: Titanium and zirconium castings for pumps



PRODUCTS

Corrosion Resistant Alloys (CRAs) such as duplex stainless, super stainless, nickel-based, and titanium alloys for seawater environments, such as offshore oil and gas applications

Vacuum-melted specialty alloys and engineered products for oil and gas drilling applications

Nickel-based alloys, titanium alloys, and vacuum-melted specialty alloys for well completion systems

Stainless alloys for ethanol and LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) applications

Tungsten carbide powders and crystalline tungsten powders for exploration

Tungsten carbide components used in drill bits, downhole pumps and flow regulators

ATI proprietary Datalloy™ stainless for measurement-while-drilling drill collars

Nickel-based superalloys, titanium alloys, and vacuum-melted specialty alloy products for chemical plant applications, including refineries

Titanium castings for pumps and valves

Zirconium products for sulfuric, nitric, acetic and formic acids and urea processing

CP titanium for plate frame heat exchangers and tubing

GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES

ATI 2003™ lean duplex alloy and super-duplex alloy as alloy substitution

Nickel-based alloys for exploration of alternative fuel sources, such as oil sands and shale oil

Ductile iron castings for compression and pumping equipment

Carbon and alloy steel forgings for flow control products and downhole tools

ATI 201LN™ alloy, a lean austenitic stainless alloy for process applications.

Precision threading of piping for deep hole gas exploration

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

Titanium to lighten drill strings for deeper oil and gas exploration projects

Patented tungsten composite tooling for machining valve and pump components

ATI OmegaBond™ tubing for fertilizer and chemical processing

WHAT WE MAKE AND WHERE IT GOES

ELECTRICAL ENERGY



Top: ATI's large hub castings (36,000 pounds) are used for wind turbines. Next to three, large wind turbine hub castings are (l to r) Cliff Sheeler, David Neil, and Larry Bergstrom.



Center: Tube heat exchanger
Below: Reactor-grade zirconium for CANDU fuel bundle



PRODUCTS

Titanium, superferritic and duplex stainless steels, and nickel-based alloys for seawater environments

Corrosion and oxidation resistant alloys for fuel cells

Grain-oriented electrical steels for power distribution and power generation transformers

Nickel-based superalloys, titanium alloys, and vacuum-melted specialty alloys for gas and steam turbine components

Reactor-grade zirconium and hafnium products for nuclear fuel cladding and structural applications

Hydrogen membrane purification modules

Tungsten carbide for centrifuge tiles, coal crushers, and fan blades

Tungsten carbide for machining turbine blades and shafts

Ductile iron castings for wind turbines and gas turbines, engine blocks for stationary power generation

Densalloy® tungsten alloys for shielding in nuclear power plants

GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES

Oxidation resistant alloys for land-based turbines

Corrosion and oxidation resistant alloys and bi-metallics for fuel cells

CRA for flue gas desulfurization pollution control equipment

Titanium alloy tubing for geothermal wells

Castings for wind turbines

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

ATI® 718Plus® alloy for industrial gas turbines

Patented large diameter superalloy ingots for gas turbine components

Niobium-titanium, niobium alloys and vanadium alloys for magnetic confinement of high temperature plasma in fusion reactors

Ruthenium-based tungsten carbide for machining turbine blades

MEDICAL



*Top: ATI's tungsten heavy alloys are used in radiation shields that protect healthy skin tissue during cancer treatment. Photo courtesy of TomoTherapy.
Center, Below: Titanium for hip implants*



PRODUCTS

Titanium alloys, cobalt-based alloys, and zirconium-niobium alloys for implants, medical equipment, and surgical tools

Nickel-titanium for arterial stents and catheter guide wire

Titanium foils for maxillofacial implant plates

Niobium-titanium alloy for superconducting magnets to power MRI imaging equipment

Tungsten products for MRI shielding applications

Tungsten for diagnostic isotope vial and dose shielding

Tungsten carbide for machining medical implants

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

Titanium alloy seamless tubing for bone nails and screws

Boutique alloys (Ti-15Mo, Allvac® 35NLoTi™ alloys) designed to meet unique demands for biomedical applications, such as spinal implants and pacemaker lead wires

Bismuth tin for lead replacement

Allvac® TJA-1537® alloys for improved medical implants

High fatigue strength beta titanium alloys for medical implants

Titanium sheet and strip for implants

ATI PRODUCTS AND MARKETS

DIVERSIFIED GLOBAL MARKETS

(Percent of Allegheny Technologies' 2007 Sales)

Aerospace and Defense	31%
Chemical Process Industry/Oil and Gas	24%
Electrical Energy	13%
Automotive	8%
Food Equipment and Appliances	7%
Construction and Mining	4%
Medical	3%
Transportation	3%
Electronics/Communication/Computers	3%
Machine and Cutting Tools	2%
Conversion Services	2%
Total	100%

PRICE RANGES OF MAJOR PRODUCTS

(Approximate Price Ranges in \$ Per Pound)

Exotic Alloys	\$25.55	-	\$295.53
Titanium Alloys	\$14.48	-	\$76.79
Nickel-Based Alloys	\$9.56	-	\$74.96
Precision and Engineered Strip	\$0.93	-	\$11.04
Stainless Sheet and Plate	\$0.69	-	\$5.42
Grain-Oriented Electrical Steel	\$1.14	-	\$2.02

DIVERSIFIED PRODUCTS

(Percent of Allegheny Technologies' 2007 Sales)

High-Value Products

Nickel-Based Alloys and Specialty Alloys	26%
Titanium and Titanium Alloys	20%
Precision and Engineered Strip	12%
Tungsten Materials	6%
Grain-Oriented Electrical Steel	5%
Exotic Alloys	4%
Total High Value	73%

Standard Products

Standard Stainless Sheet	11%
Specialty Stainless Sheet	10%
Stainless Plate	4%
Cast and Forged Materials	2%
Total Standard Products	27%
Total	100%

SALES BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

(Percent of Allegheny Technologies' 2007 Sales)

United States	73%
Europe	16%
Far East	7%
Canada	3%
South America, Middle East and other	1%
Total	100%

SEGMENT INFORMATION

(Percent of Each Segment's 2007 Sales)

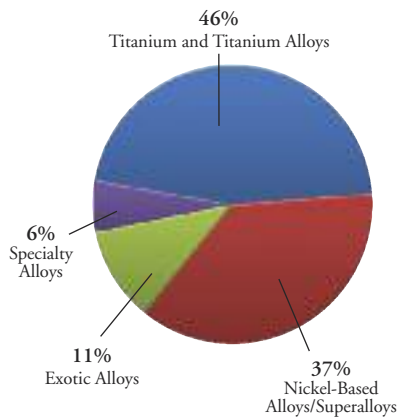
FINANCIAL RESULTS (\$ IN MILLIONS)

High Performance Metals

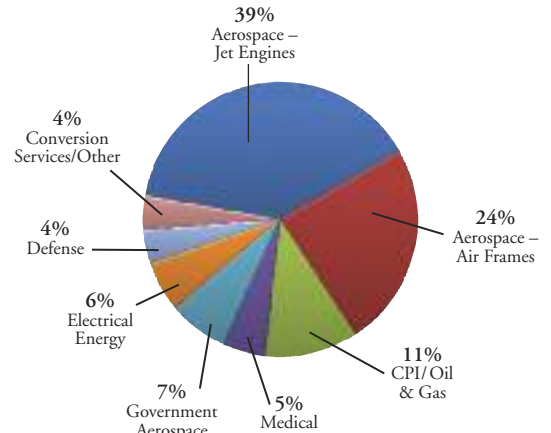
	2007	2006
Sales	\$ 2,067.6	\$ 1,806.6
Operating Profit	\$ 729.1	\$ 657.2
Percent of Sales	35.3%	36.4%
Identifiable Assets	\$ 1,692.0	\$ 1,228.9
International Sales	\$ 660.8	\$ 568.9

ATI Allvac
ATI Allvac Ltd
ATI Wab Chang

MAJOR PRODUCTS



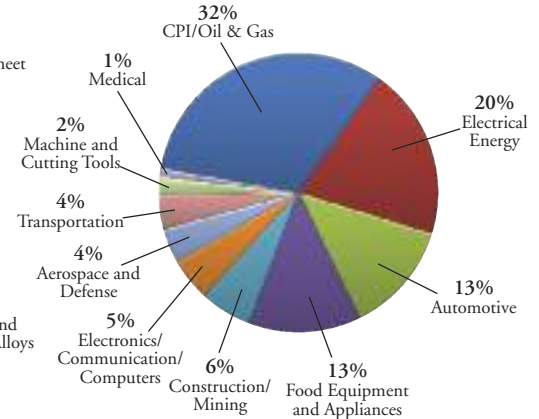
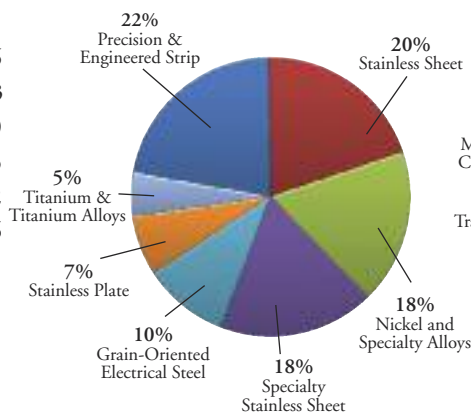
MAJOR MARKETS



Flat-Rolled Products

	2007	2006
Sales	\$ 2,951.9	\$ 2,697.3
Operating Profit	\$ 505.2	\$ 348.0
Percent of Sales	17.1%	12.9%
Identifiable Assets	\$ 1,158.1	\$ 1,142.2
International Sales	\$ 680.4	\$ 485.6

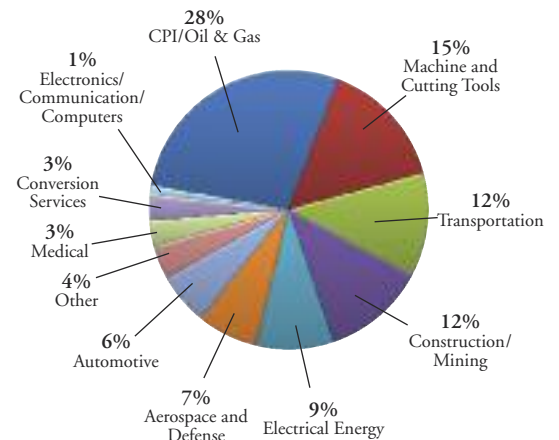
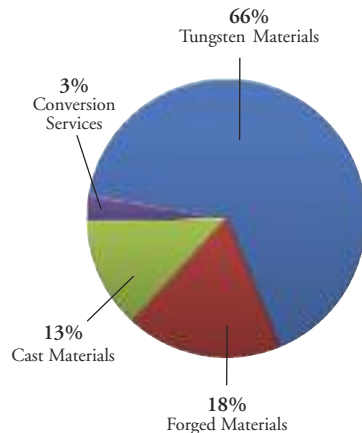
ATI Allegheny Ludlum
STAL (Chinese Joint Venture)
(60% Ownership)
Uniti LLC (International Joint Venture)
(50% Ownership)



Engineered Products

	2007	2006
Sales	\$ 433.0	\$ 432.7
Operating Profit	\$ 32.1	\$ 56.7
Percent of Sales	7.4%	13.1%
Identifiable Assets	\$ 286.8	\$ 233.9
International Sales	\$ 124.3	\$ 116.1

ATI Metalworking Products
ATI Portland Forge
ATI Casting Service
ATI Rome Metals



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ATI Business System (ATIBS)

A systemic and integrated business system adopted throughout ATI, modeled after the Toyota Production System, and built on three fundamental principles: Make to Use, Elimination of Waste and People Connect the System.

Ammonium Paratungstate (APT)

A purified intermediate tungsten compound made from ore or recycled tungsten scrap that is used as a starting material for making most tungsten powders.

Annealing

The process of heating and cooling metal in such a way as to soften it, and to produce desired changes in other properties or microstructure.

Bar

A long product that is 1/4 inch (6.35 mm) or more in diameter, having round, square, octagonal or hexagonal cross-sections.

Billet

A long product with a diameter range of 8 to 14 inches (203 to 356 mm). Can either be sold in billet form or processed further to make other long products.

Carbide Cutting Tools

Cemented carbides made into forms for removing materials in machining operations such as turning, milling or drilling. Normally, these tools have hard surface coatings consisting of carbides, nitrides and oxides of titanium and aluminum.

Electric Arc Furnace (EAF)

An open air melting furnace in which scrap and ferroalloys are melted by high electrical power carbon arcs. Refining is accomplished by slags and various gases. The process is often used in conjunction with subsequent refining processes.

Electron Beam Furnace (EB)

A melting furnace that uses high-energy electron beams in a vacuum environment to melt metals into a water-cooled crucible and is especially useful for titanium and exotic alloys.

Electroslag Remelt (ESR)

A consumable electrode remelting process in which an AC current is passed from an electrode through a molten slag pool. Molten metal droplets fall through the slag and solidify in a water-cooled copper crucible. This process is utilized to improve both the cleanliness and structure of alloys.

Exotic Alloys

ATI's classification for its zirconium, niobium and hafnium products.

Flat-Rolled Products

A product form classification that includes plate, sheet, strip and Precision Rolled Strip® products.

Forging Press

A press, usually vertical, used to operate dies to deform metal plastically. May be mechanically or hydraulically operated and either closed die for shaped, part forgings or open die for cogging.

GFM Precision Rotary Forge

A forging process where rapid simultaneous action of forging hammers subjects the workpiece to a high rate of deformation under uniform compressive stressing. The control and reproducibility of the GFM process is designed to provide optimum metallurgical consistency.

Grain-Oriented Electrical Steel (GOES)

Iron-based alloys containing silicon (typically 3.5%) as the major alloying addition. These steels are used generally in applications such as power transformers where electrical conductivity and magnetic properties are important.

Hafnium

An exotic alloy usually obtained as a by-product of zirconium production with outstanding corrosion resistance and good mechanical properties. It is added to specialty alloys for use in jet engine parts and as control rod material in nuclear reactors.

High Performance Metals

A classification that includes ATI's nickel-based and cobalt-based alloys and superalloys, titanium and titanium alloys, specialty alloys, and exotic alloy products, primarily in the form of long products. These products typically exhibit any of the properties of high temperature resistance, high strength, and high temperature oxidation resistance.

High Value Flat-Rolled Products

A classification that includes ATI's Flat-Rolled Products segment's Precision Rolled Strip®, engineered strip, super stainless steel, nickel-based alloy and superalloy, titanium and titanium-based products, and grain-oriented electrical steel. These products typically are characterized by direct technical and service relationships with customers.

Ingot

A product form resulting when molten metal is cast into molds, which can be round, square, or rectangular. Can either be sold in ingot form or processed further to make higher value-added mill products.

Long Products

A product form classification that includes ingot, billet, bar, rod, wire and seamless tubing and custom-rolled shapes.

Nickel-Based Superalloys

Nickel alloys, having nickel as the primary constituent, developed for very high temperature service where relatively high mechanical stresses are encountered and where high surface stability is frequently required. Typical applications are aircraft turbine and land-based turbine components.

Niobium

An exotic alloy valued for its strength at extremely high temperatures and its ability to superconduct, or pass electricity with minimal resistance, at very low temperatures. It is used in aerospace applications, in superconducting magnets in MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) equipment, when alloyed with titanium, and in particle accelerators.

Pickling

The process of using various acids and acid mixtures to remove scale that can form on specialty metals during processing at elevated temperatures (such as hot rolling or annealing).

Plasma Arc Melt (PAM)

A melting furnace that is a superior cold-hearth melting process for making alloyed premium titanium products for jet engine rotating parts, medical applications, and other critical applications.

Plate

A flat-rolled product that is 3/16 inch (4.76 mm) thick, or greater, and over 10 inches (254 mm) wide.

Precision Rolled Strip® Products

Flat-rolled products including stainless, nickel alloys, titanium and titanium alloys, and carbon steel under 0.015 inch (0.38 mm) thick and up to 48 inches (1,219 mm) wide, as well as certain strip products with special tempers and thicknesses.

Raw Materials

Used in the production of ATI's specialty metals and include recycled scrap metal (containing iron, nickel, chromium, titanium, and molybdenum), nickel, titanium sponge, zirconium sand and sponge, ferrochromium, ferrosilicon, molybdenum and its alloys, ammonium paratungstate, tungsten scrap, tungsten ore, manganese and its alloys, cobalt, niobium, and other alloying materials.

Rod

A long product that is from 0.118 inch (3 mm) to 3/4 inch (19 mm) in diameter.

Sheet

A flat-rolled product that is 24 inches (610 mm) and over in width and less than 3/16 inch (4.76 mm) thick.

Stainless

A broad classification of iron-based alloys containing at least 10% chromium, known for excellent corrosion and heat resistance. Austenitic (Chrome-Nickel) grades contain 18% to 30% chromium and 4% to 20% nickel for enhanced surface quality and formability and increased corrosion and wear resistance. These grades are used in appliances, kitchen utensils, processing equipment and a variety of industrial applications. Ferritic (Chrome) grades are non-nickel-bearing and contain 11% to 17% chromium content for greater inherent strength and corrosion resistance than carbon steel. These grades are often used in automotive exhaust systems.

Standard Flat-Rolled Products

A classification that includes ATI's Flat-Rolled Products segment's stainless hot and cold rolled sheet and plate products.

Strip

A flat-rolled product 3/8 inch (9.5 mm) to under 24 inches (610 mm) wide and less than 3/16 inch (4.76 mm) thick. See also Precision Rolled Strip® Products.

Super Stainless

Stainless alloys with significant additions of chromium, nickel, molybdenum or copper. Super stainless is used in chemical processing, oil and gas, marine, heat treating, pollution and waste control industries where there are requirements for extra corrosion protection, strength or heat resistance.

Superalloy

An alloy, usually based on nickel, cobalt or iron, developed for high temperature service where relatively severe mechanical stress is encountered and where high surface stability is frequently required.

Titanium

Titanium and its alloys have very high strength-to-weight ratios. At normal temperatures, they have high resistance to corrosion. Used primarily in aerospace and defense, chemical process industry, oil and gas, and medical markets.

Titanium Sponge

Titanium sponge is a critical raw material used to produce titanium mill products. ATI produces titanium sponge using the Kroll Process, which reduces titanium tetrachloride with magnesium. The titanium sponge with or without the addition of titanium scrap is melted into ingots or slabs.

Tungsten Carbide Graded Powders

Tungsten carbide powder, made by blending with other powder constituents like cobalt, tantalum carbide, and niobium carbide to obtain a desired composition and carbide grain size. These powders are pressed to a desired shape and then sintered in the range 1350 degrees to 1500 degrees Centigrade to yield a cemented carbide part.



ATI's Continuous Automated Finishing Line in Midland, PA, reduces stainless sheet finishing time from 14 days to 30 minutes.

Tungsten Materials

Include tungsten and tungsten carbide powders, sintered tungsten carbide products and cutting tools for the metalworking, mining, oil and gas, and other industries requiring tools with extra hardness.

Vacuum Arc Remelt (VAR)

A consumable remelting process in which a high current DC arc is maintained under vacuum between an alloy electrode and a molten metal pool contained in a water-cooled copper crucible. Sequential melting produces an ingot with good internal structure, good surface finish, and excellent chemical homogeneity.

Vacuum Induction Melt (VIM)

A melting process that uses an induction furnace inside a vacuum chamber to melt and cast nickel-based alloys, superalloys, and specialty alloys. The process is normally used for grades which require a high alloy content, precise chemistry control and low impurity levels.

Wire

A long product that is from 0.030 inch (0.76 mm) to 1/4 inch (6.35 mm) in diameter, in round, square, octagonal or hexagonal cross-sections.

Zirconium

An exotic alloy valued for its strength, high corrosion resistance, and low thermal neutron absorption. Applications include nuclear reactors, marine vessels, commercial power generation, and those requiring contact with strong acids and basic environments.

CORPORATE SELF-GOVERNANCE

Our Commitment to Integrity

We at ATI are committed to a strong self-governance program. We have long believed that honesty and integrity are vitally important to the success of our Company. The Company's Corporate Governance Guidelines along with the charters of the Board committees provide the framework for the governance of Allegheny Technologies. These Guidelines reflect the Board's commitment to monitor the effectiveness of decision making at the Board and management levels, with a view toward achieving ATI's strategic objectives. The Guidelines are available on our website, www.alleghenystechnologies.com.

Our Corporate Guidelines for Business Conduct and Ethics apply to all directors, officers, employees, agents and consultants and set forth clear standards to guide the conduct of our daily affairs. Our commitment is to reflect, in each of our actions, the highest standards of ethical performance in our dealings with our Board of Directors, stockholders, fellow employees, customers, suppliers, creditors, government agencies and authorities, and the public.

Our self-governance efforts incorporate long-standing training programs that address a myriad of subjects including antitrust, ethics, environmental compliance, export compliance and trading in securities, as well as training in various human resources issues, including safety.

In order to monitor the effectiveness of our compliance efforts, we perform audits throughout the organization to confirm adherence to Company policies and procedures and financial controls.

We understand that confidence in our Company is in large measure dependent upon the reliability and transparency of our financial statements, including maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, our commitment to integrity in financial reporting recognizes our responsibility for providing timely information that fairly reflects our financial position and results of operations.

We encourage employees to communicate concerns before they become problems. Our corporate ombudsman and the ethics officers at our operating companies provide confidential resources for employees to surface their concerns without fear of reprisal. Building and maintaining trust, respect and communication among our employees are essential to the effectiveness of our self-governance program.



Pat Hassey



Rich Harshman



Jon Walton



Doug Kittenbrink

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

- Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007
- Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-12001

ALLEGHENY TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation
or organization)

25-1792394
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

1000 Six PPG Place, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
(Address of principal executive offices)

15222-5479
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (412) 394-2800

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$0.10 Par Value	New York Stock Exchange
Preferred Stock Purchase Rights	New York Stock Exchange

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

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

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

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

On February 14, 2008, the Registrant had outstanding 100,949,485 shares of its Common Stock.

The aggregate market value of the Registrant's voting stock held by non-affiliates at June 30, 2007 was approximately \$10.48 billion, based on the closing price per share of Common Stock on June 29, 2007, the last trading day prior to that date, of \$104.88 as reported on the New York Stock Exchange, and at February 14, 2008 was approximately \$8.13 billion, based on the closing price per share of Common Stock on that date of \$82.49 as reported on the New York Stock Exchange. Shares of Common Stock known by the Registrant to be beneficially owned by directors and officers of the Registrant subject to the reporting and other requirements of Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), are not included in the computation. The Registrant, however, has made no determination that such persons are "affiliates" within the meaning of Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act.

Documents Incorporated By Reference

Selected portions of the Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 9, 2008 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Report.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

The Company

Allegheny Technologies Incorporated (ATI) is a Delaware corporation with its principal executive offices located at 1000 Six PPG Place, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222-5479, telephone number (412) 394-2800. Allegheny Technologies was formed on August 15, 1996 as a result of the combination of Allegheny Ludlum Corporation and Teledyne, Inc. References to “Allegheny Technologies,” “ATI,” the “Company,” the “Registrant,” “we,” “our” and “us” and similar terms mean Allegheny Technologies Incorporated and its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires.

Our Business

Allegheny Technologies is one of the largest and most diversified specialty metals producers in the world. We use innovative technologies to offer growing global markets a wide range of specialty metals solutions. Our products include titanium and titanium alloys, nickel-based alloys and superalloys, zirconium, hafnium and niobium, stainless and specialty steel alloys, grain-oriented electrical steel, tungsten-based materials and cutting tools, carbon alloy impression die forgings, and large grey and ductile iron castings. Our specialty metals are produced in a wide range of alloys and product forms and are selected for use in environments that demand metals having exceptional hardness, toughness, strength, resistance to heat, corrosion or abrasion, or a combination of these characteristics.

We focus our technological and unsurpassed manufacturing capabilities to serve global end use markets with highly diversified and specialized product offerings. Key end use markets for our products include:

Aerospace and Defense. We are a world leader in the production of premium titanium alloys, nickel-based and cobalt-based alloys and superalloys, and vacuum-melted specialty alloys used in the manufacture of both commercial and military jet engines, as well as replacement parts for those engines. We also produce titanium alloys, vacuum-melted specialty alloys, and high-strength stainless alloys for use in commercial and military airframes and airframe components.

Titanium and titanium alloys are critical metals in aerospace and defense applications. Titanium and titanium alloys possess an extraordinary combination of properties, including superior strength-to-weight ratio, good elevated temperature resistance, low coefficient of thermal expansion, and extreme corrosion resistance. These metals are used to produce jet engine components such as blades, vanes, discs, and casings, and airframe components such as structural members, landing gear, hydraulic systems, and fasteners. The latest and next-generation airframes and jet engines use even more titanium and titanium alloys in component parts in order to minimize weight and maximize fuel efficiency.

Our nickel-based alloys and superalloys and specialty alloys are also widely used in aerospace and defense applications. Nickel-based alloys and superalloys remain extremely strong at high temperatures and resist degradation under extreme conditions. Typical aerospace applications for nickel-based alloys and superalloys include jet engine shafts, discs, blades, vanes, rings and casings.

Our specialty alloys include vacuum-melted maraging steels used in the manufacture of aircraft landing gear and structural components, as well as jet engine components.

We continuously seek to develop new alloys to better serve the needs of this end use market. For example, we have developed ATI 425[®] titanium, a new cold-rollable alloy, as a lower cost alternative to the most popular high-strength titanium alloys, for use in airframe components. We have also developed Allvac[®] 718 Plus[®] alloy, a new nickel-based superalloy that can withstand higher temperatures than the standard 718 superalloy, for use in the next generation of fuel efficient jet engines.

Demand for our products by the aerospace and defense market has increased significantly over the last several years, and we expect it to remain strong and continue to grow into the next decade.

Chemical Process Industry and Oil and Gas. Oil and gas prices have reached record levels over the past two years, resulting in increased global oil and gas exploration and development. The environments in which oil and gas can be found in commercial quantities have become more challenging, involving deep offshore wells, high pressure and temperature conditions, sour wells and unconventional sources, such as oil sands. Sustained high oil and gas prices have also led to increased interest in biofuels, such as ethanol, as an alternative or supplement to gasoline and other fossil fuels, and in liquefied natural gas (LNG).

All of our business segments produce metals that are critical to the chemical process industry and oil and gas industry. Our specialty metals, including titanium and titanium alloys, nickel-based alloys, stainless steel alloys and other specialty alloys, have the strength and corrosion resistant properties necessary in the chemical process industry, and global demand for these materials has been increasing, particularly in rapidly growing industrial markets in Asia. We also provide advanced specialty metals used in offshore oil and gas production, including offshore piping systems and subsea oil and gas fields.

We continuously seek to develop new alloys to better serve the needs of this end use market. For example, we have developed AL 2003™ lean duplex alloy as a low cost substitute for type 316L stainless steel. AL 2003™ lean duplex stainless, AL 2205™ duplex stainless, and AL-6XN® superaustenitic stainless steel in strip and plate product forms are NORSOK qualified. ATI's titanium castings are also qualified under NORSOK standards. The NORSOK standards are developed by the Norwegian petroleum industry and are intended to identify metals used in oil and gas applications that are safe and cost-effective.

Tungsten is the most dense and heat resistant metal commercially available. One application for our tungsten products is oil and gas drill bit inserts. As drilling methods, including directional drilling, become more complex, our advanced tungsten carbide and diamond matrix materials are often utilized in order to enable faster drilling and longer drill bit life.

Electrical Energy. Our specialty metals are widely used in the global electric power generation and distribution industry. We believe that U.S. and European environmental policies and the electrification of rapidly developing Asian countries will likely result in continuing strong demand for our specialty metals products that we sell for use in this industry.

Coal-fired power plants account for more than one-half of the electricity produced in the United States. Under the Clean Air Interstate Rule adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), power plants in several eastern states will be required, in stages through 2015, to dramatically reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide generated from the burning of coal. Most of these plants will be required to install additional filtration systems, or “scrubbers,” which are made of specialty metals we produce, on their smokestacks to comply with the rule. Demand for our specialty metals for pollution control systems is also significant in growing industrial economies, including China. We supply a broad range of alloys, including many proprietary alloys, for these applications. AL-6XN® alloy, a 6-molybdenum super-austenitic alloy, is used in absorber towers, piping, damper doors, ducting and vessels. The nickel-based AL 22™ and AL 276™ alloys are used in the absorber inlet, absorber outlet ducting, damper door seals, and expansion joints.

For electrical power generation, our specialty metals and corrosion resistant alloys (CRAs) and ductile iron castings are used in coal, nuclear, natural gas, and wind power applications. In coal-fired plants, our CRAs are used for pipe, tube, and heat exchanger applications in water systems in addition to the pollution control scrubbers mentioned in the preceding paragraph. For nuclear power plants, we are an industry pioneer in producing reactor-grade zirconium and hafnium alloys nuclear fuel cladding and structural components. Our CRAs are also used in water systems for nuclear power plants. We are a technology leader for large diameter nickel-based superalloys used in natural gas turbines. We are also one of a few producers of very large ductile iron castings used for wind turbines.

For electrical power distribution, our grain-oriented electrical steel (GOES) is used in large and small power transformers, where electrical conductivity and magnetic properties are important. We believe that demand for these advanced specialty metals is in the early stage of an expected long growth cycle as the U.S. rebuilds its electrical energy distribution grid and as developing countries, such as China and India, electrify and build electrical power distribution grids. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) published its final rule on distribution transformer efficiency on October 12, 2007, regarding minimum energy efficiency standard levels for electrical energy distribution transformers beginning January 1, 2010. This DOE rule establishes requirements for more efficient transformers, which increases premium grade GOES usage per transformer. ATI is a leading producer of these premium grades of GOES.

Medical. ATI's advanced specialty metals are used in medical device products that save and enhance the quality of lives.

Our zirconium-niobium, titanium- and cobalt-based alloys are used for knees, hips and other prosthetic devices. These replacement devices offer the potential of lasting much longer than previous implant options.

Our biocompatible nickel-titanium shape memory alloy is used for stents to support collapsed or clogged blood vessels. Reduced in diameter for insertion, these stents expand to the original tube-like shape due to the metal's superelasticity. Our ultra fine diameter (0.002 inch/0.051 mm) titanium wire is used for screens to prevent blood clots from entering critical areas of the body. In addition, our titanium bar and wire are used to make surgical screws for bone repairs.

Manufacturers of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) devices rely on our niobium superconducting wire to help produce electromagnetic fields that allow physicians to safely scan the body's soft tissue. In addition, our tungsten heavy alloy materials are used for shielding applications in MRI devices.

Enhancing and Expanding Our Manufacturing Capabilities and Capacity. Demand for our products from the aerospace and defense, chemical process industry and oil and gas, electrical energy, and medical markets has increased significantly over the last several years, and we expect demand to remain strong and continue to grow into the next decade. We are currently undertaking a multi-phase program to enhance and expand our capabilities and capacities to produce premium specialty metals aimed at these key growth markets. In 2006 and 2007, we announced that we intended to spend at least \$950 million of internally generated funds to renew and expand our annual titanium sponge production capabilities to approximately 46 million pounds; expand our premium titanium alloy melt and remelt capacity; expand our nickel-based alloy and superalloy melt and remelt capacity; expand our titanium and specialty alloy plate capacity; and expand our premium titanium and nickel-based superalloy forging capacity. These investments strengthen ATI's leadership position in the production of technically demanding specialty metals.

Business Segments

We operate in the following three business segments, which accounted for the following percentages of total revenues of \$5.5 billion, \$4.9 billion, and \$3.5 billion for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
High Performance Metals	38%	37%	35%
Flat-Rolled Products	54%	54%	54%
Engineered Products	8%	9%	11%

High Performance Metals Segment

Our High Performance Metals segment produces, converts and distributes a wide range of high performance alloys, including nickel- and cobalt-based alloys and superalloys, titanium and titanium-based alloys, exotic metals such as zirconium, hafnium, niobium, nickel-titanium, and their related alloys, and other specialty alloys, primarily in long product forms such as ingot, billet, bar, rod, wire, and seamless tube. We are integrated from raw materials (sponge) to melt, remelt, and finish processing in our titanium and titanium alloys, and zirconium and hafnium alloys products. The major end markets served by our High Performance Metals Segment are aerospace and defense, chemical process industry, oil and gas, medical, and electrical energy. Most of the products in our High Performance Metals segment are sold directly to end-use customers. A significant portion of our High Performance Metals segment products are sold under multi-year agreements. The operating units in this segment are ATI Allvac, ATI Allvac Ltd (U.K.) and ATI Wah Chang.

Flat-Rolled Products Segment

Our Flat-Rolled Products segment produces, converts and distributes stainless steel, nickel-based alloys, and titanium and titanium-based alloys, in a variety of product forms, including plate, sheet, engineered strip, and Precision Rolled Strip® products, as well as grain-oriented electrical steel. The major end markets for our flat-rolled products are chemical process industry, oil and gas, electrical energy, automotive, food equipment and appliances, machine and cutting tools, construction and mining, aerospace and defense, and electronics, communication equipment and computers. The operations in this segment are ATI Allegheny Ludlum, our 60% interest in the Chinese joint venture company known as Shanghai STAL Precision Stainless

Steel Company Limited (STAL), and our 50% interest in the industrial titanium joint venture known as Uniti LLC. The remaining 40% interest in STAL is owned by the Baosteel Group, a state authorized investment company whose equity securities are publicly traded in the People's Republic of China. The remaining 50% interest in Uniti LLC is held by Verkhnyaya Salda Metallurgical Production Association (VSMPO), a Russian producer of titanium, aluminum, and specialty steel products.

Stainless steel, nickel-based alloys and titanium sheet products are used in a wide variety of industrial and consumer applications. In 2007, approximately 60% by volume of our stainless sheet products were sold to independent service centers, which have slitting, cutting or other processing facilities, with the remainder sold directly to end-use customers.

Engineered strip and very thin Precision Rolled Strip® products are used by customers to fabricate a variety of products primarily in the automotive, construction, and electronics markets. In 2007, approximately 90% by volume of our engineered strip and Precision Rolled Strip products were sold directly to end-use customers or through our own distribution network, with the remainder sold to independent service centers.

Stainless steel, nickel-based alloy and titanium plate products are primarily used in industrial markets. In 2007, approximately 50% by volume of our plate products were sold to independent service centers, with the remainder sold directly to end-use customers.

Grain-oriented electrical steel is used in power transformers where electrical conductivity and magnetic properties are important. Nearly all of our grain-oriented electrical steel products are sold directly to end-use customers.

Engineered Products Segment

The principal business of our Engineered Products segment includes the production of tungsten powder, tungsten heavy alloys, tungsten carbide materials, and tungsten carbide cutting tools. We are now integrated from the raw materials (ammonium paratungstate (APT)) to the manufacture of finished cutting tools. The segment also produces carbon alloy steel impression die forgings, and large grey and ductile iron castings, and provides precision metals processing services. The operating units in this segment are ATI Metalworking Products, ATI Portland Forge, ATI Casting Service and ATI Rome Metals.

We produce a line of sintered tungsten carbide products that approach diamond hardness for industrial markets including automotive, chemical process industry, oil and gas, machine and cutting tools, aerospace, construction and mining, and other markets requiring tools with extra hardness. Technical developments related to ceramics, coatings and other disciplines are incorporated in these products. We also produce tungsten and tungsten carbide powders.

We forge carbon alloy steels into finished forms that are used primarily in the transportation and construction equipment markets. We also cast grey and ductile iron metals used in the transportation, wind power generation and automotive markets. We have precision metals processing capabilities that enable us to provide process services for most high-value metals from ingots to finished product forms. Such services include grinding, polishing, blasting, cutting, flattening, and ultrasonic testing.

Competition

Markets for our products and services in each of our three business segments are highly competitive. We compete with many producers and distributors who, depending on the product involved, range from large diversified enterprises to smaller companies specializing in particular products. Factors that affect our competitive position are the quality of our products, services and delivery capabilities, our capabilities to produce a wide range of specialty materials in various alloys and product forms, our technological capabilities including our research and development efforts, our marketing strategies, the prices for our products and services, our manufacturing costs, and industry manufacturing capacity.

We face competition from both domestic and foreign companies, some of which are government subsidized. In 1999, the United States imposed antidumping and countervailing duties on dumped and subsidized imports of stainless steel sheet and strip in coils and stainless steel plate in coils from companies in ten foreign countries. These duties were reviewed by the U.S. Commerce Department and the U.S. International Trade Commission in 2005 and generally remain in effect. We continue to monitor unfairly traded imports from foreign producers for appropriate action.

High Performance Metals segment - Major Competitors

Nickel-based alloys and superalloys and specialty steel alloys

- Carpenter Technology Corporation
- Special Metals Corporation, a PCC company
- ThyssenKrupp VDM GmbH, a company of ThyssenKrupp Stainless (Germany)

Titanium and titanium-based alloys

- Titanium Metals Corporation
- RMI Titanium, an RTI International Metals Company
- VSMPO - AVISMA (Russia)

Exotic alloys

- Cezus, a group member of AREVA (France)
- HC Stark
- Western Zirconium Plant of Westinghouse Electric Company, owned by Toshiba Corporation

Flat-Rolled Products segment - Major Competitors

Stainless steel

- AK Steel Corporation
- North American Stainless (NAS), owned by Acerinox S.A. (Spain)
- Outokumpu Stainless Plate Products, owned by Outokumpu Oyj (Finland)
- Imports from
 - Arcelor Mittal (France, Belgium and Germany)
 - Mexinox S.A. de C.V., group member of ThyssenKrupp AG
 - ThyssenKrupp AG (Germany)
 - Ta Chen International Corporation (Taiwan)
 - Various Chinese producers

Engineered Products segment - Major Competitors

Tungsten and tungsten carbide products

- Kennametal Inc.
- Iscar (Israel)
- Sandvik AB (Sweden)
- Seco Tools AB (Sweden), owned by Sandvik A.B.

Raw Materials and Supplies

Substantially all raw materials and supplies required in the manufacture of our products are available from more than one supplier and presently the sources and availability of raw materials essential to our businesses are adequate. The principal raw materials we use in the production of our specialty metals are scrap (including iron-, nickel-, chromium-, titanium-, molybdenum-, and tungsten-bearing scrap), nickel, titanium sponge, zirconium sand and sponge, ferrochromium, ferrosilicon, molybdenum and molybdenum alloys, manganese and manganese alloys, cobalt, niobium, vanadium and other alloying materials.

Purchase prices of certain principal raw materials have been volatile. As a result, our operating results may be subject to significant fluctuation. We use raw materials surcharge and index mechanisms to offset the impact of increased raw material costs; however, competitive factors in the marketplace may limit our ability to institute such mechanisms, and there can be a delay between the increase in the price of raw materials and the realization of the benefit of such mechanisms. For example, in 2007 we used approximately 80 million pounds of nickel; therefore a hypothetical increase of \$1.00 per pound in nickel prices would result in increased costs of approximately \$80 million. We also used approximately 500 million pounds of ferrous scrap in the production of our flat-rolled products in 2007 so that a hypothetical increase of \$0.01 per pound in ferrous scrap prices would result in increased costs of approximately \$5 million.

While we are increasing our manufacturing capacity to produce titanium sponge, the major raw material for our titanium products, a portion of our needs, together with certain other raw materials, such as nickel, cobalt, and ferrochromium, are available to us and our specialty metals industry competitors primarily from foreign sources. Some of these foreign sources are located in countries that may be subject to unstable political and economic conditions, which might disrupt supplies or affect the price of these materials.

We purchase our nickel requirements principally from producers in Australia, Canada, Norway, Russia, and the Dominican Republic. Zirconium sponge is purchased from a source in France, while zirconium sand is purchased from both U.S. and Australian sources. Cobalt is purchased primarily from producers in Canada. More than 80% of the world's reserves of ferrochromium are located in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Albania, and Kazakhstan. We also purchase titanium sponge from sources in Kazakhstan and Japan.

Export Sales and Foreign Operations

Direct international sales represented approximately 27% of our total annual sales in 2007, 24% of our total sales in 2006, and approximately 25% of our total sales in 2005. These figures include direct export sales by our U.S.-based operations to customers in foreign countries, which accounted for approximately 19% of our total sales in 2007, and 16% of our total sales in each of 2006 and 2005. Our overseas sales, marketing and distribution efforts are aided by our international marketing and distribution offices, ATI Europe, ATI Europe Distribution, and ATI Asia, or by independent representatives located at various locations throughout the world. We believe that nearly 50% of ATI's 2007 sales were driven by global markets when we consider exports of our customers.

Direct sales by geographic area in 2007, and as a percentage of total sales, were as follows:

(\$ in millions)

United States	\$3,987.0	73%
Europe	864.7	16%
Far East	382.6	7%
Canada	138.9	3%
South America, Middle East and other	79.3	1%
Total sales	\$5,452.5	100%

ATI Allvac Ltd has manufacturing capabilities in the United Kingdom. ATI Metalworking Products, which has manufacturing capabilities in the United Kingdom and Switzerland, sells high precision threading, milling, boring and drilling components, tungsten carbide burrs, rotary tooling and specialty abrasive wheels and discs for the European market from locations in the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy and Spain. Our STAL joint venture in the People's Republic of China produces Precision Rolled Strip® products, which enables us to offer these products more effectively to markets in China and other Asian countries. Our Uniti LLC joint venture allows us to offer titanium products to industrial markets more effectively worldwide.

Backlog, Seasonality and Cyclicity

Our backlog of confirmed orders was approximately \$1.0 billion at December 31, 2007 and \$1.2 billion at December 31, 2006. We expect that approximately 90% of confirmed orders on hand at December 31, 2007 will be filled during the year ending December 31, 2008. Backlog of confirmed orders of our High Performance Metals segment was approximately \$683 million at December 31, 2007 and \$730 million at December 31, 2006. We expect that approximately 85% of the confirmed orders on hand at December 31, 2007 for this segment will be filled during the year ending December 31, 2008. Backlog of confirmed orders of our Flat-Rolled Products segment was approximately \$177 million at December 31, 2007 and \$353 million at December 31, 2006. We expect that all of the confirmed orders on hand at December 31, 2007 for this segment will be filled during the year ending December 31, 2008.

Generally, our sales and operations are not seasonal. However, demand for our products is cyclical over longer periods because specialty metals customers operate in cyclical industries and are subject to changes in general economic conditions and other factors both external and internal to those industries.

Research, Development and Technical Services

We believe that our research and development capabilities give ATI an advantage in developing new products and manufacturing processes that contribute to the profitable growth potential of our businesses on a long-term basis. We conduct research and development at our various operating locations both for our own account and, on a limited basis, for customers on a contract basis. Research and development expenditures for each of our three segments for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 included the following:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	2006	2005
Company-Funded:			
High Performance Metals	\$ 9.5	\$ 5.9	\$ 4.9
Flat-Rolled Products	1.9	1.5	1.4
Engineered Products	2.6	2.2	2.1
	\$14.0	\$ 9.6	\$ 8.4
Customer-Funded:			
High Performance Metals	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.2	\$ 1.5
Flat-Rolled Products	0.1	0.3	0.2
	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.5	\$ 1.7
Total Research and Development	\$14.5	\$10.1	\$10.1

Our research, development and technical service activities are closely interrelated and are directed toward cost reduction and process improvement, process control, quality assurance and control, system development, the development of new manufacturing methods, the improvement of existing manufacturing methods, the improvement of existing products, and the development of new products.

We own hundreds of United States patents, many of which are also filed under the patent laws of other nations. Although these patents, as well as our numerous trademarks, technical information, license agreements, and other intellectual property, have been and are expected to be of value, we believe that the loss of any single such item or technically related group of such items would not materially affect the conduct of our business.

Environmental, Health and Safety Matters

We are subject to various domestic and international environmental laws and regulations that govern the discharge of pollutants, and disposal of wastes, and which may require that we investigate and remediate the effects of the release or disposal of materials at sites associated with past and present operations. We could incur substantial cleanup costs, fines, civil or criminal sanctions, third party property damage or personal injury claims as a result of violations or liabilities under these laws or non-compliance with environmental permits required at our facilities. We are currently involved in the investigation and remediation of a number of our current and former sites as well as third party sites.

We consider environmental compliance to be an integral part of our operations. We have a comprehensive environmental management and reporting program that focuses on compliance with all federal, state, regional and local environmental laws and regulations. Each operating company has an environmental management system that includes mechanisms for regularly evaluating environmental compliance and managing changes in business operations while assessing environmental impact.

Our *Corporate Guidelines for Business Conduct and Ethics* address compliance with environmental laws as well as employment and workplace safety laws, and also describe our commitment to equal opportunity and fair treatment of employees. We continued to realize significant progress in safety across ATI's operations. As a result of our continuing focus on and commitment to safety, in 2007 our OSHA Total Recordable Incident Rate improved by 5% to 3.02 and our Lost Time Case Rate was 0.52, which we believe to be competitive with world class performance.

Employees

We have approximately 9,700 full-time employees. A portion of our workforce is covered by various collective bargaining agreements, principally with the United Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union ("USW"), including: approximately 2,750 Allegheny Ludlum production, office and maintenance employees covered by collective bargaining agreements that are effective through June 2011, approximately 325 Allvac Albany, Oregon (Oremet) employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement that is effective through June 2011, approximately 630 Wah Chang employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement that continues through March 2008, approximately 280 employees at our Casting Service facility in LaPorte, Indiana, covered by a collective bargaining agreement that is effective through December 2011, and approximately 200 employees at our Portland Forge facility in Portland, Indiana, covered by collective bargaining agreements with three unions that are effective through April 2008. We are negotiating a collective bargaining agreement with approximately 150 employees at our Rome Metals facilities.

Available Information

Our Internet website address is <http://www.alleghenytechnologies.com>. Our 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 Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as well as proxy and information statements and other information that we file, are available free of charge through our Internet website as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish such material to, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Our Internet website and the content contained therein or connected thereto are not intended to be incorporated into this Annual Report on Form 10-K. You may read and copy materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet website at <http://www.sec.gov> which contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information that we file electronically with the SEC.

Executive Management, Including Executive Officers under Federal Securities Laws

The Company's executive officers under the federal securities laws and members of the Company's management executive committee as of February 14, 2008 are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Title</u>
L. Patrick Hassey*	62	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer and Director
Richard J. Harshman*	51	Executive Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer
Douglas A. Kittenbrink*	52	Executive Vice President, Corporate Planning and International Business Development
Jon D. Walton*	65	Executive Vice President, Human Resources, Chief Legal and Compliance Officer, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
Dale G. Reid*	52	Vice President, Controller, Chief Accounting Officer and Treasurer
Terry L. Dunlap*	48	ATI Allegheny Ludlum Business Unit President
Thomas E. Williams**	67	ATI Allvac Business Unit President
Lynn Davis	59	ATI Wah Chang Business Unit President
David M. Hogan	61	ATI Metalworking Products Business Unit President and Segment President, Engineered Products

* Such individuals are subject to the reporting and other requirements of Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

** Effective upon the retirement of Thomas E. Williams, on April 1, 2008, Hunter R. Dalton, 53, will serve as ATI Allvac Business Unit President.

Set forth below are descriptions of the business background for the past five years of the Company's executive management.

L. Patrick Hassey has been President and Chief Executive Officer since October 1, 2003. He was elected to the Company's Board of Directors in July 2003 and has served as Chairman since May 2004. Prior to this position, he worked as an outside management consultant to Allegheny Technologies' executive management team. Mr. Hassey was Executive Vice President and a member of the corporate executive committee of Alcoa, Inc. at the time of his early retirement in February 2003. He had served as Executive Vice President of Alcoa and Group President of Alcoa Industrial Components from May 2000 to October 2002. Prior to May 2000, he served as Executive Vice President of Alcoa and President of Alcoa Europe, Inc.

Richard J. Harshman has served as Executive Vice President, Finance since October 2003 and Chief Financial Officer since December 2000. Mr. Harshman was Senior Vice President, Finance from December 2001 to October 2003 and Vice President, Finance from December 2000 to December 2001. Previously, he had served in a number of financial management roles for Allegheny Technologies Incorporated and Teledyne, Inc.

Douglas A. Kittenbrink has served as Executive Vice President, Corporate Planning and International Business Development since March 1, 2007. Mr. Kittenbrink was Executive Vice President, ATI Business System and Group President, Engineered Products Segment from October 2003 to March 2007. Mr. Kittenbrink was Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer from July 2001 to October 2003 and served as President of Allegheny Ludlum from April 2000 to November 2002.

Jon D. Walton has been Executive Vice President, Human Resources, Chief Legal and Compliance Officer, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary since October 2003. Mr. Walton was Senior Vice President, Chief Legal and Administrative Officer from July 2001 to October 2003. Previously, he was Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary.

Dale G. Reid has served as Vice President, Controller, Chief Accounting Officer and Treasurer since December 2003. Mr. Reid was Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer from December 2000 through November 2003.

Terry L. Dunlap has served as ATI Allegheny Ludlum Business Unit President since November 2002.

Thomas E. Williams has served as ATI Allvac Business Unit President since 1999. Mr. Williams has announced his retirement from the Company effective March 31, 2008.

Lynn Davis has served as ATI Wah Chang Business Unit President since September 2000.

David M. Hogan has served as ATI Metalworking Products Business Unit President since 1997. Since April 1, 2007, Mr. Hogan has also served as Segment President, Engineered Products.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There are inherent risks and uncertainties associated with our business that could adversely affect our operating performance and financial condition. Set forth below are descriptions of those risks and uncertainties that we currently believe to be material, but the risks and uncertainties described are not the only risks and uncertainties that could affect our business. See the discussion under “Forward-Looking Statements” in Item 7, Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Cyclical Demand for Products. The cyclical nature of the industries in which our customers operate causes demand for our products to be cyclical, creating potential uncertainty regarding future profitability. Various changes in general economic conditions may affect the industries in which our customers operate. These changes could include decreases in the rate of consumption or use of our customers’ products due to economic downturns. Other factors that may cause fluctuation in our customers’ positions are changes in market demand, lower overall pricing due to domestic and international overcapacity, currency fluctuations, lower priced imports and increases in use or decreases in prices of substitute materials. As a result of these factors, our profitability has been and may in the future be subject to significant fluctuation.

Product Pricing. From time-to-time, intense competition and excess manufacturing capacity have resulted in reduced prices, excluding raw material surcharges, for many of our products. These factors have had and may have an adverse impact on our revenues, operating results and financial condition.

Although inflationary trends in recent years have been moderate, during the same period certain critical raw material costs, such as nickel, titanium sponge, chromium, and molybdenum and scrap containing iron, nickel, titanium, chromium, and molybdenum have been volatile and at historically high levels. While we are able to mitigate some of the adverse impact of rising raw material costs through raw material surcharges or indices to customers, rapid increases in raw material costs may adversely affect our results of operations.

We change prices on certain of our products from time-to-time. The ability to implement price increases is dependent on market conditions, economic factors, raw material costs and availability, competitive factors, operating costs and other factors, some of which are beyond our control. The benefits of any price increases may be delayed due to long manufacturing lead times and the terms of existing contracts.

Risks Associated with Commercial Aerospace. A significant portion of the sales of our High Performance Metals segment represents products sold to customers in the commercial aerospace industry. The commercial aerospace industry has historically been cyclical due to factors both external and internal to the airline industry. These factors include general economic conditions, airline profitability, consumer demand for air travel, varying fuel and labor costs, price competition, and international and domestic political conditions such as military conflict and the threat of terrorism. The length and degree of cyclical fluctuation are influenced by these factors and therefore are difficult to predict with certainty. Demand for our products in this segment is subject to these cyclical trends. For example, the average price per pound for our titanium mill products was \$11.89 for the period 2002 through 2004, was \$22.75 in 2005, was \$33.83 in 2006 and was \$30.14 in 2007, and the average price per pound for our nickel-based and specialty alloys was \$7.19 for the period 2002 through 2004, was \$11.25 in 2005, was \$14.35 in 2006 and was \$19.16 in 2007. A downturn in the commercial aerospace industry would adversely affect the prices at which we are able to sell these and other products, and our results of operations, business and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Risks Associated with Strategic Capital Projects. From time-to-time, we undertake strategic capital projects in order to expand and upgrade our facilities and operational capabilities. For instance, in 2005, 2006, and 2007 we announced major expansions of our titanium and premium-melt nickel-based alloy, superalloy and specialty alloy production capabilities. Our ability to achieve the anticipated increased revenues or otherwise realize acceptable returns on these investments or other strategic capital projects that we may undertake is subject to a number of risks, many of which are beyond our control, including a variety of market, operational, permitting, and labor related factors. In addition, the cost to implement any given strategic capital project ultimately may prove to be greater than originally anticipated. If we are not able to achieve the anticipated results from the implementation of any of our strategic capital projects, or if we incur unanticipated implementation costs, our results of operations and financial position may be materially adversely effected.

Dependence on Critical Raw Materials Subject to Price and Availability Fluctuations. We rely to a substantial extent on third parties to supply certain raw materials that are critical to the manufacture of our products. Purchase prices and availability of these critical raw materials are subject to volatility. At any given time we may be unable to obtain an adequate supply of these critical raw materials on a timely basis, on price and other terms acceptable, or at all.

If suppliers increase the price of critical raw materials, we may not have alternative sources of supply. In addition, to the extent that we have quoted prices to customers and accepted customer orders for products prior to purchasing necessary raw materials, or have existing contracts, we may be unable to raise the price of products to cover all or part of the increased cost of the raw materials.

The manufacture of some of our products is a complex process and requires long lead times. As a result, we may experience delays or shortages in the supply of raw materials. If unable to obtain adequate and timely deliveries of required raw materials, we may be unable to timely manufacture sufficient quantities of products. This could cause us to lose sales, incur additional costs, delay new product introductions, or suffer harm to our reputation.

We acquire certain important raw materials that we use to produce specialty materials, including nickel, chromium, cobalt, and titanium sponge, from foreign sources. Some of these sources operate in countries that may be subject to unstable political and economic conditions. These conditions may disrupt supplies or affect the prices of these materials.

Volatility of Raw Material Costs. The prices for many of the raw materials we use have been extremely volatile. Since we value most of our inventory utilizing the last-in, first-out (LIFO) inventory costing methodology, a rapid rise in raw material costs has a negative effect on our operating results. Under the LIFO inventory valuation method, changes in the cost of raw materials and production activities are recognized in cost of sales in the current period even though these material and other costs may have been incurred at significantly different values due to the length of time of our production cycle. For example, in 2007, the decrease in raw material costs on the LIFO inventory valuation method resulted in cost of sales which was \$92.1 million lower than would have been recognized if we utilized the first-in, first-out (FIFO) methodology to value our inventory. Conversely in 2006, the increase in raw material costs on the LIFO inventory valuation method resulted in cost of sales which was \$197.0 million higher than would have been recognized if we utilized the FIFO methodology to value our inventory. In a period of rising raw material prices, cost of sales expense recognized under LIFO is generally higher than the cash costs incurred to acquire the inventory sold. However, in a period of declining raw material prices, cost of sales recognized under LIFO is generally lower than cash costs incurred to acquire the inventory sold.

Availability of Energy Resources. We rely upon third parties for our supply of energy resources consumed in the manufacture of our products. The prices for and availability of electricity, natural gas, oil and other energy resources are subject to volatile market conditions. These market conditions often are affected by political and economic factors beyond our control. Disruptions in the supply of energy resources could temporarily impair the ability to manufacture products for customers. Further, increases in energy costs, or changes in costs relative to energy costs paid by competitors, has and may continue to adversely affect our profitability. To the extent that these uncertainties cause suppliers and customers to be more cost sensitive, increased energy prices may have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Associated with Environmental Matters. We are subject to various domestic and international environmental laws and regulations that govern the discharge of pollutants, and disposal of wastes, and which may require that we investigate and remediate the effects of the release or disposal of materials at sites associated with past and present operations. We could incur substantial cleanup costs, fines and civil or criminal sanctions, third party property damage or personal injury claims as a result of violations or liabilities under these laws or non-compliance with environmental permits required at our facilities. We are currently involved in the investigation and remediation of a number of our current and former sites as well as third party sites.

With respect to proceedings brought under the federal Superfund laws, or similar state statutes, we have been identified as a potentially responsible party (PRP) at approximately 33 of such sites, excluding those at which we believe we have no future liability. Our involvement is limited or de minimis at approximately 22 of these sites, and the potential loss exposure with respect to any of the remaining 11 individual sites is not considered to be material.

We are a party to various cost-sharing arrangements with other PRPs at the sites. The terms of the cost-sharing arrangements are subject to non-disclosure agreements as confidential information. Nevertheless, the cost-sharing arrangements generally require all PRPs to post financial assurance of the performance of the obligations or to pre-pay into an escrow or trust account their share of anticipated site-related costs. In addition, the Federal government, through various agencies, is a party to several such arrangements.

We believe that we operate our businesses in compliance in all material respects with applicable environmental laws and regulations. However, from time-to-time, we are a party to lawsuits and other proceedings involving alleged violations of, or liabilities arising from environmental laws. When our liability is probable and we can reasonably estimate our costs, we record environmental liabilities in our financial statements. In many cases, we are not able to determine whether we are liable, or if liability is probable, to reasonably estimate the loss or range of loss. Estimates of our liability remain subject to additional uncertainties, including the nature and extent of site contamination, available remediation alternatives, the extent of corrective actions that may be required, and the participation number and financial condition of other PRPs, as well as the extent of their responsibility for the remediation. We intend to adjust our accruals to reflect new information as appropriate. Future adjustments could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in a given period, but we cannot reliably predict the amounts of such future adjustments. At December 31, 2007, our reserves for environmental matters totaled approximately \$20 million. Based on currently available information, we do not believe that there is a reasonable possibility that a loss exceeding the amount already accrued for any of the sites with which we are currently associated (either individually or in the aggregate) will be an amount that would be material to a decision to buy or sell our securities. Future developments, administrative actions or liabilities relating to environmental matters, however, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Risks Associated with Current or Future Litigation and Claims. A number of lawsuits, claims and proceedings have been or may be asserted against us relating to the conduct of our currently and formerly owned businesses, including those pertaining to product liability, patent infringement, commercial, government contracting work, employment, employee benefits, taxes, environmental, health and safety and occupational disease, and stockholder matters. Due to the uncertainties of litigation, we can give no assurance that we will prevail on all claims made against us in the lawsuits that we currently face or that additional claims will not be made against us in the future. While the outcome of litigation cannot be predicted with certainty, and some of these lawsuits, claims or proceedings may be determined adversely to us, we do not believe that the disposition of any such pending matters is likely to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or liquidity, although the resolution in any reporting period of one or more of these matters could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations for that period. Also, we can give no assurance that any other matters brought in the future will not have a material effect on our financial condition, liquidity or results of operations.

Labor Matters. We have approximately 9,700 full-time employees. A portion of our workforce is covered by various collective bargaining agreements, principally with the USW, including: approximately 2,750 Allegheny Ludlum production, office and maintenance employees covered by collective bargaining agreements, which are effective through June 2011; approximately 325 Allvac Albany, Oregon (Oremet) employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement, which is effective through June 2011; approximately 630 Wah Chang employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement, which continues through March 2008, approximately 280 employees at the Casting Service facility in LaPorte, Indiana, covered by a collective bargaining agreement, which is effective through December 2011, and approximately 200 employees at our Portland Forge facility in Portland, Indiana, covered by collective bargaining agreements with three unions that are effective through April 2008.

Generally, collective bargaining agreements that expire may be terminated after notice by the union. After termination, the union may authorize a strike. A strike by the employees covered by one or more of the collective bargaining agreements could have a materially adverse effect on our operating results. There can be no assurance that we will succeed in concluding collective bargaining agreements with the unions to replace those that expire.

Export Sales. We believe that export sales will continue to account for a significant percentage of our future revenues. Risks associated with export sales include: political and economic instability, including weak conditions in the world's economies; accounts receivable collection; export controls; changes in legal and regulatory requirements; policy changes affecting the markets for our products; changes in tax laws and tariffs; and exchange rate fluctuations (which may affect sales to international customers and the value of profits earned on export sales when converted into dollars). Any of these factors could materially adversely effect our results for the period in which they occur.

Risks Associated with Retirement Benefits. Our U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plan was fully funded in accordance with the requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), and the Internal Revenue Code, as of December 31, 2007. Based upon current actuarial analyses and forecasts, we do not expect to be required to make contributions to the defined benefit pension plan for at least the next several years. However, a significant decline in the value of plan investments in the future or unfavorable changes in laws or regulations that govern pension plan funding could materially change the timing and amount of required pension funding. Depending on the timing and amount, a requirement that we fund our defined benefit pension plan could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Associated with Acquisition and Disposition Strategies. We intend to continue to strategically position our businesses in order to improve our ability to compete. We plan to do this by seeking specialty niches, expanding our global presence, acquiring businesses complementary to existing strengths and continually evaluating the performance and strategic fit of existing business units. From time-to-time, management holds discussions with management of other companies to explore acquisition, joint ventures, and other business combination opportunities as well as possible business unit dispositions. As a result, the relative makeup of the businesses comprising our Company is subject to change. Acquisitions, joint ventures, and other business combinations involve various inherent risks, such as: assessing accurately the value, strengths, weaknesses, contingent and other liabilities and potential profitability of acquisition or other transaction candidates; the potential loss of key personnel of an acquired business; our ability to achieve identified financial and operating synergies anticipated to result from an acquisition or other transaction; and unanticipated changes in business and economic conditions affecting an acquisition or other transaction. International acquisitions and other transactions could be affected by export controls, exchange rate fluctuations, domestic and foreign political conditions and a deterioration in domestic and foreign economic conditions.

Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting. 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.

Insurance. We have maintained various forms of insurance, including insurance covering claims related to our properties and risks associated with our operations. Our existing property and liability insurance coverages contain exclusions and limitations on coverage. From time-to-time, in connection with renewals of insurance, we have experienced additional exclusions and limitations on coverage, larger self-insured retentions and deductibles and significantly higher premiums. As a result, in the future our insurance coverage may not cover claims to the extent that it has in the past and the costs that we incur to procure insurance may increase significantly, either of which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Political and Social Turmoil. The war on terrorism and recent political and social turmoil, including terrorist and military actions and the implications of the military actions in Iraq, could put pressure on economic conditions in the United States and worldwide. These political, social and economic conditions could make it difficult for us, our suppliers and our customers to forecast accurately and plan future business activities, and could adversely affect the financial condition of our suppliers and customers and affect customer decisions as to the amount and timing of purchases from us. As a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Risks Associated with Government Contracts. Some of our operating companies directly perform contractual work for the U.S. Government. Various claims (whether based on U.S. Government or Company audits and investigations or otherwise) could be asserted against us related to our U.S. Government contract work. Depending on the circumstances and the outcome, such proceedings could result in fines, penalties, compensatory and treble damages or the cancellation or suspension of payments under one or more U.S. Government contracts. Under government regulations, a company, or one or more of its operating divisions or units, can also be suspended or debarred from government contracts based on the results of investigations.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Our principal domestic melting facilities for our high performance metals are located in Monroe, NC, Bakers, NC, and Lockport, NY (vacuum induction melting, vacuum arc re-melt, electro-slag re-melt, plasma melting); Richland, WA (electron beam melting); and Albany, OR (vacuum arc re-melt). Production of high performance metals, most of which are in long product form, takes place at our domestic facilities in Monroe, NC, Lockport, NY, Richburg, SC, and Albany, OR. In 2006, we announced plans to design and construct a new greenfield titanium sponge facility in Rowley, UT. Construction of this facility began in the first half of 2007 and is expected to be completed in early 2009. Our production of exotic alloys takes place at facilities located in Albany, OR, Huntsville, AL, and Frackville, PA.

Our principal domestic locations for melting stainless steel and other flat-rolled specialty metals are located in Brackenridge, Midland, Natrona and Latrobe, PA. Hot rolling of material is performed at our domestic facilities in Brackenridge, Washington and Houston, PA. Finishing of our flat-rolled products takes place at our domestic facilities located in Brackenridge, Bagdad, Vandergrift, Midland and Washington, PA, and in Wallingford and Waterbury, CT, New Castle, IN, New Bedford, MA, and Louisville, OH.

Our principal domestic facilities for the production of our engineered products are located in Nashville, TN, Huntsville, Grant and Gurley, AL, Houston, TX, and Waynesboro, PA (tungsten powder, tungsten carbide materials and carbide cutting tools and threading systems). Other domestic facilities in this segment are located in Portland, IN and Lebanon, KY (carbon alloy steel forgings); LaPorte, IN and Alpena, MI (grey and ductile iron castings); and southwestern Pennsylvania (precision metals conversion services).

Substantially all of our properties are owned, and four of our properties are subject to mortgages or similar encumbrances securing borrowings under certain industrial development authority financings.

We also own or lease facilities in a number of foreign countries, including France, Germany, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the People's Republic of China. We own and/or lease and operate facilities for melting and re-melting, machining and bar mill operations, laboratories and offices located in Sheffield, England. Through our STAL joint venture, we operate a facility for finishing Precision Rolled Strip® products in the Xin-Zhuang Industrial Zone, Shanghai, China.

Our executive offices, located in PPG Place in Pittsburgh, PA, are leased.

Although our facilities vary in terms of age and condition, we believe that they have been well maintained and are in sufficient condition for us to carry on our activities.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

In a letter dated May 20, 2004, the EPA informed a subsidiary of the Company that it alleges that the company and forty other potentially responsible parties (PRPs) are not in compliance with the Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) issued to the company and the PRPs for the South El Monte Operable Unit of the San Gabriel Valley (California) Superfund Site, a multi-part area-wide groundwater cleanup. The EPA indicated that it may take action to enforce the UAO and collect penalties, as well as reimbursement of the EPA's costs associated with the site. The PRPs are in mediation with the EPA to resolve their obligations under the UAO on both technical and legal grounds, and enforcement of the UAO has been stayed.

By letter dated November 13, 2006, the DEP notified Allegheny Ludlum that it intended to assess a civil penalty of \$125,000 for alleged violations of the Clean Streams Law of Pennsylvania. DEP alleges that Allegheny Ludlum discharged oil-bearing wastewaters causing a sheen upon waters of the Commonwealth. Allegheny Ludlum resolved this matter by paying a civil penalty of \$65,000 in March 2007.

We become involved from time-to-time in various lawsuits, claims and proceedings relating to the conduct of our current and formerly owned businesses, including those pertaining to product liability, patent infringement, commercial, employment, employee benefits, taxes, environmental, health and safety and occupational disease, and stockholder matters. While we cannot predict the outcome of any lawsuit, claim or proceeding, our management believes that the disposition of any pending matters is not likely to have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or liquidity. The resolution in any reporting period of one or more of these matters, however, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations for that period.

Information relating to legal proceedings is included in Note 13. Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and incorporated herein by reference.

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

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Repurchases of Equity Securities

Common Stock Prices

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange (symbol ATI). At February 14, 2008, there were approximately 5,577 record holders of Allegheny Technologies Incorporated common stock. We paid a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.13 per share of common stock for each of the first three quarters of 2007. In the fourth quarter of 2007, our Board of Directors increased the quarterly cash dividend paid on our common stock by nearly 40% to \$0.18 per share. This was the third consecutive year that ATI has significantly increased its dividend. During the first three quarters of 2006, we paid a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.10 per share. In the fourth quarter of 2006, our Board of Directors increased the cash dividend paid on our common stock to \$0.13 per share. The ranges of high and low sales prices for shares of our common stock for the periods indicated were as follows:

	Quarter Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
2007				
High	\$110.00	\$119.70	\$116.25	\$115.55
Low	\$85.10	\$99.17	\$80.00	\$82.59
2006				
High	\$61.39	\$84.53	\$69.33	\$98.20
Low	\$36.05	\$57.00	\$55.82	\$60.30

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

Set forth below is information regarding the Company's stock repurchases during the period covered by this report

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Approximate Dollar Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs(2)	Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs(2)
January 1-31, 2007 (1)	500,828	\$ 98.98	—	—
February 1-28, 2007	—	—	—	—
March 1-31, 2007	—	—	—	—
Quarter ended March 31, 2007 (1)	500,828	\$ 98.98	—	—
April 1-30, 2007 (1)	4,246	\$115.85	—	—
May 1-31, 2007	—	—	—	—
June 1-30, 2007	—	—	—	—
Quarter ended June 30, 2007 (1)	4,246	\$115.85	—	—
July 1-31, 2007	—	—	—	—
August 1-31, 2007	—	—	—	—
September 1-30, 2007	—	—	—	—
Quarter ended September 30, 2007	—	—	—	—
October 1-31, 2007	—	—	—	—
November 1-30, 2007 (2)	108,600	\$ 90.44	108,600	\$490,178,000
December 1-31, 2007 (2)	566,200	90.79	566,200	438,773,000
Quarter ended December 31, 2007 (2)	674,800	\$ 90.73	674,800	\$438,773,000

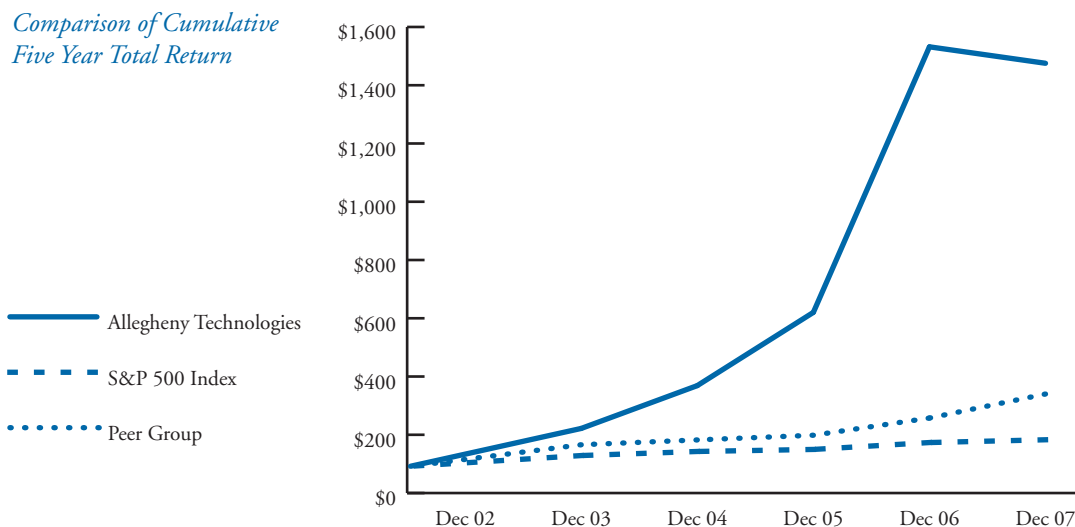
(1) Represents shares repurchased by ATI to satisfy employee-owed taxes on share-based payments.

(2) Includes purchases under ATI's publicly announced share repurchase program described in (3) below. All purchases were made in the open market.

(3) ATI's Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program of \$500 million on November 1, 2007. Repurchases of Company stock are expected to be made on the open market or in unsolicited or privately negotiated transactions. Share repurchases are expected to be funded from internal cash flow and cash on hand. The number of shares to be purchased, and the timing of the purchases, will be based on several factors, including the level of cash balances, general business conditions, and other investment opportunities.

Cumulative Total Stockholder Return

The graph set forth below shows the cumulative total stockholder return (i.e., price change plus reinvestment of dividends) on our Common Stock from December 31, 2002 through December 31, 2007 as compared to the S&P 500 Index, and a Peer Group of companies. We believe the Peer Group of companies, which is defined below, is representative of companies in our industry that serve similar markets. The total stockholder return for the Peer Group is weighted according to the respective issuer's stock market capitalization at the beginning of each period. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested on December 31, 2002.



Comparison of Cumulative Five Year Total Return

Company / Index	Base Period					
	Dec 02	Dec 03	Dec 04	Dec 05	Dec 06	Dec 07
Allegheny Technologies	100.00	221.80	368.81	620.18	1,568.46	1,502.83
S&P 500 Index	100.00	128.68	142.69	149.70	173.34	182.86
Peer Group	100.00	165.78	182.33	198.46	257.44	339.95

Source: Standard & Poor's

Peer Group companies for the cumulative five year total return period ended December 31, 2007 were as follows:

AK Steel Holding Corp.	Quanex Corp.
ALCAN Inc.*	Reliance Steel & Aluminum Co.
ALCOA Inc.	RTI International Metals Inc.
Carpenter Technology Corp.	Steel Dynamics Inc.
IPSCO Inc.*	Titanium Metals Corp.
Kennametal Inc.	United States Steel Corp.
Nucor Corp.	

* Included through 2006.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table sets forth selected volume, price and financial information for ATI. The financial information has been derived from our audited financial statements included elsewhere in this report for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005. The historical selected financial information may not be indicative of our future performance and should be read in conjunction with the information contained in Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

For the Years Ended December 31,	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Volume (000's lbs.):					
High Performance Metals - titanium mill products	30,689	27,361	24,882	22,012	18,436
High Performance Metals - nickel-based and specialty alloys	44,688	42,873	39,939	34,353	35,168
High Performance Metals - exotic alloys	5,169	4,304	4,018	4,318	4,245
Flat-Rolled Products:					
High value	491,891	502,524	495,868	508,946	470,500
Standard	557,016	889,105	652,870	666,560	486,206
Flat-Rolled Products total	1,048,907	1,391,629	1,148,738	1,175,506	956,706
Average Prices (per lb.):					
High Performance Metals - titanium mill products	\$ 30.14	\$ 33.83	\$ 22.75	\$ 12.34	\$ 11.50
High Performance Metals - nickel-based and specialty alloys	19.16	14.35	11.25	8.60	6.57
High Performance Metals - exotic alloys	41.85	40.39	40.38	40.95	37.64
Flat-Rolled Products:					
High value	3.22	2.50	2.15	1.67	1.36
Standard	2.40	1.61	1.26	1.18	0.83
Flat-Rolled Products combined average	2.79	1.93	1.64	1.39	1.09
<i>(In millions)</i>					
For the Years Ended December 31,	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Sales:					
High Performance Metals	\$2,067.6	\$1,806.6	\$1,246.0	\$ 794.1	\$ 641.7
Flat-Rolled Products	2,951.9	2,697.3	1,900.5	1,643.9	1,043.5
Engineered Products	433.0	432.7	393.4	295.0	252.2
Total sales	\$5,452.5	\$4,936.6	\$3,539.9	\$2,733.0	\$1,937.4
Operating profit (loss):					
High Performance Metals	\$ 729.1	\$ 657.2	\$ 335.1	\$ 86.0	\$ 25.8
Flat-Rolled Products	505.2	348.0	154.1	62.8	(13.2)
Engineered Products	32.1	56.7	47.5	20.8	7.8
Total operating profit	\$1,266.4	\$1,061.9	\$ 536.7	\$ 169.6	\$ 20.4
Income (loss) before income taxes and cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$1,147.3	\$ 872.6	\$ 311.1	\$ 22.3	\$ (279.7)
Income (loss) before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	747.1	574.1	364.4	21.4	(313.0)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax	—	—	(2.0)	—	(1.3)
Net income (loss)	\$ 747.1	\$ 574.1	\$ 362.4	\$ 21.4	\$ (314.3)
Basic net income (loss) per common share:					
Income (loss) before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$ 7.35	\$ 5.76	\$ 3.79	\$ 0.25	\$ (3.90)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	—	—	(0.02)	—	(0.02)
Basic net income (loss) per common share	\$ 7.35	\$ 5.76	\$ 3.77	\$ 0.25	\$ (3.92)
Diluted net income (loss) per common share:					
Income (loss) before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$ 7.26	\$ 5.61	\$ 3.61	\$ 0.24	\$ (3.90)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	—	—	(0.02)	—	(0.02)
Diluted net income (loss) per common share	\$ 7.26	\$ 5.61	\$ 3.59	\$ 0.24	\$ (3.92)

(In millions except per share amounts and ratios)

As of and for the Years Ended December 31,	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	25.0x	18.1x	6.5x	1.4x	—
Working capital	\$1,544.7	\$1,344.8	\$ 926.1	\$ 670.2	\$ 350.5
Total assets	4,095.6	3,280.5	2,729.9	2,315.4	1,903.6
Long-term debt	507.3	529.9	547.0	553.3	504.3
Total debt	528.2	553.6	560.4	582.7	532.1
Cash and cash equivalents	623.3	502.3	362.7	250.8	79.6
Stockholders' equity	2,223.5	1,502.9	808.0	431.4	178.6

Net income for 2005 included a \$20.9 million net special gain, which included the tax benefit associated with the reversal of the Company's remaining valuation allowance for U.S. Federal net deferred tax assets of \$44.9 million, partially offset by asset impairments and charges related to legal matters of \$22.0 million, and a \$2.0 million charge, reported as a cumulative effect accounting change for conditional asset retirement obligations. Net income in 2004 was favorably impacted by a curtailment gain, net of restructuring costs, of \$40.4 million. We did not recognize an income tax provision or benefit in 2004 primarily as a result of the uncertainty regarding full utilization of the net deferred tax asset and available operating loss carryforwards. Net income (loss) in 2003 was adversely affected by restructuring and litigation charges of \$84.9 million and a \$138.5 million charge to record a valuation allowance for the majority of the Company's net deferred tax assets.

Stockholders' equity for 2007 included a \$71.4 million net increase to adjust pension and other postretirement liabilities in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, "Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans" and a \$50.7 million increase for the tax benefit on stock-based compensation. In addition, stockholders' equity for 2007 was reduced by \$61.2 million for the repurchases of the Company's common stock. Stockholders' equity for 2006 included a \$47 million net increase to adjust pension and other postretirement liabilities, and an \$81 million increase for the tax benefit on stock-based compensation. Stockholders' equity for 2005 included a \$36 million reduction to adjust the minimum pension liability, and a \$25 million increase for the tax benefit on stock-based compensation. Stockholders' equity for 2004 included \$229.7 million in net proceeds from a common stock offering, and a \$2 million increase to adjust the minimum pension liability. Stockholders' equity for 2003 included the effect of recognizing a \$138.5 million valuation allowance on net deferred tax assets and a \$47 million increase to adjust the minimum pension liability, net of related tax effects.

For purposes of determining the ratio of earnings to fixed charges, earnings include pre-tax income plus fixed charges (excluding capitalized interest). Fixed charges consist of interest on all indebtedness (including capitalized interest) plus that portion of operating lease rentals representative of the interest factor (deemed to be one-third of operating lease rentals). For the year ended December 31, 2003, fixed charges exceeded earnings by \$280.2 million.

In the 2007 first quarter, as required, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Staff Position ("FSP") titled "Accounting for Planned Major Maintenance Activities" ("FSP PMMA"). The FSP PMMA was effective as of the beginning of ATI's 2007 fiscal year, with retrospective application to all prior periods presented. The adoption of the FSP PMMA on January 1, 2007 resulted in an increase to retained earnings of \$10.3 million, net of related taxes. As required by the FSP PMMA, the Company's financial statements have been restated to reflect this FSP as if this standard had been applied to the earliest period presented. As a result, net income for 2006, 2005 and 2004 increased \$2.2 million, \$2.6 million and \$1.6 million, respectively.

In the 2007 first quarter, as required, the Company also adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" ("FIN 48"), an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." FIN 48 was effective for the beginning of ATI's 2007 fiscal year, with adoption treated as a cumulative-effect type reduction to retained earnings of \$5.6 million as of the beginning of 2007.

In the 2005 fourth quarter, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 47, "Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations" ("FIN 47"), an interpretation of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, "Asset Retirement Obligations" ("FAS 143"). Net income for 2005 included a charge for the cumulative effect of adopting FIN 47 of \$2.0 million net of related tax effects. The Company adopted FAS 143 on January 1, 2003. The cumulative effect of adoption of FAS 143 was a \$1.3 million charge net of related tax effects. The effects on prior years' financial information were not material.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Certain statements contained in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations are forward-looking statements. Actual results or performance could differ materially from those encompassed within such forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those described below.

Overview of 2007 Financial Performance

In 2007, we strengthened our position in key global growth markets, launched new production facilities, and solidified our balance sheet while achieving record sales and profits. Net income for the full year 2007 increased 30% to \$747.1 million, or \$7.26 per share, compared to \$574.1 million, or \$5.61 per share, for 2006. For 2007, return on capital employed was 31.2%, and return on stockholders' equity was 40.1%. Sales increased 10.5% to \$5.45 billion for 2007. Direct international sales increased \$294.8 million, or 25%, and represented 27% of our total sales. Our growth is being driven by demand from the aerospace and defense market and strong demand from those markets that are vital to the building and rebuilding of the global infrastructure. For 2007, 31% of our sales were to the aerospace and defense market, 24% to the chemical process industry and oil and gas markets, 13% to the electrical energy market, and 3% to the medical market. These major high-value growing global markets represented 71% of ATI's 2007 sales.

In our High Performance Metals segment, year-over-year sales increased 14% to \$2.07 billion due primarily to demand from the aerospace and defense, and oil and gas markets for our titanium and titanium alloys, nickel-based alloys and superalloys, and vacuum melted specialty alloys. In addition, sales benefited from the continued strong demand for our exotic materials, especially from the aerospace and defense, chemical process industry, and electrical energy markets. Operating profit for the High Performance Metals segment improved to \$729.1 million, an 11% increase compared to 2006, due primarily to higher shipments resulting from increased demand, higher average selling prices for nickel-based alloys, specialty alloys and exotic alloys, and benefits from our gross cost reduction efforts. Lower raw material costs, primarily titanium scrap, resulted in a LIFO inventory valuation benefit of \$96.3 million for 2007 compared to a LIFO inventory valuation charge in 2006 of \$49.4 million.

In our Flat-Rolled Products segment, sales increased 9% to \$2.95 billion primarily as a result of improved product mix, higher average base selling prices and raw material surcharges. While demand for our specialty and titanium sheet, and grain-oriented electrical steel products was strong from the global electrical energy, oil and gas, and chemical process industry markets, shipments of our standard stainless products declined primarily due to U.S. and European service center customers' destocking actions, and concerns by other customers due to the volatility of raw material surcharges as a result of the extreme volatility in the cost of nickel throughout most of 2007. Total Flat-Rolled Products shipments declined 25%, with shipments of standard stainless products declining 37%. Even with the decline in shipments, operating profit for the Flat-Rolled Products segment was a record \$505.2 million, a 45% increase compared to 2006. This improvement in 2007 operating profit was due primarily to improved product mix, higher average base selling prices, and the benefits from our gross cost reduction efforts. Increased raw material costs, partially offset by lower inventory quantities, resulted in a LIFO inventory valuation charge of \$1.9 million for 2007 compared to a LIFO inventory valuation charge of \$147.3 million in 2006.

In our Engineered Products segment, 2007 sales were comparable to prior year at \$433.0 million. However, operating profit declined to \$32.1 million, compared to \$56.7 million in 2006, primarily due to higher purchased raw material costs, and start-up costs associated with our newly expanded ammonium paratungstate (APT) plant, including the slower than planned ramp-up of this plant.

For 2007, total segment operating profit increased 19% to \$1.27 billion, an increase of \$204.5 million compared to 2006. Total segment operating profit as a percentage of total sales reached a record 23.2% in 2007, compared to 21.5% in 2006.

During 2007, we continued to enhance our leading market positions, reduce costs, and improve our balance sheet. We also realized continued success in implementing the ATI Business System, which is continuing to drive lean manufacturing throughout our operations. Our accomplishments during 2007 from these important efforts included:

- We continued to grow our global market presence as direct international sales reached a record \$1.47 billion, or 27% of total sales, an increase of \$294.8 million compared to 2006. We believe that nearly 50% of ATI's 2007 sales were driven by global markets when we consider exports of our customers.

- We continued to build a foundation for further profitable growth. During second half 2007, we entered into additional long-term agreements with customers for our titanium and titanium alloy, nickel-based alloy, specialty alloy, grain-oriented electrical steel, and iron castings products. These contracts build upon agreements announced earlier in 2007 and in the second half of 2006 with The Boeing Company and GE Aviation to supply these aerospace and defense customers with titanium and nickel-based superalloys. We believe these agreements indicate that long-term supply of these products remained critically important to our customers.
- We continued to realize significant benefits of our strategic focus for high value specialty products, especially titanium. In 2007, shipments of titanium products, including ATI produced products for our Uniti titanium joint venture, increased 15% to approximately 41 million pounds. For 2008, we currently expect shipments of titanium products to increase an additional 25% to over 50 million pounds. These volume increases are being achieved utilizing our manufacturing capabilities across both our High Performance Metals and Flat-Rolled Products segments and demonstrate our ability to supply the marketplace with both long and flat-rolled products.
- We significantly increased self-funded strategic capital investments in our businesses to support the growth in our markets, especially for titanium and titanium alloys, nickel-based alloys and superalloys, and vacuum melted specialty alloys. During the past three years, we have invested over \$800 million, of which \$457.1 million was spent in 2007, to expand our titanium sponge production, and our melting, rolling and finishing capabilities. Our major strategic capital projects include:
 - A significant upgrade to and restarting of our titanium sponge facility in Albany, OR, at a total capital investment of approximately \$100 million, including the announced expansion in February 2007. Titanium sponge is an important raw material used to produce our titanium mill products. The annual production of titanium sponge from our Albany, OR facility achieved an annualized production rate of approximately 16 million pounds at the end of 2007, and is expected to reach approximately 22 million pounds of annualized production by the second half of 2008 when all phases are completed.
 - The design and construction of a greenfield premium-grade titanium sponge facility in Rowley, UT, which will be the first greenfield titanium sponge facility built in the U.S. in over thirty years. The estimated cost of this facility is expected to be approximately \$460 million, including engineering and design for future expansion. Titanium sponge production from the Rowley, UT facility is expected to begin in late 2008 and reach an initial annualized production rate of approximately 24 million pounds in 2009. When the Oregon and Utah facilities are operational in 2009, our total annual titanium sponge production capacity is expected to be approximately 46 million pounds, and is intended to supplement our purchased titanium sponge and purchased titanium scrap requirements. The Utah facility could be expanded to a total annual capacity of 42 million pounds with additional capital investment if market conditions warrant such an investment.
 - The design and construction of a titanium alloys and nickel-based alloys and superalloy forging facility at our operations in North Carolina at an estimated cost of \$237 million. This new facility, which is expected to be constructed in phases through 2009, will include a new 10,000 ton press forge and a new 700mm rotary forge, both of which will be the largest of their kind in the world for producing these types of alloys. It will also include billet conditioning and finishing equipment. We will also add our fourth Plasma Arc Melt (PAM) furnace for cold hearth melting premium titanium alloys, primarily for aeroengine rotating-quality applications, and we will build additional vacuum arc remelt (VAR) capacity to support premium nickel-based superalloy and titanium growth. These investments are expected to commence production in phases through 2009 and into 2010.
 - A \$60 million upgrade and expansion of our titanium and titanium alloys, nickel-based alloys, stainless steel, and specialty alloys plate finishing facility in Washington, PA. This upgrade and expansion is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2008.
 - A significant expansion of our capability to produce ammonium paratungstate (“APT”), a raw material used in the production of tungsten powder and tungsten-based cutting tools and other products in our Engineered Products segment. This investment was completed in 2007 and is now fully operational. This investment is expected to position ATI to be self-sufficient for APT, by producing this important raw material from scrap at a much lower cost than purchased APT.
 - Our Chinese joint venture company known as Shanghai STAL Precision Stainless Steel Company Limited (“STAL”), in which ATI has a 60% interest, commenced an expansion of its Precision Rolled Strip® operations in Shanghai, China. This expansion is expected to more than triple STAL’s precision rolling and slitting capacity when fully operational in 2009.

For 2008, we currently plan to spend approximately \$500 million for capital expenditures, excluding the capital expansion underway at our STAL joint venture.

- We realized strong cash generation in 2007. Cash on hand at the end of 2007 was \$623 million, an increase of \$121 million compared to the end of 2006. This increase in cash is after investing \$457 million in capital expenditures and purchases of businesses, \$44 million in managed working capital due primarily to higher business activity, \$100 million in a voluntary cash contribution to our U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plan, \$61 million to repurchase ATI stock, and \$58 million in dividend payments.
- We continued to strengthen our balance sheet. At the end of 2007, ATI had more cash than debt. Therefore, our net debt to total capitalization improved to a negative 4.5% compared to a positive 3.3%, 19.7%, 43.5% and 71.7% at year-end 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Total debt to total capital declined to 19.2% compared to 26.9%, 41.0%, 57.5%, and 74.9% at year-end 2006, 2005, 2004, and 2003, respectively. At the end of 2007, our U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plan was 111% funded. This is significant as the funded status of the plan prior to 2006 had a significant negative impact on our balance sheet. As a result of the improvement in funding status, total retirement benefit expense is expected to decline by \$29 million in 2008, compared to 2007.
- We continued to realize significant progress in safety across ATI's operations. As a result of our continuing focus on and commitment to safety, in 2007 our OSHA Total Recordable Incident Rate improved by 5% to 3.02 and our Lost Time Case Rate was 0.52, which we believe to be competitive with world class performance.
- We realized continued success from the ATI Business System, which is continuing to drive lean manufacturing throughout our operations. In addition to the improved safety performance discussed above, we realized \$112 million in gross cost reductions in 2007 which exceeded our goal of \$100 million. We have targeted additional gross cost reductions of \$100 million in 2008.
- With the continuing strength in our major end markets and confidence in ATI's ability to continue to generate strong cash flow over the next several years, the Board of Directors increased the quarterly dividend by nearly 40% to \$0.18 per share in November 2007. This is the third consecutive year the Board has significantly increased the dividend. Additionally in November 2007, the Board of Directors authorized a \$500 million share repurchase program.

As a result of these accomplishments, we believe our long-term profitable growth outlook remains intact. With our new production capabilities and our strong financial position, we believe ATI is well positioned to continue to expand our presence in the growing global markets that have been driving our performance over the last several years. We expect demand from the commercial aerospace market to remain at a high level as our airframe and jet engine customers' backlogs are at record levels. We also expect demand from the chemical process industry, oil and gas, and electrical energy markets to stay strong as the global infrastructure build and rebuild continues.

Results of Operations

Sales were \$5.45 billion in 2007, \$4.94 billion in 2006 and \$3.54 billion in 2005. Direct international sales represented approximately 27% of 2007 sales, 24% of 2006 sales and 25% of 2005 sales.

Segment operating profit was \$1.27 billion in 2007, \$1.06 billion in 2006, and \$536.7 million in 2005. Our measure of segment operating profit, which we use to analyze the performance and results of our business segments, excludes income taxes, corporate expenses, net interest expense, retirement benefit expense, other costs net of gains on asset sales and restructuring costs, if any. We believe segment operating profit, as defined, provides an appropriate measure of controllable operating results at the business segment level.

Income before tax and the cumulative effect of change in accounting principle was \$1.15 billion in 2007, \$872.6 million in 2006, and \$311.1 million in 2005. For 2005, income before tax included a restructuring charge of \$23.9 million for asset impairments and a charge of \$12.6 million for legal matters.

Net income was \$747.1 million for 2007, \$574.1 million for 2006, and \$362.4 million for 2005. Net income for 2005 included a \$20.9 million net special gain, which included a tax benefit associated with the reversal of the Company's remaining valuation allowance for U.S. Federal net deferred tax assets, partially offset by asset impairment charges in the Flat-Rolled Products segment, charges for legal matters, and the cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting principle for conditional asset retirement obligations.

We operate in three business segments: High Performance Metals, Flat-Rolled Products and Engineered Products. These segments represented the following percentages of our total revenues and segment operating profit for the years indicated:

	2007		2006		2005	
	Revenue	Operating Profit	Revenue	Operating Profit	Revenue	Operating Profit
High Performance Metals	38%	58%	37%	62%	35%	62%
Flat-Rolled Products	54%	40%	54%	33%	54%	29%
Engineered Products	8%	2%	9%	5%	11%	9%

Information with respect to our business segments is presented below and in Note 9 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

High Performance Metals

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	% Change	2006	% Change	2005
Sales to external customers	\$2,067.6	14%	\$1,806.6	45%	\$1,246.0
Operating profit	729.1	11%	657.2	96%	335.1
Operating profit as a percentage of sales	35.3%		36.4%		26.9%
Direct international sales as a percentage of sales	32.0%		31.3%		32.3%

Our High Performance Metals segment produces, converts and distributes a wide range of high performance alloys, including titanium and titanium-based alloys, nickel- and cobalt-based alloys and superalloys, exotic alloys such as zirconium, hafnium, niobium, nickel-titanium, and their related alloys, and other specialty metals, primarily in long product forms such as ingot, billet, bar, rod, wire, shapes and rectangles, and seamless tube. These products are designed for the high performance requirements of such major end markets as aerospace and defense, chemical process industry, oil and gas, electrical energy and medical. The operating units in this segment are ATI Allvac, ATI Allvac Ltd (U.K.) and ATI Wah Chang.

2007 Compared to 2006

Sales for the High Performance Metals segment for 2007 increased 14% to \$2.07 billion, due primarily to improved volume and higher average selling prices for our nickel-based alloys and superalloys, vacuum-melted specialty alloys, and exotic alloy products driven by increased demand from the aerospace and defense, oil and gas, chemical process industry, and electrical energy markets. Our direct international sales increased \$94.5 million, or 17%, to \$660.8 million, and represented 32% of sales for the High Performance Metals segment. Comparative information on the segment's products for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 was:

For the Years Ended December 31,	2007	2006	% Change
Volume (000's lbs.):			
Titanium mill products	30,689	27,361	12%
Nickel-based and specialty steel alloys	44,688	42,873	4%
Exotic alloys	5,169	4,304	20%
Average Prices (per lb.):			
Titanium mill products	\$30.14	\$33.83	(11%)
Nickel-based and specialty steel alloys	\$19.16	\$14.35	34%
Exotic alloys	\$41.85	\$40.39	4%

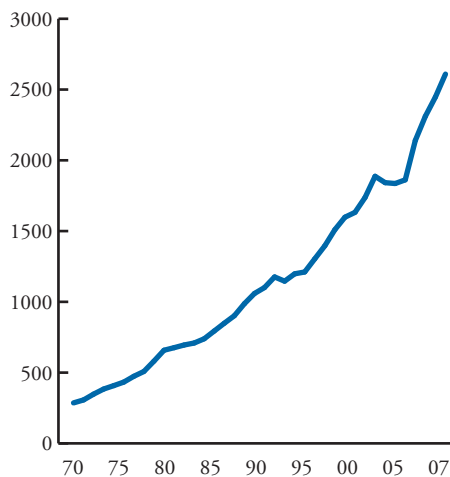
Aerospace represents a significant market for our High Performance Metals segment, especially for premium quality specialty metals used in the manufacture of jet engines for the original equipment and spare parts markets. In addition, we are becoming a larger supplier of specialty metals used in airframe construction. In January 2007, we announced a long-term sourcing agreement with GE Aviation for the supply of premium titanium alloys, nickel-based superalloys, and vacuum-melted specialty alloys products for commercial and military jet engine applications. Total revenues under this agreement plus Allvac's direct sales to GE Aviation for the period 2007 through 2011 may exceed \$2 billion. In addition, in October 2006 we announced a long-term agreement with The Boeing Company to supply titanium alloys products for Boeing's aircraft airframes and structural components, including Boeing's 787 Dreamliner. Total revenues under this contract are expected to be approximately \$2.5 billion for the years 2007 through 2015. This long-term agreement includes both long-product forms which are manufactured within the High Performance Metals segment, and a significant amount of plate products which are manufactured utilizing assets of both the High Performance Metals and Flat-Rolled Products segments. Revenues and profits associated with these mill products covered by the long-term agreement are included primarily in the results for the High Performance Metals segment.

The commercial aerospace market's use of titanium is expected to increase significantly as new aircraft airframe production is utilizing a larger percentage of titanium material. For example, the new Boeing 787 Dreamliner airframe (excluding engines), is expected to require approximately 250,000 pounds of titanium alloys mill products per aircraft, a significant increase over any previous commercial aircraft airframe. New aircraft designs from Airbus, the A380 and A350-XWB, and from defense contractors are also expected to utilize a greater percentage of titanium. Given the record backlogs of both Boeing and Airbus, and the engine manufacturers, this increasing demand for titanium alloys mill products is expected to last into the next decade.

Annually, revenue passenger miles and freight miles have increased 8.8% and 7.4%, respectively, since 2003, according to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The ICAO expects this growth trend to continue at over 6% annually well into the next decade based on the demand for passenger and freight travel from developing economies, especially in Asia and the Middle East, and continuing economic growth in the rest of the world. Commercial and military jet aircraft deliveries of new aircraft have increased 5.4% annually since 2003. Independent forecasts from both Airline Monitor and Forecast International project continuing growth of commercial and military jet aircraft deliveries into the next decade. Due to manufacturing cycle times, demand for our specialty metals leads the deliveries of new aircraft by 12 to 18 months. In addition, as our specialty metals are used in jet engines, demand for our products for spare parts is impacted by aircraft flight activity and engine refurbishment requirements of U.S. and foreign aviation regulatory authorities.

Airline Miles – Revenue Passenger

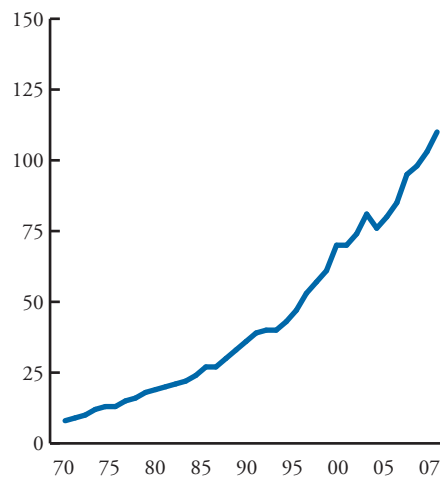
(Worldwide, per year in billions)



Source: International Civil Aviation Organization

Airline Miles – Freight

(Worldwide, per year in billions)



Source: International Civil Aviation Organization

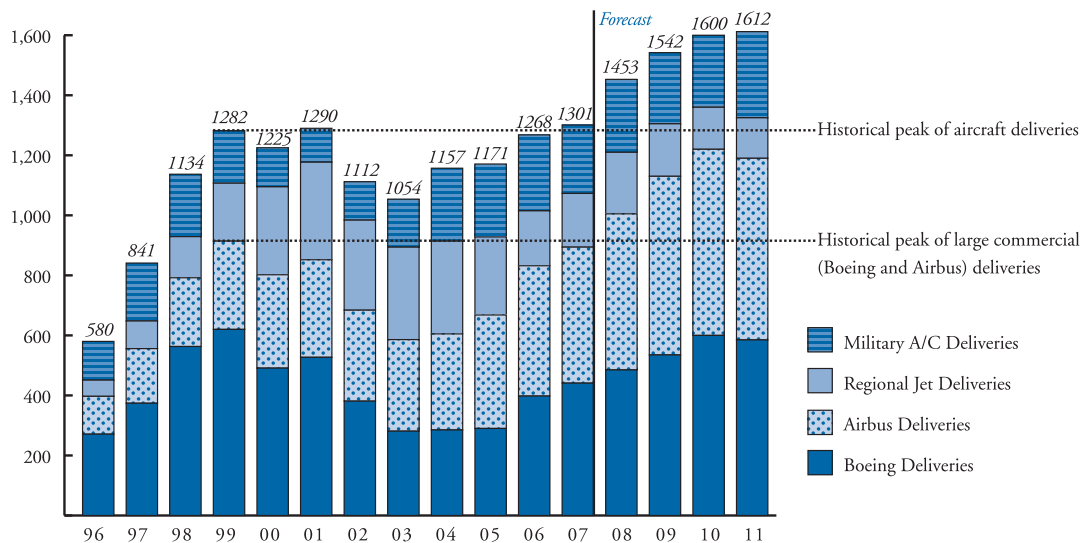
Revenue Passenger Miles (Billions)

70	75	80	85	90	95	00	05	07
286	433	676	849	1,176	1,396	1,887	2,311	2,609

Freight Ton-Miles (Billions)

70	75	80	85	90	95	00	05	07
8	13	20	27	40	57	81	98	110

Commercial & Military Jet Aircraft Deliveries (Worldwide, per year)



Source: Airline Monitor, Forecast International

Commercial & Military Jet Aircraft Build Rate and Forecast

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Boeing deliveries	271	374	563	620	491	527	381	281	285	290	398	441	485	535	600	585
Airbus deliveries	126	182	229	294	311	325	303	305	320	378	434	453	520	595	620	605
Regional jet del.	54	92	137	193	293	325	300	308	309	260	183	179	205	175	140	135
Military A/C del.	129	193	205	175	130	113	128	160	243	243	253	228	243	237	240	287
Total deliveries	580	841	1,134	1,282	1,225	1,290	1,112	1,054	1,157	1,171	1,268	1,301	1,453	1,542	1,600	1,612

High Performance Metals segment operating profit for 2007 increased 11% to \$729.1 million compared to 2006 primarily due to higher volume, higher average selling prices for many of our products, and improved product mix. Segment results in 2007 and 2006 were affected by volatile raw material costs. Nickel and nickel-bearing scrap, and titanium scrap increased significantly in 2006 and the first half of 2007, but declined sharply in the 2007 second half. These material costs are largely recovered in product selling prices through raw material indices which attempt to match purchased material costs with shipments. However in an environment of rapidly increasing, or declining costs, these raw material indices included in product selling prices may not completely offset purchased material costs. The rapid fall in raw material costs in the 2007 second half had a significant negative effect on operating profit as shipments produced with raw material purchased earlier in the year at higher costs were sold based upon raw material indices which reflected lower raw material prices. This negative impact on operating profit was offset by a LIFO inventory valuation reserve benefit of \$96.3 million. In 2006, higher nickel, nickel-bearing scrap, and titanium raw material costs resulted in a LIFO inventory valuation reserve charge of \$49.4 million.

We continued to aggressively reduce costs in 2007. Gross cost reductions, before the effects of inflation, totaled approximately \$42 million. Major areas of gross cost reductions included \$26 million from procurement, \$11 million from operating efficiencies, and \$5 million from salaried and hourly labor cost savings.

To support our strategic growth initiatives in the High Performance Metals segment, we have committed to significantly expand our manufacturing capabilities. Under projects announced in the past three years, we expect to spend approximately \$885 million, of which approximately \$355 million has been spent as of December 31, 2007. These projects include a multi-phase titanium products expansion that is expected to yield up to 46 million pounds of annual titanium sponge production capacity, an increase in ATI's annual titanium melt capacity by at least 25 million pounds, and expansion of our forging and finishing operations for titanium and titanium alloys, nickel-based alloys and superalloys, and vacuum-melted specialty alloys. These strategic capital investments are designed to expand and enhance ATI's capacity and capabilities to meet current and expected demand growth from the aerospace (both engine and airframe), defense, chemical process industry, oil and gas, and medical markets.

In the first quarter 2007, we entered into a new labor agreement, which expires on June 30, 2011, with the United Steelworkers represented at ATI's Allvac Albany, Oregon operations. As a result of this new agreement, we recognized a non-recurring pre-tax charge of \$0.7 million.

2006 Compared to 2005

Sales for the High Performance Metals segment increased 45% to \$1.81 billion in 2006 due primarily to increased volume and higher average selling prices for most of our products driven by strong demand from the aerospace and defense, medical, oil and gas, chemical process industry, and electrical energy markets. Our exotic alloys business continued to benefit from demand from the aerospace, defense, chemical processing, and medical markets. Comparative information on the segment's products for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 was:

For the Years Ended December 31,	2006	2005	% Change
Volume (000's lbs.):			
Titanium mill products	27,361	24,882	10%
Nickel-based and specialty steel alloys	42,873	39,939	7%
Exotic alloys	4,304	4,018	7%
Average Prices (per lb.):			
Titanium mill products	\$33.83	\$22.75	49%
Nickel-based and specialty steel alloys	\$14.35	\$11.25	28%
Exotic alloys	\$40.39	\$40.38	—%

Segment operating profit for 2006 increased due to higher volume and pricing, and also improved due to product mix. Segment results in 2006 and 2005 was adversely affected by higher raw material costs, which increased significantly in the past several years. These higher costs, while largely recovered in product selling prices through raw material indices, had a negative effect on cost of sales as a result of our LIFO inventory accounting methodology, resulting in LIFO inventory valuation reserve charges of \$49.4 million in 2006, and \$46.0 million in 2005.

We continued to aggressively reduce costs in 2006. Gross cost reductions, before the effects of inflation, for 2006 totaled approximately \$39 million. Major areas of gross cost reductions included \$20 million from procurement, \$15 million from operating efficiencies, and \$3 million from salaried and hourly labor cost savings.

Flat-Rolled Products

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	% Change	2006	% Change	2005
Sales to external customers	\$2,951.9	9%	\$2,697.3	42%	\$1,900.5
Operating income	505.2	45%	348.0	126%	154.1
Operating income as a percentage of sales	17.1%		12.9%		8.1%
Direct international sales as a percentage of sales	23.1%		18.1%		18.7%

Our Flat-Rolled Products segment produces, converts and distributes stainless steel, nickel-based alloys, and titanium and titanium-based alloys, in a variety of product forms including plate, sheet, engineered strip, and Precision Rolled Strip® products, as well as grain-oriented electrical steel sheet, and tool steels. The major end markets for our flat-rolled products are electrical energy, oil and gas, chemical processing, automotive, food processing equipment and appliances, construction and mining, electronics, communication equipment and computers, and aerospace and defense. The operations in this segment are ATI Allegheny Ludlum, our 60% interest in the Chinese joint venture company known as Shanghai STAL Precision Stainless Steel Company Limited (STAL), and our 50% interest in the industrial titanium joint venture known as Uniti LLC. The remaining 40% interest in STAL is owned by the Baosteel Group, a state authorized investment company whose equity securities are publicly traded in the People's Republic of China. The financial results of STAL are consolidated into the segment's operating results with the 40% interest of our minority partner recognized in the consolidated statement of income as other income or expense. The remaining 50% interest in Uniti LLC is held by VSMPO, a Russian producer of titanium, aluminum, and specialty steel products. We account for the results of the Uniti joint venture using the equity method since we do not have a controlling interest.

2007 Compared to 2006

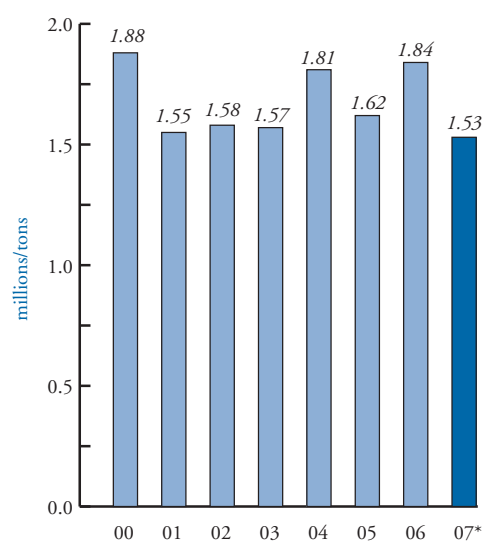
Sales for the Flat-Rolled Products segment for 2007 were \$2.95 billion, or 9% higher than 2006, due primarily to higher average raw material surcharges and increased average base prices for most products, especially titanium and grain-oriented electrical steel products, and improved product mix, partially offset by a significant reduction in shipments of standard stainless products. Comparative information on the segment's products for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 was:

For the Years Ended December 31,	2007	2006	% Change
Volume (000's lbs.):			
High value	491,891	502,524	(2%)
Standard	557,016	889,105	(37%)
Total Flat-Rolled Products	1,048,907	1,391,629	(25%)
Average Prices (per lb.):			
High value	\$ 3.22	\$ 2.50	29%
Standard	\$ 2.40	\$ 1.61	49%
Total Flat-Rolled Products	\$ 2.79	\$ 1.93	44%

Total shipments in 2007 decreased by 25% to 1,049 million pounds compared to shipments of 1,392 million pounds for 2006. The average transaction prices to customers, which includes the effect of higher average raw material surcharges, increased by 44% to \$2.79 per pound in 2007. Our direct international sales increased \$192.2 million, or 39%, to \$680.4 million, and represented 23% of sales for the Flat-Rolled Products segment. While the majority of direct international sales were for high-value products, sales of standard products, primarily stainless steel cold roll sheet, increased to \$145 million dollars.

Our Flat-Rolled Products segment high-value product shipments, which include engineered strip, Precision Rolled Strip®, super stainless steel, nickel-based alloys, titanium and titanium-based alloys, grain-oriented electrical steel, and tool steel

Apparent Domestic Consumption Stainless Sheet and Strip (Millions of tons)



Source: SSINA

*2007 represents November YTD, annualized

products, decreased 2% while average transaction prices for our high-value products increased 29%. Strong demand for our nickel-based alloy, titanium, and grain-oriented electrical steel products from the chemical process industry, oil and gas, and electrical energy markets was offset by lower demand for our engineered strip, Precision Rolled Strip®, and super stainless steel products. Shipments of titanium and ATI-produced Uniti titanium products grew nearly 25% to approximately 10.4 million pounds, and shipments of our grain-oriented electrical steel grew 5%, both compared to 2006.

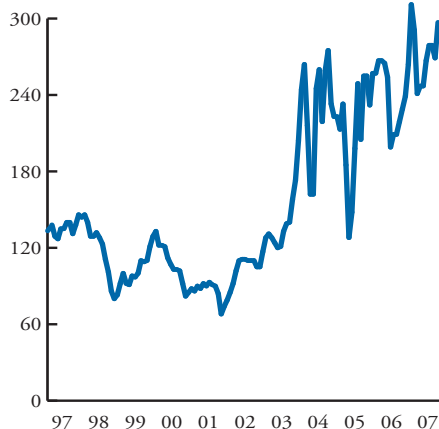
Shipments of our standard products, which primarily include stainless steel hot roll and cold roll sheet, and stainless steel plate, decreased 37% while average transaction prices for these products increased 50%. In 2007, consumption in the U.S. of stainless steel strip, sheet and plate products decreased by more than 17%, compared to 2006 consumption, according to the Specialty Steel Institute of North America (SSINA). The decrease in shipments was primarily attributable to inventory adjustments by service center customers primarily for stainless steel sheet. Our *The Switch is On*™ marketing campaign had its best year ever in 2007 as customers in both the U.S. and Europe recognized the value of lean nickel products, such as AL201HP™ stainless, which has approximately one-half the nickel content as the most common Type 304 stainless product with similar corrosion properties and greater strength. In 2007, shipments of AL201HP stainless increased over 57% compared to 2006.

Apparent Domestic Consumption Stainless Sheet and Strip (Millions of tons)

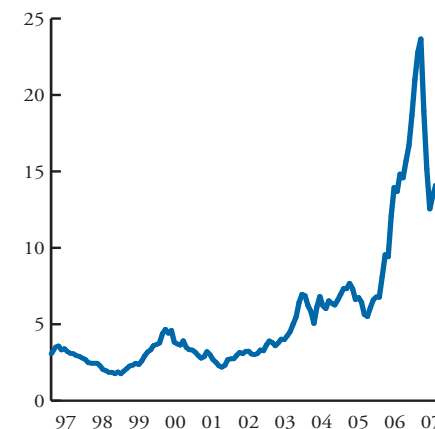
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
1.88	1.55	1.58	1.57	1.81	1.62	1.84	1.53

The majority of our flat-rolled products are sold at prices that include surcharges for raw materials, including purchased scrap, that are required to manufacture our products. These raw materials include nickel, iron, chromium, and molybdenum. Nickel, which comprises a significant percentage of our material costs, continued to be volatile during 2007. The cost of nickel increased 51% during the first five months of 2007 to an average monthly cost of \$23.63 per pound in May 2007. However, during the next seven months of 2007, the cost of nickel declined 50% to an average monthly cost of \$11.79 per pound in December 2007. While the rapid run-up in nickel costs increased our average transactional selling prices for 2007, we believe the volatility of these costs had a negative effect on our shipment volumes, as customers reduced the amount of material that was held in stock and altered their normal purchasing patterns.

Iron Scrap Prices
(\$/lb)



Nickel Prices
(\$/lb)

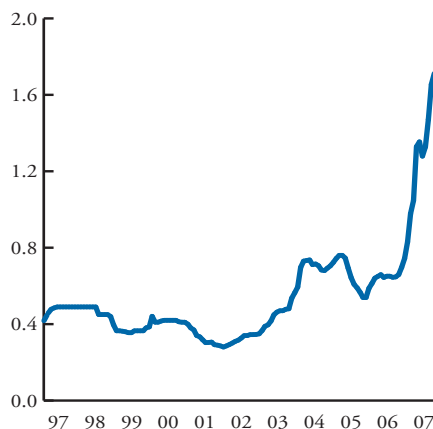


Source: London Metals Exchange

97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
144	83	129	85	74	105	173	233	255	229	297

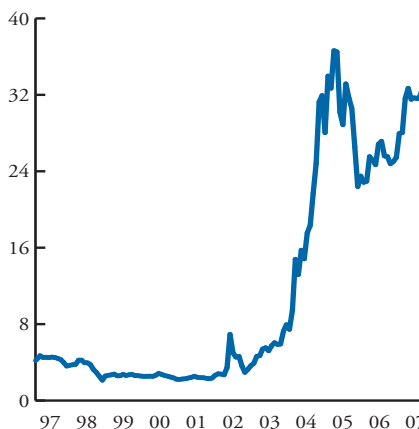
97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
2.70	1.76	3.67	3.32	2.69	3.26	6.43	6.25	6.09	15.68	11.79

Chromium Prices
(\$/lb)



Source: Platts Metals Week

Molybdenum Oxide Prices
(\$/lb)



Source: Platts Metals Week

97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
0.49	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.29	0.35	0.54	0.69	0.54	0.66	1.71

97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
3.69	2.57	2.56	2.23	2.36	3.26	7.26	31.24	26.58	24.78	32.38

Operating income increased \$157.2 million, or 45%, to \$505.2 million for 2007, compared to 2006. The benefits of higher average base-selling prices, improved product mix and the benefits from our gross cost reduction initiatives, offset significantly lower shipments. During 2007, the average cost of our raw materials in our Flat-Rolled Products segment increased approximately 6% compared to the 2006 average cost. These increased costs, largely offset by lower inventory quantities, resulted in a LIFO inventory valuation charge of \$1.9 million for 2007 compared to a LIFO inventory valuation reserve charge of \$147.3 million in 2006.

We continued to aggressively reduce costs and streamline our operations. In 2007, we achieved gross cost reductions, before the effects of inflation, of approximately \$60 million in our Flat-Rolled Products segment. Major areas of gross cost reductions included \$28 million from operating efficiencies, \$24 million from procurement savings, and \$8 million from lower compensation and fringe benefit expenses.

In the first quarter 2007, we entered into a new labor agreement with the United Steelworkers represented at ATI's Allegheny Ludlum operations. The new agreement expires on June 30, 2011. The new agreement provides for profit sharing above specified minimum pre-tax profit for the Flat-Rolled Products segment and is capped to provide for no more than \$20 million of profit sharing payments under this provision over the four-year life of the contract. Any profit sharing payments under this provision are contributed to an independently administered VEBA (Voluntary Employee Benefit Association) trust. As a result of this new agreement, we recognized a non-recurring pre-tax charge of \$4.8 million.

To support our strategic growth initiatives in the Flat-Rolled Products segment, we committed to significantly expand our manufacturing capabilities in certain areas. In January 2007, we announced the expansion of ATI Allegheny Ludlum's titanium and specialty plate facility located in Washington, PA. The purpose of this capital investment is to meet growing demand for our products from the aerospace and defense, chemical process industry, oil and gas, and electrical energy markets. This investment benefits both our Flat-Rolled Products and High Performance Metals segments. We expect this investment to be approximately \$60 million with completion planned for the end of the second quarter 2008. The titanium and specialty plate capital project includes increasing reheat and annealing furnace, and flattening capacity at the existing plate mill. In addition, our plate size capabilities are being expanded and significant productivity improvements are expected to be realized.

In 2006, we announced the expansion of our STAL joint venture operations in Shanghai, China. This expansion, which is expected to more than triple STAL's precision rolling and slitting capacity, is estimated to cost approximately \$110 million. The expansion is expected to be fully operational in the 2009 first quarter and is expected to be funded through capital contributions from the joint venture partners, including a \$25 million capital contribution which has been made by ATI, bank credit lines of the joint venture, and cash on hand and the internal cash flow of the joint venture.

2006 Compared to 2005

Sales for the Flat-Rolled Products segment for 2006 were \$2.70 billion, or 42% higher than 2005, due primarily to increased volume, higher average base-selling prices and higher average raw material surcharges. Comparative information on the segment's products for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 was:

For the Years Ended December 31,	2006	2005	% Change
Volume (000's lbs.):			
High value	502,524	495,868	1%
Standard	889,105	652,870	36%
Total Flat-Rolled Products	1,391,629	1,148,738	21%
Average Prices (per lb.):			
High value	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.15	16%
Standard	\$ 1.61	\$ 1.26	28%
Total Flat-Rolled Products	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.64	18%

Our Flat-Rolled Products segment high-value product shipments, which include engineered strip, Precision Rolled Strip®, super stainless steel, nickel-based alloys, titanium, grain-oriented electrical steel, and tool steel products, increased 1%, with average transaction prices for our high-value products increasing 16%, primarily due to product mix. Demand was strong for our specialty stainless, grain-oriented electrical steel, titanium, and nickel-based alloy products from the chemical process industry, oil and gas, electrical energy, and aerospace and defense markets. Our direct international sales, which were primarily comprised of high value products, increased \$134.7 million, or 38%, to \$485.6 million, and represented a record 18.0% of sales for the Flat-Rolled Products segment.

Shipments of standard products, which primarily include stainless steel hot roll and cold roll sheet, and stainless steel plate, increased 36% and average transaction prices for these products increased 28%. In 2006, consumption in the U.S. of stainless steel strip, sheet and plate products increased approximately 14%, compared to 2005 consumption, according to the Specialty Steel Institute of North America (SSINA). Demand was strong for our standard products from the biofuel (ethanol) and construction markets and was good from the appliance and appliance related markets.

Operating income increased to \$348.0 million for 2006 compared to \$154.1 million in 2005. The benefits of increased sales volume, higher average base-selling prices, cost reduction initiatives, and additional surcharges offset a significantly higher LIFO inventory valuation reserve charge due to higher raw material costs. During 2006, the average cost of our raw materials in our Flat-Rolled Products segment increased approximately 49% compared to the 2005 average cost. As a result, for 2006 we recognized a charge of \$147.3 million under the LIFO inventory costing methodology. In 2005, we recorded a LIFO inventory valuation reserve benefit of approximately \$8.9 million as a result of slightly lower raw material costs compared to 2004.

We continued to aggressively reduce costs and streamline our operations. In 2006, we achieved gross cost reductions, before the effects of inflation, of approximately \$96 million in our Flat-Rolled Products segment. Major areas of gross cost reductions included \$75 million from operating efficiencies, \$11 million from lower compensation and fringe benefit expenses, and \$10 million from procurement savings.

At the end of 2005, we decided to indefinitely idle the West Leechburg, PA flat-rolled products finishing facility, which occurred in stages during 2006. These restructuring charges of \$17.5 million, plus charges of \$8.5 million for fair market value adjustments of previously recognized asset impairments, are excluded from 2005 segment operating profit.

Engineered Products

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	% Change	2006	% Change	2005
Sales to external customers	\$433.0	—%	\$432.7	10%	\$393.4
Operating profit	32.1	(43%)	56.7	19%	47.5
Operating profit as a percentage of sales	7.4%		13.1%		12.1%
Direct international sales as a percentage of sales	28.7%		26.8%		28.6%

Our Engineered Products segment includes the production of tungsten powder, tungsten heavy alloys, tungsten carbide materials and carbide cutting tools. The segment also produces carbon alloy steel impression die forgings, and large grey and ductile iron castings, and provides precision metals processing services. The operations in this segment are ATI Metalworking Products, ATI Portland Forge, ATI Casting Service and ATI Rome Metals.

The major markets served by our products of the Engineered Products Segment include a wide variety of industrial markets including oil and gas, machine and cutting tools, transportation, construction and mining, electrical energy, aerospace and defense, and automotive.

2007 Compared to 2006

Sales for the Engineered Products segment in 2007 were \$433.0 million, comparable to 2006 sales. Demand for our tungsten and tungsten-carbide products improved from the aerospace and defense, and cutting tool markets, but was lower from the oil and gas market for down-hole drilling applications. Demand was strong for our forged products from the construction and mining, and oil and gas markets and demand was soft from the transportation market. Demand for our cast products was strong from the electrical energy market for wind and natural gas power generation applications. Demand remained strong for our titanium precision metal processing conversion services, primarily due to the aerospace market.

Segment operating profit in 2007 was \$32.1 million, or 7.4% of sales, compared to \$56.7 million, or 13.1% of sales for 2006. The decline in operating profit was primarily due to higher purchased raw material costs, start-up costs associated with our newly expanded ammonium paratungstate (APT) plant, and the slower than planned ramp-up of this plant. In 2007, we commenced commercial operations at the new APT plant, a \$17 million capital investment that began in the 2005 fourth quarter. The new APT plant allows us to expand our production capacity to internally source all of our APT and cobalt requirements at what is expected to be significantly lower costs than purchased material. Operating profit included a LIFO inventory valuation reserve charge of \$2.3 million in 2007, and a charge of \$0.3 million in 2006 as a result of higher raw material costs and inventory levels.

During 2007, in addition to the APT plant expansion, we continued to invest in order to enhance our manufacturing capabilities and reduce costs. In 2007, we invested \$6.5 million to expand our titanium precision metal conversion services operation as part of our continuing strategic program to increase our overall titanium production capacity to better meet growing global demand, primarily from the aerospace market. In addition, during the third quarter 2007, we acquired production assets in Alpena, MI to manufacture and machine large iron castings to support our growth in the wind energy market. The cost of acquiring these assets was \$9.7 million. It is expected that these assets will be put into service over the first half of 2008.

In 2007, we achieved gross cost reductions, before the effects of inflation, of approximately \$9 million in our Engineered Products segment. Major areas of gross cost reductions included \$5 million from operating efficiencies, \$3 million from procurement savings, and \$1 million from lower compensation and fringe benefit expenses.

2006 Compared to 2005

Sales in 2006 for the Engineered Products segment increased 10%, to \$432.7 million, and operating profit increased 19%, to \$56.7 million, both compared to 2005. Demand for our tungsten products was strong from the oil and gas, construction and mining, aerospace and defense, and power generation markets. Demand was strong for our forged products from the transportation, construction and mining, and oil and gas markets. Demand for our cast products was strong from the wind energy, and transportation markets. Demand remained very strong for our titanium precision metal processing conversion services.

The improvement in segment sales was primarily due to higher selling prices and increased volume, including shipments from our U.K.-based ATI Garryson Limited cutting tool operations acquired in April 2005. Segment operating profit improved to \$56.7 million in 2006, principally as a result of improved pricing and the benefits of cost reductions, which totaled \$8.2 million. This improvement in operating profit was partially offset by the negative impact of higher raw material costs especially in the second half of the 2006 year. Operating profit included a LIFO inventory valuation reserve charge of \$0.3 million in 2006 and a charge of \$8.7 million in 2005 as a result of higher raw material costs and inventory levels.

Corporate Expenses

Corporate expenses were 1.4% of sales, or \$73.8 million, in 2007 compared to 1.4% of sales, or \$68.9 million, in 2006 and 1.5% of sales, or \$51.7 million, in 2005. The increase in corporate expenses in 2007 and 2006 was primarily the result of expenses associated with annual and long-term performance-based incentive compensation programs, partially offset by cost controls.

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense, net of interest income and interest capitalization, was \$4.8 million for 2007 compared to \$23.3 million for 2006, and \$38.6 million for 2005. Interest expense is presented net of interest income of \$26.0 million for 2007, \$15.0 million for 2006, and \$8.4 million for 2005. The increase in interest income for 2007 and 2006 primarily results from higher cash balances. Increased capital expenditures associated with strategic investments to expand our production capabilities resulted in higher interest capitalization in 2007 and 2006. Interest expense in 2007, 2006, and 2005 was reduced by \$9.8 million, \$4.5 million, and \$0.2 million, respectively, related to interest capitalization on capital projects.

In prior years, we entered into “receive fixed, pay floating” interest rate swap contracts related to our \$300 million, 8.375% 10-year Notes (“Notes”), which were later settled, resulting in a gain. The settlement gain is being amortized into income as an offset to interest expense over the remaining life of the 10-year Notes. Interest expense decreased by \$1.8 million in 2007, \$1.7 million in 2006, and \$1.5 million in 2005 due to these previously settled interest rate swap agreements.

Restructuring Costs

We had no restructuring costs in 2007 or 2006.

In 2005, we recorded a restructuring charge of \$23.9 million primarily related to recognizing an asset impairment charge for certain long-lived assets in the Flat-Rolled Products segment. At the end of 2005, we decided to indefinitely idle Allegheny Ludlum's West Leechburg, PA flat-rolled products finishing facility. The cost of indefinitely idling the facility was \$17.3 million. The 2005 restructuring charge also included adjustments of previously recognized asset impairment charges for changes in estimated fair market values. We recorded \$8.5 million of asset impairment charges associated with previously idled assets in the Flat-Rolled Products segment at the Washington Flat-Roll coil facility located in Washington, PA, and at the stainless steel plate facility located in Massillon, OH, partially offset by a \$1.9 million reversal of previously recorded lease termination charges.

At December 31, 2007, approximately \$2 million of prior year workforce reduction and facility closure charges are future cash requirements that will be paid over the next several years. Cash to meet these obligations is expected to be paid from internally generated funds from operations.

Other Expenses, Net of Gains on Asset Sales

Other expenses, net of gains on asset sales, includes charges incurred in connection with closed operations, pretax gains and losses on the sale of surplus real estate, non-strategic investments and other assets, operating results from equity-method investees, minority interest, and other non-operating income or expense. These items are presented primarily in selling and administrative expenses, and in other income (expense) in the consolidated statements of income and resulted in net charges of \$10.2 million in 2007 and \$15.2 million in 2006, and other income of \$33.8 million in 2005.

Other expenses for 2007 and 2006 primarily related to legal costs associated with closed operations. For 2005, other expenses included \$26.8 million for legal matters, which were paid in 2006 and are classified in selling and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of income, and \$7.0 million for environmental and other closed company costs.

Retirement Benefit Expense

Retirement benefit expense, which includes pension and postretirement medical benefits, has declined since 2004 primarily due to actual returns on plan assets exceeding expected returns, and the positive benefits of voluntary pension contributions totaling \$350 million over past four years. Retirement benefit expense was \$30.3 million for 2007, \$81.9 million for 2006, and \$77.6 million for 2005. Retirement benefit expenses are included in both cost of sales and selling and administrative expenses. Retirement benefit expense included in cost of sales and selling and administrative expenses for the years ended 2007, 2006 and 2005 was as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	2006	2005
Cost of sales	\$20.3	\$55.3	\$55.1
Selling and administrative expenses	10.0	26.6	22.5
Total retirement benefit expense	\$30.3	\$81.9	\$77.6

Total retirement benefit expense for 2008 is expected to be approximately \$1.0 million, a decline of \$29.3 million compared to 2007. This decrease is primarily attributable to the pension component of retirement benefit expense. As a result of higher than expected returns on pension assets in 2007 and the benefits of the \$100 million voluntary contribution to the U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plan made in the 2007 fourth quarter, we expect pension income for 2008 to be approximately \$13.0 million compared to pension expense of \$17.1 million for 2007. Postretirement medical expense, the other component of retirement benefit expense, is expected to increase to approximately \$14.0 million in 2008, compared to \$13.2 million in 2007, primarily as a result of lower plan assets in 2008 as benefit payments are expected to reduce VEBA trust assets.

Income Taxes

Results of operations for 2007 included a provision for income taxes of \$400.2 million, or 34.9% of income before tax, for U.S. Federal, foreign and state income taxes. The results for 2007 benefited from a \$23.1 million reduction of a deferred tax valuation allowance with respect to certain state tax credits expected to be realized in future periods. Results of operations for

2006 included a provision for income taxes of \$298.5 million, or 34.2% of income before tax, for U.S. Federal, foreign and state income taxes. The results for 2006 benefited from a favorable \$8.7 million adjustment of prior years' taxes. For 2005, results of operations included an income tax benefit of \$53.3 million principally related to the reversal of the remaining valuation allowance for our U.S. Federal net deferred tax assets, partially offset by accruals for U.S. Federal, foreign and state income taxes. From the 2003 fourth quarter through the third quarter of 2005, we maintained a valuation allowance for a major portion of our U.S. Federal deferred tax assets and certain state deferred tax assets in accordance with FAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," due to uncertainty regarding full utilization of our net deferred tax asset, including the 2003 and 2004 unutilized net operating losses. In the 2003 fourth quarter we had recorded a \$138.5 million valuation allowance for the majority of our net deferred tax asset, based upon the results of our quarterly evaluation concerning the estimated probability that the net deferred tax asset would be realizable in light of our history of annual reported losses in the years 2001 through 2003. In 2005, we generated taxable income which exceeded the 2003 and 2004 net operating losses allowing us to fully realize these U.S. Federal tax benefits. This realization of tax benefits, together with our improved profitability, required us to eliminate the remaining valuation allowance for U.S. Federal income taxes in the 2005 fourth quarter.

Deferred taxes result from temporary differences in the recognition of income and expense for financial and income tax reporting purposes, and differences between the fair value of assets acquired in business combinations accounted for as purchases for financial reporting purposes and their corresponding tax bases. Deferred income taxes represent future tax benefits or costs to be recognized when those temporary differences reverse. At December 31, 2007, we had a net deferred tax asset of \$60.9 million. A significant portion of our deferred tax assets relates to the postretirement benefit obligations, which have been recorded in the accompanying financial statements but which are not recognized for income tax reporting purposes until the benefits are paid. These benefit payments are expected to occur over an extended period of years.

Financial Condition and Liquidity

We believe that internally generated funds, current cash on hand, and available borrowings under existing credit lines will be adequate to meet foreseeable liquidity needs, including a substantial expansion of our production capabilities over the next few years. We did not borrow funds under our domestic senior unsecured credit facility, or former facility during 2007, 2006 or 2005, although a portion has been utilized to support letters of credit.

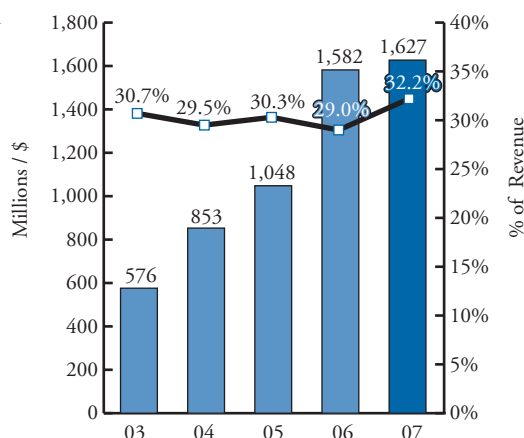
Our ability to access the credit markets in the future to obtain additional financing, if needed, may be influenced by our credit rating. As of December 31, 2007, Moody's Investor Service's senior unsecured debt rating for our Company was Baa3 with a stable ratings outlook. On February 11, 2008, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services raised our corporate credit and senior unsecured debt ratings to BBB- with a stable ratings outlook. Changes in our credit rating do not impact our access to, or the cost of, our existing credit facilities.

We have no off-balance sheet financing relationships with variable interest or structured finance entities.

Cash Flow and Working Capital

In 2007, cash generated by operations of \$809.8 million and the proceeds from the exercises of stock options of \$5.5 million were used to invest \$457.1 million in capital expenditures and purchases of businesses, fund a \$100 million voluntary contribution to our U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plan, purchase \$61.2 million of the Company's common stock, pay dividends of \$58.1 million, repay debt of \$23.9 million, and increase cash balances by \$121.0 million to \$623.3 million at December 31, 2007. In 2006, cash generated by operations of \$411.6 million, the proceeds from exercises of stock options of \$33.1 million, and tax benefits on share-based compensation of \$80.9 million were used to invest \$238.3 million in capital expenditures, fund a \$100 million voluntary contribution to our U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plan, pay dividends of \$43.1 million, repay debt of \$7.1 million, and increase cash balances by \$139.6 million to \$502.3 million at December 31, 2006. In 2005, cash generated from operations of \$323.8 million, the proceeds from exercises of stock options of \$26.1 million, and tax benefits on share-based compensation of \$25.2 million were used to invest \$91.3 million in capital expenditures, fund a \$100 million voluntary contribution to our U.S. defined benefit pension plan, pay \$18.3 million for the acquisition of the Garryson Limited operation, repay debt of \$25.7 million, pay dividends of \$27.1 million, and increase cash balances by \$111.9 million to \$362.7 million at December 31, 2005. We use cash flow from operations before voluntary pension plan contributions in order to evaluate and compare fiscal periods that do not include these contributions, and to make resource allocation decisions among operational requirements, investing and financing alternatives.

Managed Working Capital
(\$ Millions)



	03	04	05	06	07
Millions/\$	576	853	1,048	1,582	1,627
% of Annualized Revenue	30.7%	29.5%	30.3%	29.0%	32.2%

In 2007 and 2006, the favorable impact of improved operating results on cash flow from operations was offset by continuing investment in managed working capital to support the higher business levels and the effect of higher costs for certain raw materials. As part of managing the liquidity of the business, we focus on controlling inventory, accounts receivable and accounts payable. In measuring performance in controlling this managed working capital, we exclude the effects of the LIFO inventory valuation reserves, excess and obsolete inventory reserves, and reserves for uncollectible accounts receivable which, due to their nature, are managed separately. During 2007, managed working capital, which we define as gross inventory plus accounts receivable less accounts payable, increased \$44.3 million. This increase resulted from a \$41.1 million increase in accounts receivable due to the timing of sales in the fourth quarter 2007 compared to the fourth quarter 2006, and a \$36.2 million increase in inventory, mostly as a result of increased operating volumes particularly for the High Performance Metals segment products, partially offset by a \$33.0 million increase in accounts payable. During 2006, managed working capital increased by \$534.2 million. This increase resulted from a \$166.5 million increase in accounts receivable due to a higher level of sales in the 2006 fourth quarter compared to the fourth quarter of 2005, and a \$409.2 million increase in inventory, mostly as a result of increased operating volumes and higher raw materials costs, partially offset by a \$41.5 million increase in accounts payable. Managed working capital has increased approximately \$1.1 billion over the past five years as our level of business activity and raw material costs have both increased. This increase in managed working capital is expected to represent a future source of cash if the level of business activity were to decline. Managed working capital as a percent of annualized sales increased to 32.2% at the end of 2007, compared to 29.0% at the end of 2006, and 30.3% in 2005. The increase in 2007 of managed working capital as a percentage of sales was primarily due to a shift in mix to more value added products, primarily in the High Performance Metals and Flat-Rolled Products business segments, which have a longer manufacturing process. While accounts receivable balances increased during this three year period, days sales outstanding, which measures actual collection timing for accounts receivable, have improved.

The components of managed working capital were as follows:

(In millions)	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 652.2	\$ 610.9	\$ 442.1
Inventory, net	916.1	798.7	607.1
Accounts payable	(388.4)	(355.1)	(312.9)
Subtotal	1,179.9	1,054.5	736.3
Allowance for doubtful accounts	6.3	5.7	8.1
LIFO reserve	374.6	466.7	269.7
Corporate and other	65.7	55.3	33.9
Managed working capital	\$1,626.5	\$1,582.2	\$1,048.0
Annualized prior 2 months sales	\$5,058.5	\$5,453.5	\$3,461.1
Managed working capital as a % of sales	32.2%	29.0%	30.3%

Capital expenditures for 2007 were \$447.4 million, compared to \$238.3 million in 2006, and \$91.3 million in 2005.

We are significantly expanding our manufacturing capabilities to meet current and expected demand growth from the aerospace (engine and airframe) and defense, chemical process industry, oil and gas, electrical energy, and medical markets, especially for titanium and titanium-based alloys, nickel-based alloys and superalloys, specialty alloys, and exotic alloys. These self-funded capital investments remain on track to be completed as planned and include:

- The expansion of ATI's aerospace quality titanium sponge production capabilities, including our titanium sponge facility in Albany, OR, and our greenfield premium-grade titanium sponge (jet engine rotating parts) facility in Rowley, UT. Twelve titanium sponge reduction furnaces at Albany, OR are now in operation, bringing our current annual titanium sponge capacity at this facility to approximately 16 million pounds. When the full expansion of the Albany facility is completed by mid-2008, we expect that this facility will be capable of producing 22 million pounds annually of aerospace quality titanium sponge and represent a total capital investment of approximately \$100 million. The Rowley, UT sponge facility remains on schedule and will represent a total capital investment of approximately \$460 million. We expect to begin producing premium-grade titanium sponge at the Utah facility by the end of 2008, with 24 million pounds of annual capacity to be reached by the fourth quarter of 2009. Upon completion of these titanium sponge expansion projects, our annual sponge production capacity is projected to be 46 million pounds. In addition, the Utah facility will have the infrastructure in place to further expand annual capacity by approximately 18 million pounds, bringing the total annual capacity at that facility to 42 million pounds, if needed. We expect to supplement our requirements with titanium sponge and titanium scrap purchases from external sources.
- The expansion of ATI's melting capabilities for titanium and titanium-based alloys, nickel-based alloys and superalloys, and specialty alloys. For titanium melting, three new vacuum-arc remelt (VAR) furnaces are on line, and we plan to have two more titanium VAR furnaces customer qualified by the end of the first quarter 2008. VAR melting is a consumable electrode re-melting process that improves the cleanliness and chemical homogeneity of the alloys. Our third Plasma Arc Melt (PAM) premium titanium melt furnace is in production and has completed initial customer qualifications. We expect to have this PAM furnace qualified for all products, including premium grade jet engine rotating quality products, during the second quarter 2008. A fourth PAM furnace to support premium titanium alloy growth requirements is expected to begin production by the third quarter 2009. Plasma arc melting is a superior cold-hearth melting process for making alloyed titanium products for jet engine rotating parts, medical applications, and other critical applications. We also expect one new vacuum-arc remelt (VAR) furnace for nickel-based alloys and superalloys to be qualified and in commercial production by the first quarter of 2008, with up to three more VARs to be added through 2009 based on production requirements to support titanium and titanium-based alloys and premium nickel-based alloys and superalloys growth.
- The expansion of ATI's mill products processing and finishing capabilities for titanium and titanium-based alloys, nickel-based alloys and superalloys, and specialty alloys. Announced projects include expanding titanium precision metal processing conversion capacity, which was completed in the third quarter 2007, and a \$260 million expansion of our titanium and superalloy forging capacity at our Bakers, NC facility through the addition of an integrated 10,000 ton press forge, 700mm rotary forge, and conditioning, finishing and inspection facilities to support increased forged product requirements, which is expected to be operational by the third quarter 2009. Forging is a hot-forming process that produces wrought forging billet and forged machining bar from an ingot. We also are investing \$60 million to expand our titanium and specialty plate facility located in Washington, PA, which is expected to begin production in the second quarter 2008. In addition to titanium and titanium alloys, ATI's specialty plate products include duplex alloys, superaustenitic alloys, nickel-based alloys, zirconium alloys, armor plate, and common austenitic stainless grades. This project includes increasing reheat furnace, annealing, and flattening capacity at the existing plate mill, expanding plate size capabilities, and implementing productivity improvements.
- We are increasing our zirconium sponge production capacity by approximately 20%. In addition, we have diverted two new VAR furnaces to zirconium melting. These two VARs were originally planned for titanium melting. This new zirconium sponge and melting capacity better positions ATI for the strong nuclear electrical energy and chemical process industry markets.

The above-described strategic growth capital projects represent approximately \$985 million of self-funded capital investments, approximately \$435 million of which had already been expended through 2007. We currently expect that our projected 2008 capital expenditures will be approximately \$500 million, including expenditures for the completion of the above-mentioned strategic capital projects as well as other potential growth capital projects.

Additionally, STAL, our Chinese joint venture company in which ATI has a 60% interest, commenced an expansion of its operations in Shanghai, China in late 2006. This expansion, which is expected to more than triple STAL's rolling and slitting capacity to produce Precision Rolled Strip® products, is estimated to cost approximately \$110 million. The expansion is expected to be fully operational in the 2009 first quarter and is expected to be funded through capital contributions from the joint venture partners, bank credit lines of the joint venture, and cash on hand and internal cash flow of the joint venture. Our cash contribution to this expansion was \$24.8 million, of which one-half was contributed by ATI in the 2006 third quarter, and the remainder in March 2007. The financial results of STAL are consolidated into our financial statements with the 40% interest of our minority partner recognized as other income or expense in the consolidated statements of income and as a liability in the consolidated statements of financial position.

Debt

Total debt outstanding decreased \$25.4 million, to \$528.2 million at December 31, 2007, from \$553.6 million at December 31, 2006. The decrease was primarily related to reduced net borrowings at our foreign operations and scheduled debt maturity payments. In managing our overall capital structure, some of the measures on which we focus are net debt to total capitalization, which is the percentage of our debt, net of cash that may be available to reduce borrowings, to our total invested and borrowed capital, and total debt to total capitalization, which excludes cash balances. At December 31, 2007, our cash on hand exceeded our total debt. Therefore our net debt to total capitalization was a negative 4.5% compared to a positive 3.3% at December 31, 2006, 19.7% at December 31, 2005, and 43.5% at December 31, 2004. Total debt to total capitalization improved to 19.2% at December 31, 2007 compared to 26.9% at December 31, 2006, 41.0% at December 31, 2005, and 57.5% at December 31, 2004. The continuing improvement in these ratios during 2007 is due primarily from increases in cash on hand and stockholders' equity resulting from the improvement in results of operations.

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Total debt	\$ 528.2	\$ 553.6
Less: Cash	(623.3)	(502.3)
Net debt	\$(95.1)	\$51.3
Net debt	\$(95.1)	\$51.3
Total stockholders' equity	2,223.5	1,502.9
Total capital	\$2,128.4	\$1,554.2
Net debt to capital ratio	(4.5%)	3.3%

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Total debt	\$ 528.2	\$ 553.6
Total stockholders' equity	2,223.5	1,502.9
Total capital	\$2,751.7	\$2,056.5
Total debt to total capital ratio	19.2%	26.9%

On July 31, 2007, we replaced our then-existing \$325 million senior secured domestic revolving credit facility, which was due to expire in August 2010, with a new five-year \$400 million senior unsecured domestic revolving credit facility. The unsecured facility includes a \$200 million sublimit for the issuance of letters of credit. Under the unsecured facility, the Company may increase the size of the facility by up to \$100 million without seeking the further approval of the lending group. The unsecured facility requires us to maintain a leverage ratio (consolidated total indebtedness divided by consolidated earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization) of not greater than 3.25, and maintain an interest coverage ratio (consolidated earnings before interest and taxes divided by interest expense) of not less than 2.0. For the year ended December 31, 2007, our leverage ratio was 0.46, and our interest coverage ratio was 37.36. We have not borrowed funds under the senior unsecured domestic facility, or former facility, during 2007, although a portion has been utilized to support the issuance of letters of credit. Outstanding letters of credit issued under the unsecured facility at December 31, 2007, were approximately \$43 million, compared to \$120 million at the end of 2006.

The ratio of earnings to fixed charges for the three and twelve month periods ended December 31, 2007 was 20.8 and 25.0, respectively.

In August 2007, STAL, our Chinese joint venture company in which ATI has a 60% interest, entered into a five year revolving credit facility with a group of banks. Under the credit facility, STAL may borrow up to 741 million renminbi (approximately \$99 million at December 2007 exchange rates) at an interest rate equal to 90% of the applicable lending rate published by the People's Bank of China. The credit facility is supported solely by STAL's financial capability without any guarantees from the joint venture partners, and is intended to be utilized in the future for the expansion of STAL's operations, which are located in Shanghai, China. The credit facility requires STAL to maintain a minimum level of shareholders' equity, and certain financial ratios. As of December 31, 2007, there had been no borrowings made under this credit facility.

STAL had approximately \$20.5 million in letters of credit outstanding as of December 31, 2007. These letters of credit are supported solely by STAL's financial capability without any guarantees from the joint venture partners.

Interest rate swap contracts have been used from time-to-time to manage our exposure to interest rate risks. At December 31, 2007, we have no interest rate swap contracts in place. We have deferred gains on settled "receive fixed, pay floating" interest rate swap contracts associated with our \$300 million, 8.375% Notes. These gains on settlement, which occurred in 2004 and 2003, remain a component of the reported balance of the Notes, and are ratably recognized as a reduction to interest expense over the remaining life of the Notes, which is approximately four years. At December 31, 2007, the deferred settlement gain was \$8.7 million. The result of the "receive fixed, pay floating" arrangements was a decrease in interest expense of \$1.8 million, \$1.7 million and \$1.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, compared to the fixed interest expense of the ten-year Notes.

A summary of required payments under financial instruments (excluding accrued interest) and other commitments are presented below.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Contractual Cash Obligations					
Total Debt including Capital Leases	\$ 522.8	\$ 20.9	\$ 34.5	\$312.5	\$154.9
Operating Lease Obligations	66.7	16.9	28.5	17.7	3.6
Other Long-term Liabilities (A)	191.2	—	61.9	10.5	118.8
Unconditional Purchase Obligations					
Raw materials (B)	1,978.7	758.4	784.5	93.2	342.6
Capital expenditures	144.7	137.7	7.0	—	—
Other (C)	48.1	18.0	18.8	9.4	1.9
Total	\$2,952.2	\$951.9	\$935.2	\$443.3	\$621.8
Other Financial Commitments					
Lines of Credit (D)	\$ 577.5	\$ 48.2	\$ 49.9	\$479.4	\$ —
Guarantees	27.1				

(A) Other long-term liabilities exclude pension liabilities and accrued postretirement benefits.

(B) We have contracted for physical delivery for certain of our raw materials to meet a portion of our needs. These contracts are based upon fixed or variable price provisions. We used current market prices as of December 31, 2007, for raw material obligations with variable pricing.

(C) We have various contractual obligations that extend through 2015 for services involving production facilities and administrative operations. Our purchase obligation as disclosed represents the estimated termination fees payable if we were to exit these contracts.

(D) Drawn amounts were \$17.7 million at December 31, 2007 under foreign credit agreements, and drawn amounts are included in total debt. Drawn amounts also include \$43.1 million utilized under the \$400 million domestic senior unsecured credit facility for standby letters of credit, which renew annually and are used to support: \$27.8 million in workers' compensation and general insurance arrangements, and \$15.3 million related to environmental, legal and other matters.

Retirement Benefits

The value of the investments in our U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plan exceeded pension plan liabilities as of November 30, 2007, our measurement date for accounting purposes, by \$230 million, or approximately 11%. We have not been required to make cash contributions to this defined benefit pension plan since 1995. However, during the past four years, we have made \$350 million in voluntary cash contributions to this plan to improve the plan's funded position. These voluntary contributions were comprised of cash contributions of \$100 million during the fourth quarter of 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and \$50 million during the third quarter 2004. Based on current regulations and actuarial studies, we do not expect to be required to make cash contributions to our U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plan for at least the next several years. However, we may elect, depending upon investment performance of the pension plan assets and other factors, to make additional voluntary cash contributions to this pension plan in the future.

We fund certain retiree health care benefits for Allegheny Ludlum using investments held in a Company-administered Voluntary Employee Benefit Association (VEBA) trust. This allows us to recover a portion of the retiree medical costs. In accordance with our labor agreements, during 2007, 2006, and 2005, we funded \$30.8 million, \$28.1 million, and \$24.7 million, respectively, of retiree medical costs using the investments of the VEBA trust. We may continue to fund certain retiree medical benefits utilizing the investments held in the VEBA. The value of the investments held in the VEBA was approximately \$76 million as of November 30, 2007, our measurement date for accounting purposes.

Dividends

We paid a quarterly dividend of \$0.13 per share of common stock for each of the first three quarters of 2007. In the fourth quarter of 2007, our Board of Directors increased the quarterly cash dividend paid on our common stock by nearly 40% to \$0.18 per share. This was the third consecutive year that ATI has significantly increased its dividend. The payment of dividends and the amount of such dividends depends upon matters deemed relevant by our Board of Directors, such as our results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements, future prospects, any limitations imposed by law, credit agreements or senior securities, and other factors deemed relevant and appropriate.

Share Repurchase Program

On November 1, 2007, our Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program of \$500 million. Repurchases of Company common stock are expected to be made on the open market or in unsolicited or privately negotiated transactions. Share repurchases are expected to be funded from internal cash flow and cash on hand. The number of shares to be purchased, and the timing of the purchases, will be based on several factors, including the level of cash balances, general business conditions, and other investment opportunities. As of December 31, 2007, 674,800 shares of common stock had been purchased under this program at a cost of \$61.2 million.

Critical Accounting Policies

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles. When more than one accounting principle, or the method of its application, is generally accepted, management selects the principle or method that is appropriate in our specific circumstances. Application of these accounting principles requires our management to make estimates about the future resolution of existing uncertainties; as a result, actual results could differ from these estimates. In preparing these financial statements, management has made its best estimates and judgments of the amounts and disclosures included in the financial statements giving due regard to materiality.

Revenue Recognition and Accounts Receivable

Revenue is recognized when title passes or as services are rendered. We have no significant unusual sale arrangements with any of our customers.

We market our products to a diverse customer base, principally throughout the United States. Trade credit is extended based upon evaluations of each customer's ability to perform its obligations, which are updated periodically. Accounts receivable reserves are based upon an aging of accounts and a review for collectibility of specific accounts. Accounts receivable are presented net of a reserve for doubtful accounts of \$6.3 million at December 31, 2007 and \$5.7 million at December 31, 2006, which represented 1.0% and 0.9%, respectively, of total gross accounts receivable. During 2007, we recognized expense of \$1.0 million to increase the reserve for doubtful accounts and wrote off \$0.4 million of uncollectible accounts, which reduced the reserve. During 2006, we wrote off \$1.7 million of uncollectible accounts, which reduced the reserve, and also reduced expense by \$0.7 million from decreasing the reserve for doubtful accounts.

Inventories

At December 31, 2007, we had net inventory of \$916.1 million. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (last-in, first-out (LIFO), first-in, first-out (FIFO) and average cost methods) or market, less progress payments. Costs include direct material, direct labor and applicable manufacturing and engineering overhead, and other direct costs. Most of our inventory is valued utilizing the LIFO costing methodology. Inventory of our non-U.S. operations is valued using average cost or FIFO methods. Under the LIFO inventory valuation method, changes in the cost of raw materials and production activities are recognized in cost of sales in the current period even though these material and other costs may have been incurred at significantly different values due to the length of time of our production cycle. The prices for many of the raw materials we use have been extremely volatile during the past three years. Since we value most of our inventory utilizing the LIFO inventory costing methodology, a rise in raw material costs has a negative effect on our operating results, while, conversely, a fall in material costs results in a benefit to operating results. For example, in 2007, the effect of falling raw material costs on our LIFO inventory valuation method resulted in cost of sales which was \$92.1 million lower than have been recognized had we utilized the FIFO methodology to value our inventory. However, in 2006 and 2005, the effect of increases in raw material costs on our LIFO inventory valuation method resulted in cost of sales which were \$197.0 million, and \$45.8 million higher, respectively, than would have been recognized if we utilized the FIFO methodology to value our inventory. In a period of rising prices, cost of sales expense recognized under LIFO is generally higher than the cash costs incurred to acquire the inventory sold. Conversely, in a period of declining raw material prices, cost of sales recognized under LIFO is generally lower than cash costs incurred to acquire the inventory sold.

The LIFO inventory valuation methodology is not utilized by many of the companies with which we compete, including foreign competitors. As such, our results of operations may not be comparable to those of our competitors during periods of volatile material costs due, in part, to the differences between the LIFO inventory valuation method and other acceptable inventory valuation methods.

We evaluate product lines on a quarterly basis to identify inventory values that exceed estimated net realizable value. The calculation of a resulting reserve, if any, is recognized as an expense in the period that the need for the reserve is identified. At December 31, 2007, no such reserves were required. It is our general policy to write-down to scrap value any inventory that is identified as obsolete and any inventory that has aged or has not moved in more than twelve months. In some instances this criterion is up to twenty-four months due to the longer manufacturing and distribution process for such products.

Asset Impairment

We monitor the recoverability of the carrying value of our long-lived assets. An impairment charge is recognized when the expected net undiscounted future cash flows from an asset's use (including any proceeds from disposition) are less than the asset's carrying value, and the asset's carrying value exceeds its fair value. Changes in the expected use of a long-lived asset group, and the financial performance of the long-lived asset group and its operating segment, are evaluated as indicators of possible impairment. Future cash flow value may include appraisals for property, plant and equipment, land and improvements, future cash flow estimates from operating the long-lived assets, and other operating considerations.

Retirement Benefits

We have defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans covering substantially all of our employees. We account for our defined benefit pension plans in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 87, "Employers' Accounting for Pensions" ("FAS 87"), as amended by FAS 158 regarding the balance sheet presentation of pension assets and liabilities. FAS 87 requires that amounts recognized in financial statements be determined on an actuarial basis, rather than as contributions are made to the plan. A significant element in determining our pension (expense) income in accordance with FAS 87 is the expected investment return on plan assets. In establishing the expected return on plan investments, which is reviewed annually in the fourth quarter, we take into consideration input from our third party pension plan asset managers and actuaries regarding the types of securities the plan assets are invested in, how those investments have performed historically, and expectations for how those investments will perform in the future. Our expected return on pension plan investments has been 8.75% for each of past five years. We apply this assumed rate to the market value of plan assets at the end of the previous year. This produces the expected return on plan assets that is included in annual pension (expense) income for the current year. The actual return on pension plan assets was 10.9% for 2007, 18.2% for 2006, 9.7% for 2005, 11.7% for 2004, and 13.1% for 2003. While the actual return on pension plan investments has exceeded the expected return on pension plan investments for each of the past five years, our expected return on pension plan investments for 2008 remains at 8.75%. The effect of increasing, or lowering, the expected return on pension plan investments by 0.25% results in additional annual

income, or expense, of approximately \$6.0 million. The cumulative difference between this expected return and the actual return on plan assets is deferred and amortized into pension income or expense over future periods. The amount of expected return on plan assets can vary significantly from year-to-year since the calculation is dependent on the market value of plan assets as of the end of the preceding year. U.S. generally accepted accounting principles allow companies to calculate the expected return on pension assets using either an average of fair market values of pension assets over a period not to exceed five years, which reduces the volatility in reported pension income or expense, or their fair market value at the end of the previous year. However, the Securities and Exchange Commission currently does not permit companies to change from the fair market value at the end of the previous year methodology, which is the methodology that we use, to an averaging of fair market values of plan assets methodology. As a result, our results of operations and those of other companies, including companies with which we compete, may not be comparable due to these different methodologies in calculating the expected return on pension investments.

At the end of November, we determined the discount rate to be used to value pension plan liabilities. In accordance with FAS 87, the discount rate reflects the current rate at which the pension liabilities could be effectively settled. In estimating this rate, we receive input from our actuaries regarding the rates of return on high quality, fixed-income investments with maturities matched to the expected future retirement benefit payments. Based on this assessment at the end of November 2007, we established a discount rate of 6.25% for valuing the pension liabilities as of the end of 2007, and for determining the pension expense for 2008. We had previously assumed a discount rate of 5.8% for 2006, which determined the 2007 expense, 5.9% for 2005, which determined the 2006 expense, 6.1% for 2004, which determined the 2005 expense, and 6.5% for 2003, which determined the 2004 expense. The effect of increasing the discount rate to 6.25%, from 5.8% in the previous year, decreased pension liabilities by approximately \$103 million at 2007 year-end, and is expected to decrease pension expense by approximately \$8.1 million in 2008. The effect on pension liabilities for changes to the discount rate, as well as the net effect of other changes in actuarial assumptions and experience, are deferred and amortized over future periods in accordance with FAS 87.

We adopted FAS 158 as of year-end 2006. FAS 158 requires that the net funded position of the plans, as measured by the projected benefit obligation ("PBO") in the case of pension plans, and by the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation ("APBO") in the case of other postretirement benefit plans, be recognized as an asset or liability in the employer's balance sheet. Prior period information was not restated. In addition, the new standard requires assets and benefits to be measured at the date of our statement of financial position, which is December 31, rather than our measurement date of November 30, as currently permitted. This change in our measurement date is effective for our year ending December 31, 2008.

Prior to the adoption of FAS 158, the funded status of pension plans was measured by the accumulated benefit obligation ("ABO"). At the November 30, 2006 measurement date, our U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plan was overfunded on an ABO basis, and we reversed the previously-recorded minimum pension liability and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) associated with this plan when it had been in an ABO underfunded position, recorded a prepaid pension cost asset of \$569.9 million, and increased stockholders' equity by \$389.8 million, net of related deferred tax effects. However, on a PBO basis, which is the funded status measure required by FAS 158, our U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plan was underfunded by \$5.6 million at the measurement date. For our U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plan, the adoption of FAS 158 eliminated the \$569.9 million prepaid pension cost, established a \$5.6 million noncurrent liability, and reduced stockholders' equity by \$345.3 million, net of related deferred tax effects. We also sponsor other non-qualified defined benefit pension plans in the U.S., a defined benefit pension plan in the U.K., and several postretirement benefit plans. Including these other pension and postretirement benefit plans, the aggregate effect of adopting FAS 158 reduced stockholders' equity by \$342.6 million, net of related deferred tax effects, as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The net effect of these adjustments was an increase in stockholders' equity of \$47.2 million at year-end 2006. These charges and adjustments did not affect our results of operations and did not have a cash impact.

We also sponsor several postretirement plans covering certain hourly and salaried employees and retirees. These plans provide health care and life insurance benefits for eligible employees. Under most of the plans, our contributions towards premiums are capped based upon the cost as of certain dates, thereby creating a defined contribution. For the non-collectively bargained plans, we maintain the right to amend or terminate the plans in the future. We account for these benefits in accordance with FAS No. 106, "Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions" ("FAS 106"), as amended by FAS 158, which requires that amounts recognized in financial statements be determined on an actuarial basis, rather than as benefits are paid. We use actuarial assumptions, including the discount rate and the expected trend in health care costs, to estimate the costs and benefit obligations for the plans. The discount rate, which is determined annually at the end of each year, is developed based upon rates of return on high quality, fixed-income investments. At the end of 2007, we determined this rate to be 6.25%, compared to a 5.8% discount rate in 2007, 5.9% discount rate in 2005, 6.1% discount rate in 2004 and 6.5% in 2003. The effect of increasing the discount rate to 6.25% from 5.8% reduced year-end 2007 postretirement benefit liabilities by approximately \$18.0 million and is expected to decrease 2008 expense by approximately \$0.6 million. Based upon predictions

of continued significant medical cost inflation in future years, the annual assumed rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered benefits for health care plans is 10.8% for 2008 and is assumed to gradually decrease to 5.0% in the year 2019 and remain level thereafter.

Certain of these postretirement benefits are funded using plan investments held in a Company-administered VEBA trust. The expected return on plan investments is a significant element in determining postretirement benefits expenses in accordance with FAS 106. In establishing the expected return on plan investments, which is reviewed annually in the fourth quarter, we take into consideration the types of securities the plan assets are invested in, how those investments have performed historically, and expectations for how those investments will perform in the future. For 2007, our expected return on investments held in the VEBA trust was 9%. This assumed long-term rate of return on investments is applied to the market value of plan assets at the end of the previous year. This produces the expected return on plan investments that is included in annual postretirement benefits expenses for the current year. While the actual return on investments held in the VEBA trust was 16.9% in 2007, 50.0% in 2006, 11.6% in both 2005 and 2004, and 9.3% for 2003, our expected return on investments in the VEBA trust remains 9% for 2008. The expected return on investments held in the VEBA trust is expected to exceed the return on pension plan investments due to a higher percentage of private equity investments held by the VEBA trust.

New Accounting Pronouncements Adopted

In the 2007 first quarter, as required, we adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Staff Position (“FSP”) titled “Accounting for Planned Major Maintenance Activities” (“FSP PMMA”). This FSP amends an AICPA Industry Audit guide and is applicable to all industries that accrue for planned major maintenance activities. The FSP PMMA prohibits the use of the accrue-in-advance method of accounting for planned major maintenance activities, which was the policy we previously used to record planned plant outage costs on an interim basis within a fiscal year, and also to record the costs of major equipment rebuilds which extend the life of capital equipment. The FSP PMMA was effective as of the beginning of our 2007 fiscal year, with retrospective application to all prior periods presented. Under the FSP PMMA, we report results using the deferral method whereby major equipment rebuilds are capitalized as costs are incurred and amortized to expense over the estimated useful lives, and planned plant outage costs are fully recognized in the interim period of the outage. The adoption of the FSP PMMA on January 1, 2007, resulted in an increase to retained earnings of \$10.3 million, net of related taxes. As required by the FSP PMMA, our financial statements have been restated to reflect this FSP as if this standard had been applied to the earliest period presented. As a result, our net income for 2006, 2005 and 2004 increased \$2.2 million, \$2.6 million and \$1.6 million, respectively, or approximately \$0.02 per share for each year.

In the 2007 first quarter, we also adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes” (“FIN 48”), an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, “Accounting for Income Taxes”. FIN 48 prescribes recognition and measurement standards for a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The evaluation of a tax position in accordance with FIN 48 is a two step process. The first step is the determination of whether a tax position should be recognized in the financial statements. Under FIN 48, the benefit of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return is to be recognized only if we determine that it is more-likely-than-not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by the tax authorities based upon the technical merits of the position. In step two, for those tax positions which should be recognized, the measurement of a tax position is determined as being the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. FIN 48 was effective for the beginning of ATI’s 2007 fiscal year, with adoption treated as a cumulative-effect type reduction to retained earnings of \$5.6 million as of the beginning of 2007.

As a result of implementing FIN 48, we recognized a \$19.4 million increase in the long-term liability for unrecognized tax benefits, and a \$13.8 million increase in deferred tax assets for tax positions for which the ultimate deductibility is highly certain, but for which there is uncertainty about the timing of such deductibility. Because of the impact of deferred tax accounting, other than interest and penalties, the disallowance of the shorter deductibility period would not affect the annual effective tax rate but would accelerate the payment of cash to the taxing authority to an earlier period. The net result of these recognized assets and liabilities was a reduction to beginning retained earnings of \$5.6 million. Including liabilities recognized in the FIN 48 adoption, our total liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits at January 1, 2007 were \$26.3 million. Interest and penalties recognized at the FIN 48 adoption were \$3.5 million. It is our policy to classify interest and penalties recognized on underpayment of income taxes as income tax expense. For the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company’s income tax provision included \$11.8 million of expense related to uncertain tax positions, which increased the long-term liability to \$38.1 million. We expect that settlements for nearly all of the contractual cash obligations for liabilities for uncertain tax positions will occur more than five years in the future.

Including tax positions for which we determined that the tax position would not meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold upon examination by the tax authorities based upon the technical merits of the position, the total estimated unrecognized tax benefit that, if recognized, would affect our effective tax rate was approximately \$20 million. At this time, we believe that it is reasonably possible that approximately \$2 million of the estimated unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2007 will be recognized within the next twelve months.

In September 2006, the FASB Statement No. 158 (“FAS 158”), was issued amending the standards for defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans accounting. The new standard requires that the net funded position of the plans, as measured by the difference between plan assets and the projected benefit obligation in the case of pension plans, and by the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation in the case of other postretirement benefit plans, be recognized as an asset or liability in the employer’s balance sheet. As required under the accounting rules which existed prior to adoption of the new standard, we recognized an increase to stockholders’ equity of \$389.8 million at year-end 2006 primarily as a result of the improved funded position of our U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plan. Simultaneously, the adoption of FAS 158 resulted in a reduction to stockholders’ equity of \$342.6 million, which was recognized as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. The net effect of both of these adjustments was an increase in stockholders’ equity of \$47.2 million. In addition, the new standard will require assets and benefits to be measured at the date of the employer’s statement of financial position, which is December 31 in our case, rather than our measurement date of November 30, as currently permitted. This change will be effective for our 2008 year.

In the fourth quarter 2005, we adopted the FASB Interpretation No. 47, “Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations” (“FIN 47”), an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143, “Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations” (“FAS 143”). FIN 47 clarifies that the term “conditional asset retirement obligation” as used in FAS 143 refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and (or) method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. An entity is required to recognize a liability for the fair value of a conditional asset retirement obligation if the fair value of the liability can be reasonably estimated, even if conditional on a future event. For existing asset retirement obligations which are determined to be recognizable under FIN 47, the effect of applying FIN 47 is recognized as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. Our adoption of FIN 47 resulted in recognizing a charge of \$2.0 million, net of income taxes, or \$0.02 per share, in the fourth quarter 2005 principally for estimable asset retirement obligations related to remediation costs which would be incurred if we were to cease certain manufacturing activities which utilize what may be categorized as potentially hazardous materials.

Pending Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued FAS 157, “Fair Value Measurements.” This Standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, but does not require any new fair value measurements. The Standard covers financial assets and liabilities, as well as for any other assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value on a recurring basis in financial statements. FAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 for financial assets and liabilities, and for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 for other nonfinancial assets and liabilities. The Company does not expect that the adoption of FAS 157 will have a material impact on our financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159 (“FAS 159”), “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities.” FAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. If the fair value option is elected, unrealized gains and losses will be recognized in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. FAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting FAS 159 but do not expect the adoption to have a material impact on our financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160 (“FAS 160”), “Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements.” FAS 160 changes the classification of noncontrolling (minority) interests on the balance sheet and the accounting for and reporting of transactions between the reporting entity and holders of such noncontrolling interests. Under the new standard, noncontrolling interests are considered equity and are to be reported as an element of stockholders’ equity rather than within the mezzanine or liability sections of the balance sheet. In addition, the current practice of reporting minority interest expense or benefit also will change. Under the new standard, net income will encompass the total income before minority interest expense. The income statement will include separate disclosure of the attribution of income between the controlling and noncontrolling interests. Increases and decreases in the noncontrolling

ownership interest amount are to accounted for as equity transactions. FAS 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and earlier application is prohibited. Upon adoption, the balance sheet and the income statement will be recast retrospectively for the presentation of noncontrolling interests. The other accounting provisions of the statement are required to be adopted prospectively. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting FAS 160, including the reporting of the minority interest in our STAL joint venture, will have on our financial statements. As of December 31, 2007, other long-term liabilities included \$55.7 million for minority interest in our STAL joint venture.

Forward-Looking Statements

From time-to-time, the Company has made and may continue to make “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Certain statements in this report relate to future events and expectations and, as such, constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include those containing such words as “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “expects,” “would,” “should,” “will,” “will likely result,” “forecast,” “outlook,” “projects,” and similar expressions. Such forward-looking statements are based on management’s current expectations and include known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which the Company is unable to predict or control, that may cause our actual results or performance to materially differ from any future results or performance expressed or implied by such statements. Various of these factors are described in Item 1A, Risk Factors, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and will be described from time-to-time in the Company filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), including the Company’s Annual Reports on Form 10-K and the Company’s subsequent reports filed with the SEC on Form 10-Q and Form 8-K, which are available on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov> and on the Company’s website at <http://www.alleghenytechnologies.com>. We assume no duty to update our forward-looking statements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk. We attempt to maintain a reasonable balance between fixed- and floating-rate debt to keep financing costs as low as possible. At December 31, 2007, we had approximately \$59 million of floating rate debt outstanding with a weighted average interest rate of approximately 4.7%. Approximately \$41 million of this floating rate debt is capped at a 6% maximum interest rate. Since the interest rate on floating rate debt changes with the short-term market rate of interest, we are exposed to the risk that these interest rates may increase, raising our interest expense in situations where the interest rate is not capped. For example, a hypothetical 1% in rate of interest on the \$18 million of our outstanding floating rate debt not subjected to a cap would result in increased annual financing costs of approximately \$0.2 million.

Volatility of Energy Prices. Energy resources markets are subject to conditions that create uncertainty in the prices and availability of energy resources. The prices for and availability of electricity, natural gas, oil and other energy resources are subject to volatile market conditions. These market conditions often are affected by political and economic factors beyond our control. Increases in energy costs, or changes in costs relative to energy costs paid by competitors, have and may continue to adversely affect our profitability. To the extent that these uncertainties cause suppliers and customers to be more cost sensitive, increased energy prices may have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. We use approximately 10 to 12 million MMBtu’s of natural gas annually, depending upon business conditions, in the manufacture of our products. These purchases of natural gas expose us to risk of higher gas prices. For example, a hypothetical \$1.00 per MMBtu increase in the price of natural gas would result in increased annual energy costs of approximately \$10 to \$12 million. We use several approaches to minimize any material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations from volatile energy prices. These approaches include incorporating an energy surcharge on many of our products and using financial derivatives to reduce exposure to energy price volatility.

Volatility of Raw Material Prices. We use raw materials surcharge and index mechanisms to offset the impact of increased raw material costs; however, competitive factors in the marketplace can limit our ability to institute such mechanisms, and there can be a delay between the increase in the price of raw materials and the realization of the benefit of such mechanisms. For example, in 2007 we used approximately 80 million pounds of nickel; therefore a hypothetical change of \$1.00 per pound in nickel prices would result in increased costs of approximately \$80 million. In addition, in 2007 we also used approximately 500 million pounds of ferrous scrap in the production of our flat-rolled products and a hypothetical change of \$0.01 per pound would result in increased costs of approximately \$5 million. While we enter into raw materials futures contracts from time-to-time to hedge exposure to price fluctuations, such as for nickel, we cannot be certain that our hedge position adequately reduces exposure. We believe that we have adequate controls to monitor these contracts, but we may not be able to accurately assess exposure to price volatility in the markets for critical raw materials.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors

Allegheny Technologies Incorporated

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Allegheny Technologies Incorporated and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007. 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 audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Allegheny Technologies Incorporated and subsidiaries at December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As described in Note 7 to the financial statements, the Company changed its accounting for income tax uncertainties in 2007. As described in Note 8 to the financial statements, in 2006 the Company changed its method of accounting for pensions and other postretirement benefits. As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, in 2005 the Company changed its methods of accounting for stock-based compensation and conditional asset retirement obligations.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Allegheny Technologies Incorporated's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 21, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.



Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
February 21, 2008

Allegheny Technologies Incorporated and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Income

(In millions except per share amounts)

For the Years Ended December 31,	2007	2006	2005
Sales	\$5,452.5	\$4,936.6	\$3,539.9
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of sales	4,003.1	3,740.4	2,885.7
Selling and administrative expenses	296.7	295.3	275.8
Restructuring costs	—	—	23.9
Income before interest, other expense, income taxes and cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	1,152.7	900.9	354.5
Interest expense, net	(4.8)	(23.3)	(38.6)
Other expense, net	(0.6)	(5.0)	(4.8)
Income before income taxes and cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	1,147.3	872.6	311.1
Income tax provision (benefit)	400.2	298.5	(53.3)
Income before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	747.1	574.1	364.4
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax	—	—	(2.0)
Net income	\$ 747.1	\$ 574.1	\$ 362.4
Basic income per common share before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$ 7.35	\$ 5.76	\$ 3.79
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	—	—	(0.02)
Basic net income per common share	\$ 7.35	\$ 5.76	\$ 3.77
Diluted income per common share before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$ 7.26	\$ 5.61	\$ 3.61
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	—	—	(0.02)
Diluted net income per common share	\$ 7.26	\$ 5.61	\$ 3.59

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Allegheny Technologies Incorporated and Subsidiaries Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In millions except share and per share amounts)

	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 623.3	\$ 502.3
Accounts receivable, net	652.2	610.9
Inventories, net	916.1	798.7
Deferred income taxes	18.8	26.6
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	38.3	49.4
Total Current Assets	2,248.7	1,987.9
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,239.5	871.7
Prepaid pension asset	230.3	—
Cost in excess of net assets acquired	209.8	206.5
Deferred income taxes	42.1	119.0
Other assets	125.2	95.4
Total Assets	\$4,095.6	\$3,280.5
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Accounts payable	\$ 388.4	\$ 355.1
Accrued liabilities	294.7	264.3
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	20.9	23.7
Total Current Liabilities	704.0	643.1
Long-term debt	507.3	529.9
Retirement benefits	469.6	464.4
Other long-term liabilities	191.2	140.2
Total Liabilities	1,872.1	1,777.6
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.10: authorized - 50,000,000 shares; issued - none	—	—
Common stock, par value \$0.10: authorized - 500,000,000 shares; issued 102,404,256 at 2007 and 101,201,411 at 2006; outstanding - 101,586,334 shares at 2007 and 101,201,328 shares at 2006	10.2	10.1
Additional paid-in capital	693.7	637.0
Retained earnings	1,830.7	1,166.6
Treasury stock: 817,922 shares at 2007 and 83 shares at 2006	(75.4)	—
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(235.7)	(310.8)
Total Stockholders' Equity	2,223.5	1,502.9
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$4,095.6	\$3,280.5

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Allegheny Technologies Incorporated and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In millions)

For the Years Ended December 31,

	2007	2006	2005
Operating Activities:			
Net income	\$747.1	\$574.1	\$362.4
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	102.9	86.2	78.5
Deferred income taxes	55.5	9.4	(90.6)
Non-cash restructuring costs	—	—	22.4
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	—	—	2.0
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Inventories	(117.4)	(191.6)	(87.9)
Retirement benefits (a)	(102.4)	(49.6)	(53.4)
Accrued liabilities	56.6	30.7	38.7
Accounts receivable	(41.3)	(168.8)	(78.7)
Accounts payable	33.3	42.2	39.0
Accrued income taxes, net of tax benefit on share-based compensation	(5.3)	4.2	18.5
Other	(19.2)	(25.2)	(27.1)
Cash provided by operating activities	709.8	311.6	223.8
Investing Activities:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(447.4)	(238.3)	(91.3)
Purchase of businesses and investments in ventures, net of cash acquired	(9.7)	—	(18.3)
Disposals of property, plant and equipment	4.7	2.0	0.6
Proceeds from sales of businesses and investments and other	0.7	0.5	(1.4)
Cash used in investing activities	(451.7)	(235.8)	(110.4)
Financing Activities:			
Payments of long-term debt and capital leases	(15.3)	(7.8)	(38.5)
Borrowings of long-term debt	—	—	11.0
Net borrowings (repayments) under credit facilities	(8.6)	0.7	1.8
Net repayments	(23.9)	(7.1)	(25.7)
Purchase of treasury stock	(61.2)	—	—
Dividends paid	(58.1)	(43.1)	(27.1)
Tax benefit on share-based compensation	50.7	80.9	25.2
Income tax withholding on share-based compensation	(50.1)	—	—
Exercises of stock options	5.5	33.1	26.1
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(137.1)	63.8	(1.5)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	121.0	139.6	111.9
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	502.3	362.7	250.8
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$623.3	\$502.3	\$362.7

(a) Includes annual voluntary cash pension contributions of \$(100.0) million in 2007, 2006 and 2005.

Amounts presented on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows may not agree to the corresponding changes in balance sheet items due to the accounting for purchases and sales of businesses and the effects of foreign currency translation.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Allegheny Technologies Incorporated and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

(In millions except per share amounts)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Stock- holders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2004	\$ 9.9	\$481.2	\$ 351.0	\$(79.4)	\$(331.3)	\$ 431.4
Net income	—	—	362.4	—	—	362.4
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:						
Minimum pension liability adjustment	—	—	—	—	(36.0)	(36.0)
Foreign currency translation losses	—	—	—	—	(22.7)	(22.7)
Unrealized gains on derivatives	—	—	—	—	20.5	20.5
Change in unrealized gains on securities	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Comprehensive income	—	—	362.4	—	(38.1)	324.3
Cash dividends on common stock (\$0.28 per share)	—	—	(27.1)	—	—	(27.1)
Employee stock plans	—	54.4	(35.6)	60.6	—	79.4
Balance, December 31, 2005	9.9	535.6	650.7	(18.8)	(369.4)	808.0
Net income	—	—	574.1	—	—	574.1
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:						
Minimum pension liability adjustment	—	—	—	—	389.8	389.8
Foreign currency translation gains	—	—	—	—	24.3	24.3
Unrealized losses on derivatives	—	—	—	—	(13.6)	(13.6)
Change in unrealized gains on securities	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.7
Comprehensive income	—	—	574.1	—	401.2	975.3
Adjustment to initially apply FASB Statement No. 158, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(342.6)	(342.6)
Cash dividends on common stock (\$0.43 per share)	—	—	(43.1)	—	—	(43.1)
Employee stock plans	0.2	101.4	(15.1)	18.8	—	105.3
Balance, December 31, 2006	10.1	637.0	1,166.6	—	(310.8)	1,502.9
Net income	—	—	747.1	—	—	747.1
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:						
Pension plans and other postretirement benefits	—	—	—	—	71.4	71.4
Foreign currency translation gains	—	—	—	—	21.4	21.4
Unrealized losses on derivatives	—	—	—	—	(16.9)	(16.9)
Change in unrealized gains on securities	—	—	—	—	(0.8)	(0.8)
Comprehensive income	—	—	747.1	—	75.1	822.2
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	—	—	(5.6)	—	—	(5.6)
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	—	(61.2)	—	(61.2)
Cash dividends on common stock (\$0.57 per share)	—	—	(58.1)	—	—	(58.1)
Employee stock plans	0.1	56.7	(19.3)	(14.2)	—	23.3
Balance, December 31, 2007	\$10.2	\$693.7	\$1,830.7	\$(75.4)	\$(235.7)	\$2,223.5

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies —

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Allegheny Technologies Incorporated and its subsidiaries, including the Chinese joint venture known as Shanghai STAL Precision Stainless Steel Company Limited (“STAL”), in which the Company has a 60% interest. The remaining 40% interest in STAL is owned by Baosteel Group, a state authorized investment company whose equity securities are publicly traded in the People’s Republic of China. The financial results of STAL are consolidated into the Company’s operating results with the 40% interest of the Company’s minority partner recognized on the statement of income as other income or expense, and on the balance sheet in other long-term liabilities. Investments in which the Company exercises significant influence, but which it does not control (generally a 20% to 50% ownership interest), are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Unless the context requires otherwise, “Allegheny Technologies,” “ATI” and the “Company” refer to Allegheny Technologies Incorporated and its subsidiaries.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management believes that the estimates are reasonable.

Cash Equivalents and Investments

Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments valued at cost, which approximates fair value, acquired with an original maturity of three months or less.

The Company’s investments in debt and equity securities are classified as available-for-sale and are reported at fair values, with net unrealized appreciation and depreciation on investments reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are presented net of a reserve for doubtful accounts of \$6.3 million at December 31, 2007, and \$5.7 million at December 31, 2006. The Company markets its products to a diverse customer base, principally throughout the United States. Trade credit is extended based upon evaluations of each customer’s ability to perform its obligations, which are updated periodically. Accounts receivable reserves are determined based upon an aging of accounts and a review for collectibility of specific accounts. No single customer accounted for more than 10% of sales in 2007. Accounts receivable from Uniti were \$12.5 million at December 31, 2007.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (last-in, first-out (LIFO), first-in, first-out (FIFO), and average cost methods) or market, less progress payments. Costs include direct material, direct labor and applicable manufacturing and engineering overhead, and other direct costs. Most of the Company’s inventory is valued utilizing the LIFO costing methodology. Inventory of the Company’s non-U.S. operations is valued using average cost or FIFO methods.

The Company evaluates product lines on a quarterly basis to identify inventory values that exceed estimated net realizable value. The calculation of a resulting reserve, if any, is recognized as an expense in the period that the need for the reserve is identified. It is the Company’s general policy to write-down to scrap value any inventory that is identified as obsolete and any inventory that has aged or has not moved in more than twelve months. In some instances this criterion is up to twenty-four months.

Long-Lived Assets

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost, including capitalized interest, and includes long-lived assets acquired under capital leases. The principal method of depreciation adopted for all property placed into service after July 1, 1996 is the straight-line method. For buildings and equipment acquired prior to July 1, 1996, depreciation is computed using a combination of accelerated and straight-line methods. Significant enhancements that extend the lives of property and equipment are capitalized. Costs related to repairs and maintenance are charged to expense in the year incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation of property and equipment retired or disposed of are removed from the accounts and any related gains or losses are included in income.

The Company monitors the recoverability of the carrying value of its long-lived assets. An impairment charge is recognized when the expected net undiscounted future cash flows from an asset's use (including any proceeds from disposition) are less than the asset's carrying value and the asset's carrying value exceeds its fair value. Assets to be disposed of by sale are stated at the lower of their fair values or carrying amounts and depreciation is no longer recognized.

Cost in Excess of Net Assets Acquired

At December 31, 2007, the Company had \$209.8 million of goodwill on its balance sheet. Of the total, \$71.6 million related to the High Performance Metals segment, \$112.1 million related to the Flat-Rolled Products segment, and \$26.1 million related to the Engineered Products segment. Goodwill increased \$3.3 million during 2007 as a result of the impact of foreign currency translation on goodwill denominated in functional currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Company accounts for goodwill under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("FAS 142"). Under FAS 142, goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are reviewed annually for impairment, or more frequently if impairment indicators arise. The impairment test for goodwill requires a comparison of the fair value of each reporting unit that has goodwill associated with its operations with its carrying amount, including goodwill. If this comparison reflects impairment, then the loss would be measured as the excess of recorded goodwill over its implied fair value. Implied fair value is the excess of the fair value of the reporting unit over the fair value of all recognized and unrecognized assets and liabilities.

The evaluation of goodwill for possible impairment includes estimating the fair market value of each of the reporting units which have goodwill associated with their operations using discounted cash flow and multiples of cash earnings valuation techniques, plus valuation comparisons to recent public sale transactions of similar businesses, if any. These valuation methods require the Company to make estimates and assumptions regarding future operating results, cash flows, changes in working capital and capital expenditures, selling prices, profitability, and the cost of capital. Although the Company believes that the estimates and assumptions used were reasonable, actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions. The Company performs the required annual goodwill impairment evaluation in the fourth quarter of each year. No impairment of goodwill was determined to exist for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 or 2005.

Environmental

Costs that mitigate or prevent future environmental contamination or extend the life, increase the capacity or improve the safety or efficiency of property utilized in current operations are capitalized. Other costs that relate to current operations or an existing condition caused by past operations are expensed. Environmental liabilities are recorded when the Company's liability is probable and the costs are reasonably estimable, but generally not later than the completion of the feasibility study or the Company's recommendation of a remedy or commitment to an appropriate plan of action. The accruals are reviewed periodically and, as investigations and remediations proceed, adjustments of the accruals are made to reflect new information as appropriate. Accruals for losses from environmental remediation obligations do not take into account the effects of inflation, and anticipated expenditures are not discounted to their present value. The accruals are not reduced by possible recoveries from insurance carriers or other third parties, but do reflect allocations among potentially responsible parties ("PRPs") at Federal Superfund sites or similar state-managed sites after an assessment is made of the likelihood that such parties will fulfill their obligations at such sites and after appropriate cost-sharing or other agreements are entered. The measurement of environmental liabilities by the Company is based on currently available facts, present laws and regulations, and current technology. Such estimates take into consideration the Company's prior experience in site investigation and remediation, the data concerning cleanup costs available from other companies and regulatory authorities, and the professional judgment of the Company's environmental experts in consultation with outside environmental specialists, when necessary.

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging

As part of its risk management strategy, the Company, from time-to-time, utilizes derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to changes in raw material prices, energy costs, foreign currencies, and interest rates. The Company accounts for all of these contracts as hedges under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("FAS 133"). In general, hedge effectiveness is determined by examining the relationship between offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the item being hedged, and the financial instrument being used for the hedge. Effectiveness is measured utilizing regression analysis and other techniques to determine whether the change in the fair market value or cash flows of the derivative exceeds the change in fair value or cash flow of the hedged item. Calculated ineffectiveness, if any, is immediately recognized on the statement of income. For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, calculated ineffectiveness was not material to the results of operations.

The Company sometimes uses futures and swap contracts to manage exposure to changes in prices for forecasted purchases of raw materials, such as nickel, and natural gas. Generally under these contracts, which are accounted for as cash flow hedges, the price of the item being hedged is fixed at the time that the contract is entered into and the Company is obligated to make or receive a payment equal to the net change between this fixed price and the market price at the date the contract matures.

Foreign currency exchange contracts are used, from time-to-time, to limit transactional exposure to changes in currency exchange rates. The Company sometimes purchases foreign currency forward contracts that permit it to sell specified amounts of foreign currencies expected to be received from its export sales for pre-established U.S. dollar amounts at specified dates. The forward contracts are denominated in the same foreign currencies in which export sales are denominated. These contracts are designated as hedges of the variability in cash flows of a portion of the forecasted future export sales transactions which otherwise would expose the Company to foreign currency risk. In addition, the Company may also designate cash balances held in foreign currencies as hedges of forecasted foreign currency transactions.

The majority of the hedge contracts mature within one year. Changes in the fair value of these contracts are recognized as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity until the hedged item is recognized in the statement of income. If a contract or portion of a contract no longer qualifies as a hedge due to changes in forecasted quantities, the change in fair value related to this ineffective portion is immediately recognized as income or expense in the statement of income.

The Company may enter into derivative interest rate contracts to maintain a reasonable balance between fixed- and floating-rate debt. There were no unsettled derivative financial instruments related to debt balances for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 or 2005, although previously settled contracts remain a component of the recorded value of debt. See Note 3. Debt, for further information.

Foreign Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities of international operations are translated into U.S. dollars using year-end exchange rates, while revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates during the period. The resulting net translation adjustments are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity.

Sales Recognition

Sales are recognized when title passes or as services are rendered.

Research and Development

Company funded research and development costs were \$14.0 million in 2007, \$9.6 million in 2006, and \$8.4 million in 2005 and were expensed as incurred. Customer funded research and development costs were \$0.5 million in 2007 and in 2006, and \$1.7 million in 2005. Customer funded research and development costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations in accordance with revenue recognition policies.

Stock-based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2005, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123[®], “Share-Based Payment” (“FAS 123R”), using the modified prospective method in which effect of the standard is recognized in the period of adoption and in future periods. Under FAS 123R, companies are required to account for stock-based compensation transactions, such as stock options, restricted stock, and potential payments under programs such as the Company’s Total Shareholder Return Program (“TSRP”) awards, using an approach in which the fair value of an award is estimated at the date of grant and recognized as an expense over the requisite service period. Compensation expense is adjusted for equity awards that do not vest because service or performance conditions are not satisfied. However, compensation expense already recognized is not adjusted if market conditions are not met, such as the Company’s total shareholder return performance relative to a peer group under the Company’s TSRP awards, or for stock options which expire “out-of-the-money.”

Income Taxes

The provision for, or benefit from, income taxes includes deferred taxes resulting from temporary differences in income for financial and tax purposes using the liability method. Such temporary differences result primarily from differences in the carrying value of assets and liabilities. Future realization of deferred income tax assets requires sufficient taxable income within the carryback, carryforward period available under tax law.

The Company evaluates, on a quarterly basis whether, based on all available evidence, it is probable that the deferred income tax assets are realizable. Valuation allowances are established when it is estimated that it is more likely than not that the tax benefit of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. The evaluation, as prescribed by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, “Accounting for Income Taxes,” includes the consideration of all available evidence, both positive and negative, regarding historical operating results including recent years with reported losses, the estimated timing of future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, estimated future taxable income exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards, and potential tax planning strategies which may be employed to prevent an operating loss or tax credit carryforward from expiring unused.

It is the Company’s policy to classify interest and penalties recognized on underpayment of income taxes as income tax expense.

Net Income Per Common Share

Basic and diluted net income per share are calculated by dividing the net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted amounts assume the issuance of common stock for all potentially dilutive share equivalents outstanding. The calculation of diluted net loss per share, if any, excludes the potentially dilutive effect of dilutive share equivalents since the inclusion in the calculation of additional shares in the net loss per share would result in a lower per share loss and therefore be anti-dilutive.

New Accounting Pronouncements Adopted

In the 2007 first quarter, as required, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Staff Position (“FSP”) titled “Accounting for Planned Major Maintenance Activities” (“FSP PMMA”). This FSP amends an AICPA Industry Audit guide and is applicable to all industries that accrue for planned major maintenance activities. The FSP PMMA prohibits the use of the accrue-in-advance method of accounting for planned major maintenance activities, which was the policy the Company previously used to record planned plant outage costs on an interim basis within a fiscal year, and also to record the costs of major equipment rebuilds which extend the life of capital equipment. The FSP PMMA was effective as of the beginning of the Company’s 2007 fiscal year, with retrospective application to all prior periods presented. Under the FSP PMMA, the Company reports results using the deferral method whereby major equipment rebuilds are capitalized as costs are incurred and amortized to expense over the estimated useful lives, and planned plant outage costs are fully recognized in the interim period of the outage. The adoption of the FSP PMMA on January 1, 2007, resulted in an increase to previously reported retained earnings of \$10.3 million, net of related taxes. As required by the FSP PMMA, the financial statements have been restated to reflect this FSP as if this standard had been applied to the earliest period presented. As a result, net income for 2006 and 2005 increased \$2.2 million and \$2.6 million, respectively, or approximately \$0.02 per share for each year. Retained earnings at December 31, 2004 increased by \$5.5 million.

In the 2007 first quarter, the Company also adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes” (“FIN 48”), an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, “Accounting for Income Taxes.” FIN 48 prescribes recognition and measurement standards for a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The evaluation of a tax position in accordance with FIN 48 is a two step process. The first step is the determination of whether a tax position should be recognized in the financial statements. Under FIN 48, the benefit of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return is to be recognized only if we determine that it is more-likely-than-not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by the tax authorities based upon the technical merits of the position. In step two, for those tax positions which should be recognized, the measurement of a tax position is determined as being the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. FIN 48 was effective for the beginning of ATI’s 2007 fiscal year, with adoption treated as a cumulative-effect type reduction to retained earnings of \$5.6 million as of the beginning of 2007.

In September 2006, the FASB issued an amendment to its standards for defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans accounting. The new standard, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, “Employers’ Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans” (“FAS 158”), requires that the net funded position of the plans, as measured by the difference between plan assets and the projected benefit obligation in the case of pension plans, and by the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation in the case of other postretirement benefit plans, be recognized as an asset or liability in the employer’s balance sheet. This change was effective for year-end 2006, and is more fully discussed in Note 8. Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits. As required under the accounting rules which existed prior to adoption of the new standard, the Company recognized an increase to stockholders’ equity of \$389.8 million at year-end 2006 primarily as a result of the improved funded position of the U.S. defined benefit pension plan. The adoption of FAS 158 resulted in a reduction to stockholders’ equity of \$342.6 million, which was recognized as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. The net effect of both of these adjustments was an increase in stockholders’ equity of \$47.2 million. In addition, the new standard will require assets and benefits to be measured at the date of the employer’s statement of financial position, which in our case is December 31 of each year, rather than our measurement date of November 30, as currently permitted. This change will be effective for the Company’s year ending December 31, 2008.

In March 2005, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 47, “Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations” (“FIN 47”), an interpretation of FAS 143. FIN 47 clarifies that the term “conditional asset retirement obligation” as used in FAS 143 refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and (or) method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. An entity is required to recognize a liability for the fair value of a conditional asset retirement obligation if the fair value of the liability can be reasonably estimated, even if conditional on a future event. FIN 47 is effective no later than the end of fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005, and ATI adopted the standard in the 2005 fourth quarter, as required. The adoption of FIN 47 resulted in recognizing a charge of \$2.0 million, net of income taxes of \$1.3 million, and is reported as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. See Note 14. Asset Retirement Obligations, for additional information.

Pending Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued FAS 157, “Fair Value Measurements.” This Standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, but does not require any new fair value measurements. The Standard covers financial assets and liabilities, as well as any other assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value on a recurring basis in financial statements. FAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 for financial assets and liabilities, and for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 for other nonfinancial assets and liabilities. The Company does not expect that the adoption of FAS 157 will have a material impact on its financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159 (“FAS 159”), “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities.” FAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. If the fair value option is elected, unrealized gains and losses will be recognized in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. FAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting FAS 159 but does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160 (“FAS 160”), “Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements.” FAS 160 changes the classification of noncontrolling (minority) interests on the balance sheet and the accounting for and reporting of transactions between the reporting entity and holders of such

noncontrolling interests. Under the new standard, noncontrolling interests are considered equity and are to be reported as an element of stockholders' equity rather than within the mezzanine or liability sections of the balance sheet. In addition, the current practice of reporting minority interest expense or benefit also will change. Under the new standard, net income will encompass the total income before minority interest expense. The income statement will include separate disclosure of the attribution of income between the controlling and noncontrolling interests. Increases and decreases in the noncontrolling ownership interest amount are to be accounted for as equity transactions. FAS 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and earlier application is prohibited. Upon adoption, the balance sheet and the income statement will be recast retrospectively for the presentation of noncontrolling interests. The other accounting provisions of the statement are required to be adopted prospectively. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting FAS 160, including the reporting of the minority interest in our STAL joint venture, will have on our financial statements. As of December 31, 2007, other long-term liabilities included \$55.7 million for minority interest in our STAL joint venture.

Note 2. Inventories —

Inventory at December 31, 2007 and 2006 was as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	2006
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 179.6	\$ 190.7
Work-in-process	962.1	931.7
Finished goods	153.1	148.0
Total inventories at current cost	1,294.8	1,270.4
Less allowances to reduce current cost values to LIFO basis	(374.6)	(466.7)
Progress payments	(4.1)	(5.0)
Total inventories	\$ 916.1	\$ 798.7

Inventories, before progress payments, determined on the last-in, first-out ("LIFO") method were \$651.5 million at December 31, 2007, and \$536.7 million at December 31, 2006. The remainder of the inventory was determined using the first-in, first-out ("FIFO") and average cost methods, and these inventory values do not differ materially from current cost. The effect of using the LIFO methodology to value inventory, rather than FIFO, decreased cost of sales in 2007 by \$92.1 million, and increased cost of sales in 2006 and 2005 by \$197.0 million and \$45.8 million, respectively.

During 2007, 2006, and 2005, inventory usage resulted in liquidations of LIFO inventory quantities. These inventories were carried at the lower costs prevailing in prior years as compared with the cost of current manufacturing cost and purchases. The effect of these LIFO liquidations was to decrease cost of sales by \$35.2 million in 2007, \$2.5 million in 2006 and \$2.8 million in 2005.

Note 3. Debt —

Debt at December 31, 2007 and 2006 was as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	2006
Allegheny Technologies \$300 million 8.375% Notes due 2011, net (a)	\$305.4	\$306.5
Allegheny Ludlum 6.95% debentures due 2025	150.0	150.0
Domestic Bank Group \$400 million unsecured credit agreement	—	—
Promissory note for J&L asset acquisition	41.0	54.0
Foreign credit agreements	17.7	24.2
Industrial revenue bonds, due through 2020	9.9	10.9
Capitalized leases and other	4.2	8.0
Total short-term and long-term debt	528.2	553.6
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	(20.9)	(23.7)
Total long-term debt	\$507.3	\$529.9

(a) Includes fair value adjustments for interest rate swap contracts of \$8.7 million and \$10.5 million for deferred gains on settled interest rate swap contracts at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Interest expense was \$30.8 million in 2007, \$38.3 million in 2006, and \$47.0 million in 2005. Interest expense was reduced by \$9.8 million, \$4.5 million, and \$0.2 million in 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively, from interest capitalization on capital projects. Interest and commitment fees paid were \$42.9 million in 2007, \$47.6 million in 2006, and \$44.8 million in 2005. Interest payments in 2006 included \$4.9 million related to litigation settlements. Net interest expense includes interest income of \$26.0 million in 2007, \$15.0 million in 2006, and \$8.4 million in 2005.

Scheduled maturities of borrowings during the next five years are \$20.9 million in 2008, \$11.4 million in 2009, \$23.1 million in 2010, \$311.4 million in 2011 and \$1.1 million in 2012. The promissory note for the J&L asset acquisition bears interest at a floating rate capped at 6%, payable in installments with a final maturity of July 1, 2011, and is secured by the property, plant and equipment acquired.

In December 2001, the Company issued \$300 million of 8.375% Notes due December 15, 2011, which are registered under the Securities Act of 1933. Interest on the Notes is payable semi-annually, on June 15 and December 15, and is subject to adjustment under certain circumstances. These Notes contain default provisions with respect to default for the following, among other conditions: nonpayment of interest on the Notes for 30 days, default in payment of principal when due, or failure to cure the breach of a covenant as provided in the Notes. Any violation of the default provision could result in the requirement to immediately repay the borrowings. These Notes are presented on the balance sheet net of unamortized issuance costs of \$3.3 million, which are being amortized over the term of the Notes.

The Company has deferred gains on settled interest rate swap contracts that are recognized as reductions to interest expense over the remaining life of the Notes, which is approximately four years. At December 31, 2007, the deferred settlement gain was \$8.7 million, and recognition of a portion of the deferred settlement gain decreased interest expense by \$1.8 million, \$1.7 million, and \$1.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively, compared to the fixed interest expense of the Notes.

Effective July 31, 2007, the Company replaced its then-existing \$325 million senior secured domestic revolving credit facility with a new five-year \$400 million senior unsecured domestic revolving credit facility. The unsecured facility includes a \$200 million sublimit for the issuance of letters of credit. Under the terms of the unsecured facility, the Company may increase the size of the credit facility by up to \$100 million without seeking the further approval of the lending group. The unsecured facility requires the Company to maintain a leverage ratio (consolidated total indebtedness divided by consolidated earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization) of not greater than 3.25, and maintain an interest coverage ratio (consolidated earnings before interest and taxes divided by interest expense) of not less than 2.0.

Borrowings or letter of credit issuance under the unsecured facility bear interest at the Company's option at either: (1) the one-, two-, three- or six-month LIBOR rate plus a margin ranging from 0.625% to 1.25% depending upon the value of the leverage ratio as defined by the unsecured facility agreement; or (2) a base rate announced from time-to-time by the lending group (i.e., the Prime lending rate). In addition, the unsecured facility contains a facility fee of 0.15% to 0.30% depending upon the value of the leverage ratio, and a letter of credit issuance fee of 0.125%. The Company's overall borrowing costs under the unsecured facility are not affected by changes in the Company's credit ratings.

As of December 31, 2007, there had been no borrowings made under the unsecured credit facility, although a portion was used to support approximately \$43 million in letters of credit.

In August 2007, STAL, the Company's Chinese joint venture company in which ATI has a 60% interest, entered into a five-year revolving credit facility with a group of banks. Under the credit facility, STAL may borrow up to 741 million renminbi (approximately \$99 million based on December 2007 exchange rates) at an interest rate equal to 90% of the applicable lending rate published by the People's Bank of China. The credit facility is supported solely by STAL's financial capability without any guarantees from the joint venture partners, and is intended to be utilized in the future for the expansion of STAL's operations, which are located in Shanghai, China. The credit facility requires STAL to maintain a minimum level of shareholders' equity, and certain financial ratios. As of December 31, 2007, there had been no borrowings made under the STAL credit facility.

STAL had approximately \$21 million in letters of credit outstanding as of December 31, 2007. These letters of credit are supported solely by STAL's financial capability without any guarantees from the joint venture partners.

The Company's subsidiaries also maintain other credit agreements with various foreign banks, which provide for borrowings of up to approximately \$77 million, including capacity for \$17 million of short-term financing of trade accounts payable at the STAL joint venture in China. At December 31, 2007, the Company had approximately \$59 million of available borrowing capacity under these foreign credit agreements. These agreements provide for annual facility fees of up to 0.20%. The weighted average interest rate of foreign credit agreements in 2007 was 4.6%.

The Company has no off-balance sheet financing relationships with variable interest entities, structured finance entities, or any other unconsolidated entities. At December 31, 2007, the Company had not guaranteed any third-party indebtedness.

Note 4. Supplemental Financial Statement Information —

Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	2006
Cash	\$219.0	\$163.5
Other short-term investments, at cost which approximates market	404.3	338.8
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$623.3	\$502.3

The estimated fair value of financial instruments at December 31, 2007 and 2006 was as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007		2006	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$623.3	\$623.3	\$502.3	\$502.3
Debt:				
Allegheny Technologies \$300 million 8.375% Notes due 2011, net (a)	305.4	335.5	306.5	332.5
Allegheny Ludlum 6.95% debentures due 2025	150.0	157.5	150.0	151.7
Promissory note for J&L asset acquisition	41.0	41.0	54.0	54.0
Foreign credit agreements	17.7	17.7	24.2	24.2
Industrial revenue bonds, due through 2020	9.9	9.9	10.9	10.9
Capitalized leases and other	4.2	4.2	8.0	8.0

(a) Includes fair value adjustments for settled interest rate swap contracts of \$8.7 million at December 31, 2007, and \$10.5 million at December 31, 2006.

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents: The carrying amount on the balance sheet approximates fair value.

Short-term and long-term debt: The fair values of the Allegheny Technologies 8.375% Notes and the Allegheny Ludlum 6.95% debentures were based on quoted market prices. The carrying amounts of the other short-term and long-term debt approximate fair value.

Accounts receivable are presented net of a reserve for doubtful accounts of \$6.3 million at December 31, 2007, and \$5.7 million at December 31, 2006. During 2007, the Company recognized expense of \$1.0 million to increase the reserve for doubtful accounts and wrote off \$0.4 million of uncollectible accounts, which decreased the reserve. During 2006, the Company wrote off \$1.7 million of uncollectible accounts, which decreased the reserve, and also reduced expense by \$0.7 million due to decreasing the reserve for doubtful accounts. During 2005, the Company recognized expense of \$1.7 million to increase the reserve for doubtful accounts and wrote off \$2.0 million of uncollectible accounts, which reduced the reserve.

Accrued liabilities included salaries and wages of \$97.5 million and \$83.1 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Property, plant and equipment at December 31, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	2006
Land	\$ 25.5	\$ 23.9
Buildings	261.6	242.1
Equipment and leasehold improvements	2,102.3	1,690.3
	2,389.4	1,956.3
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,149.9)	(1,084.6)
Total property, plant and equipment	\$ 1,239.5	\$ 871.7

Depreciation and amortization for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 was as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	2006	2005
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	\$ 87.2	\$74.8	\$71.2
Software and other amortization	15.7	11.4	7.3
Total depreciation and amortization	\$102.9	\$86.2	\$78.5

Other income (expense) for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 was as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	2006	2005
Minority interest	\$ (6.8)	\$ (8.1)	\$ (5.5)
Rent, royalty income and other income	2.2	1.1	1.1
Net gains (losses) on property and investments	4.0	2.0	(0.4)
Total other income (expense)	\$ (0.6)	\$ (5.0)	\$ (4.8)

Note 5. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) —

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, at December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 were as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) On Derivative Instruments	Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) On Investments	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance, December 31, 2004	\$28.6	\$ (2.6)	\$ (357.3)	\$—	\$ (331.3)
Amounts arising during the year	(22.7)	20.5	(36.0)	0.1	(38.1)
Balance, December 31, 2005	5.9	17.9	(393.3)	0.1	(369.4)
Amounts arising during the year	24.3	(13.6)	389.8	0.7	401.2
Adoption of FAS No. 158	—	—	(342.6)	—	(342.6)
Balance, December 31, 2006	30.2	4.3	(346.1)	0.8	(310.8)
Amounts arising during the year	21.4	(16.9)	71.4	(0.8)	75.1
Balance, December 31, 2007	\$51.6	\$(12.6)	\$(274.7)	\$—	\$(235.7)

Other comprehensive income (loss) amounts are net of income tax expense (benefit). Amounts in 2005 exclude effects of the deferred tax valuation allowance reversal. Foreign currency translation adjustments are generally not adjusted for income taxes as they relate to indefinite investments in non-U.S. subsidiaries.

Note 6. Stockholders' Equity —

Preferred Stock

Authorized preferred stock may be issued in one or more series, with designations, powers and preferences as shall be designated by the Board of Directors. At December 31, 2007, there were no shares of preferred stock issued.

Common Stock

On November 1, 2007, the Company's Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program of \$500 million. As of December 31, 2007, 674,800 shares had been purchased in open market transactions under this program at a cost of \$61.2 million. Per share amounts for 2007 reflect the effect of the shares repurchased on a weighted average basis for the periods presented.

Share-based Compensation

The Company sponsors three principal share-based incentive compensation programs. During 2007, the Company adopted the Allegheny Technologies Incorporated 2007 Incentive Plan (the "Incentive Plan"). Awards earned under share-based incentive compensation programs are generally paid with shares held in treasury, if sufficient treasury shares are held, and any additional required share payments are made with newly issued shares. At December 31, 2007, approximately 2.5 million shares of common stock were available for future awards under the Incentive Plan. The general terms of each arrangement granted under the Incentive Plan, and predecessor plans, the method of estimating fair value for each arrangement, and award activity is reported below.

Stock option awards: The Company has not granted any stock options, other than grants to non-employee directors, since 2003. During 2006, the Company granted options to purchase 9,000 shares of Common Stock to non-employee directors, which vested in one year. In December 2006, the Company's Board of Directors determined that no new director options would be granted.

As of December 31, 2007, there were no unvested stock option awards. Options granted to employees vested in one-third increments over three years, based on term of service. Options have been granted at not less than market prices on the dates of grant. Options granted under the Incentive Plan have a maximum term of 10 years. Compensation expense under FAS 123R is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period for the entire grant. Compensation expense related to stock option awards was \$0.3 million in 2006 and \$2.6 million in 2005. The fair values of prior years' option grants were estimated on the dates of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model, with the following weighted average assumptions:

	2006	2005
Expected dividend yield	0.6%	1.0%
Expected volatility	60%	59%
Risk-free interest rate	5.1%	4.3%
Expected lives (in years)	3.0	8.0
Weighted average fair value of options granted during year	\$30.96	\$14.58

Stock option transactions under the Company's plans for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 are summarized as follows:

<i>(shares in thousands)</i>	2007		2006		2005	
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	1,324	\$11.65	3,660	\$13.79	6,126	\$13.10
Granted	—	—	9	72.46	9	24.38
Exercised	(378)	10.59	(2,323)	15.21	(2,266)	11.49
Cancelled	(49)	23.90	(22)	16.42	(209)	19.79
Outstanding at end of year	897	\$11.43	1,324	\$11.65	3,660	\$13.79
Exercisable at end of year	897	\$11.43	1,315	\$11.73	3,024	\$16.69

Options outstanding at December 31, 2007 were as follows:

(Shares in thousands, life in years)

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding and Exercisable		
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 3.63-\$7.00	345	5.1	\$ 4.19
7.01-10.00	231	4.8	7.25
10.01-15.00	54	4.4	12.66
15.01-20.00	141	3.5	17.50
20.01-30.00	74	2.4	21.81
30.01-40.00	22	1.0	35.95
40.01-50.00	23	0.2	45.40
50.01-72.46	7	8.3	72.46
	897	4.3	\$11.43

Nonvested stock awards: Awards of nonvested stock are granted with either performance and/or service conditions. In certain grants, nonvested shares participate in cash dividends during the restriction period. In other grants, dividends are paid in the form of additional shares of nonvested stock, subject to the same vesting conditions and dividend treatment as the underlying shares. The fair value of nonvested stock awards is measured based on the stock price at the grant date, adjusted for non-participating dividends, as applicable, based on the current dividend rate. For nonvested stock awards in 2007, 2006, and 2005, one-half of the nonvested stock (“performance shares”) vests only on the attainment of an income target, measured over a cumulative three-year period. The remaining nonvested stock vests over a service period of five years, with accelerated vesting to three years if the performance shares’ vesting criterion is attained. Expense for each of these awards is recognized based on estimates of attaining the performance criterion. As of December 31, 2007, the income statement metrics for the 2007 and 2006 awards were expected to be attained for the performance shares, and expense for both portions of the awards was recognized on a straight line basis based on a three-year vesting assumption. The performance metric for the 2005 award, comprising 152,070 shares, including dividend shares, was met as of December 31, 2007.

Compensation expense related to all nonvested stock awards was \$7.6 million in 2007, \$4.2 million in 2006 and \$2.6 million in 2005. Approximately \$9.8 million of unrecognized fair value compensation expense relating to nonvested stock awards is expected to be recognized through 2009 based on estimates of attaining performance vesting criteria.

(shares in thousands, \$ in millions)

	2007		2006		2005	
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested, beginning of year	258	\$ 8.4	664	\$ 8.1	532	\$ 4.9
Granted	128	13.5	100	5.1	156	3.5
Vested	(162)	(3.7)	(503)	(4.7)	(6)	(0.1)
Forfeited	(1)	—	(3)	(0.1)	(18)	(0.2)
Nonvested, end of year	223	\$18.2	258	\$ 8.4	664	\$ 8.1

Total shareholder return incentive compensation program (“TSRP”) awards: Awards under the TSRP are granted at a target number of shares, and vest based on the measured return of the Company’s stock price and dividend performance at the end of three-year periods compared to the stock price and dividend performance of a group of industry peers. In 2007, the Company initiated a 2007-2009 TSRP, with 107,347 shares as the target award level. The actual number of shares awarded may range from a minimum of zero to a maximum of three times target. Fair values for the TSRP awards were estimated using Monte Carlo simulations of stock price correlation, projected dividend yields and other variables over three-year time horizons matching the TSRP performance periods. Compensation expense was \$10.2 million in 2007, \$5.7 million in 2006 and \$4.2 million in 2005 for the fair value of TSRP awards.

The estimated fair value of each TSRP award, including the projected shares to be awarded, and future compensation expense to be recognized for TSRP awards, including estimated forfeitures, was as follows:

(Shares in thousands, \$ in millions)

TSRP Award Performance Period	December 31, 2007				
	TSRP Award Fair Value	Unrecognized Compensation Expense	Minimum Shares	Target Shares	Maximum Shares
2005 – 2007	\$ 4.7	\$ —	0	157	472
2006 – 2008	\$ 7.8	2.6	0	97	292
2007 – 2009	\$18.1	12.1	0	98	293
Total		\$14.7	0	352	1,057

An award was earned for the 2005-2007 TSRP performance period based on the Company's stock price performance for the three-year period ended December 31, 2007, which resulted in the issuance of 472,478 shares of stock to participants in the 2008 first quarter.

Undistributed Earnings of Investees

Stockholders' equity includes undistributed earnings of investees accounted for under the equity method of accounting of approximately \$35 million at December 31, 2007.

Stockholders' Rights Plan

Under the Company's stockholder rights plan, each share of Allegheny Technologies common stock is accompanied by one right to purchase two one-hundredths of a share of preferred stock for \$100. Each two one-hundredths of a share of preferred stock would be entitled to dividends and to vote on an equivalent basis with one share of common stock. The rights are neither exercisable nor separately transferable from shares of common stock unless a party acquires or effects a tender offer for more than 15% of Allegheny Technologies common stock. If a party acquired more than 15% of the Allegheny Technologies common stock or acquired the Company in a business combination, each right (other than those held by the acquiring party) would entitle the holder to purchase common stock or preferred stock at a substantial discount. The rights are scheduled to expire on March 12, 2008, and the Company's Board of Directors can amend certain provisions of the plan or redeem the rights at any time prior to their becoming exercisable.

Note 7. Income Taxes —

Income tax provision (benefit) was as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	2006	2005
Current:			
Federal	\$292.0	\$250.5	\$ 32.4
State	46.7	26.3	1.7
Foreign	5.3	11.1	4.6
Total	344.0	287.9	38.7
Deferred:			
Federal	67.2	7.1	(99.2)
State	(16.4)	0.1	8.7
Foreign	5.4	3.4	(1.5)
Total	56.2	10.6	(92.0)
Income tax provision (benefit)	\$400.2	\$298.5	\$(53.3)

Results of operations for 2007 benefited from a \$23.1 million reduction of a deferred tax valuation allowance with respect to certain state tax credits and operating losses expected to be realized in future periods. Results of operations for 2005 included an income tax benefit of \$53.3 million principally caused by the reversal of the remaining valuation allowance for the Company's U.S. Federal net deferred tax assets, partially offset by accruals for U.S. Federal, foreign and state income taxes. From the 2003 fourth quarter through the third quarter of 2005, the Company maintained a valuation allowance for a major portion of its U.S. Federal deferred tax assets in accordance with FAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," due to uncertainty regarding full utilization of its net deferred tax asset, including the 2003 and 2004 unutilized U.S. Federal net operating losses of approximately \$140 million. In the 2003 fourth quarter, the Company recorded a \$138.5 million valuation allowance for the majority of its net deferred tax asset, based upon the results of its quarterly evaluation concerning the estimated probability that the net deferred tax asset would be realizable in light of the Company's history of annual reported losses in the years 2001 through 2003. In 2005, the Company generated taxable income which exceeded the 2003 and 2004 net operating losses, allowing full realization of these tax benefits. This realization of tax benefits, together with the Company's improved profitability, allowed the Company to reverse the remaining valuation allowance for U.S. Federal deferred taxes in the 2005 fourth quarter.

The following is a reconciliation of income taxes computed at the statutory U.S. Federal income tax rate to the actual effective income tax provision (benefit):

<i>(In millions)</i>	Income Tax Provision (Benefit)		
	2007	2006	2005
Taxes computed at federal tax rate	\$401.6	\$305.4	\$108.9
State and local income taxes, net of federal tax benefit	31.3	30.3	2.1
Valuation allowance	(23.1)	(4.7)	(97.1)
Manufacturing deduction	(16.5)	(5.9)	(0.7)
Foreign earnings taxed at different rate	(2.2)	(5.7)	(4.1)
Medicare Part D subsidy	(1.1)	(3.3)	(3.5)
Adjustment to prior years' taxes	(0.5)	(8.7)	(9.5)
Net operating loss carryforward	—	—	(48.6)
Other	10.7	(8.9)	(0.8)
Income tax provision (benefit)	\$400.2	\$298.5	\$(53.3)

In general, the Company is responsible for filing consolidated U.S. Federal, foreign and combined, unitary or separate state income tax returns. The Company is responsible for paying the taxes relating to such returns, including any subsequent adjustments resulting from the redetermination of such tax liability by the applicable taxing authorities. No provision has been made for U.S. Federal, state or additional foreign taxes related to undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries which have been permanently re-invested.

Income before income taxes for the Company's U.S. and non-U.S. operations was as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	2006	2005
U.S.	\$1,109.1	\$814.8	\$276.4
Non-U.S.	38.2	57.8	31.4
Income before income taxes	\$1,147.3	\$872.6	\$307.8

U.S. income before income taxes includes the pretax expense for the cumulative effect of change in accounting principle of \$3.3 million in 2005.

Income taxes paid and amounts received as refunds were as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	2006	2005
Income taxes paid	\$306.3	\$206.9	\$11.7
Income tax refunds received	(19.1)	(5.5)	(12.1)
Income taxes paid (received), net	\$287.2	\$201.4	\$(0.4)

Deferred income taxes result from temporary differences in the recognition of income and expense for financial and income tax reporting purposes, and differences between the fair value of assets acquired in business combinations accounted for as purchases for financial reporting purposes and their corresponding tax bases. Deferred income taxes represent future tax benefits or costs to be recognized when those temporary differences reverse. The categories of assets and liabilities that have resulted in differences in the timing of the recognition of income and expense at December 31, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	2006
Deferred income tax assets:		
Postretirement benefits other than pensions	\$176.1	\$180.2
Deferred compensation and other benefit plans	34.3	35.4
State net operating loss tax carryforwards	23.0	26.3
Pension	—	10.0
Other items	90.8	86.2
Gross deferred income tax assets	324.2	338.1
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	(8.6)	(36.4)
Total deferred income tax assets	315.6	301.7
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Bases of property, plant and equipment	134.0	133.3
Pension	75.6	—
Inventory valuation	31.3	10.9
Other items	13.8	11.9
Total deferred income tax liabilities	254.7	156.1
Net deferred income tax asset	\$ 60.9	\$145.6

The Company had \$8.6 million and \$36.4 million in deferred tax asset valuation allowances at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, related to state deferred tax assets. The valuation allowance at December 31, 2007 includes \$5.7 million for state net operating loss tax carryforwards and \$2.9 million for state temporary differences since the Company has concluded, based on current state tax laws, that it is more likely than not that these tax benefits would not be realized. For these state net operating loss tax carryforwards, expiration will generally occur in 20 years and utilization of the tax benefit is limited to \$3 million per year or 12.5% of apportioned income, which ever is greater.

In the 2007 first quarter, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" ("FIN 48"), an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." FIN 48 prescribes recognition and measurement standards for a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The evaluation of a tax position in accordance with FIN 48 is a two step process. The first step is the determination of whether a tax position should be recognized in the financial statements. Under FIN 48, the benefit of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return is to be recognized only if the Company determines that it is more-likely-than-not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination by the tax authorities based upon the technical merits of the position. In step two, for those tax positions which should be recognized, the measurement of a tax position is determined as being the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. FIN 48 was effective for the beginning of ATT's 2007 fiscal year, with adoption treated as a cumulative effect type reduction to retained earnings. As a result of implementing FIN 48, the Company recognized a \$19.4 million increase in the long-term liability for unrecognized tax benefits, and a \$13.8 million increase in deferred tax assets for tax positions for which the ultimate deductibility is highly certain, but for which there is uncertainty about the timing of such deductibility. Interest and penalties recognized at the FIN 48 adoption date were \$3.5 million. Because of the impact of deferred tax accounting, other than interest and penalties, the disallowance of the shorter deductibility period would not affect the annual effective tax rate but would accelerate the payment of cash to the taxing authority to an earlier period. The net result of these recognized assets and liabilities was a reduction to beginning retained earnings of \$5.6 million. Including liabilities recognized in the FIN 48 adoption, the Company's total liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits at January 1, 2007 were \$26.3 million.

Changes in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits following FIN 48 adoption for the year ended December 31, 2007 were as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007
Beginning of year balance	\$26.3
Increases in prior period tax positions	3.9
Decreases in prior period tax positions	(1.8)
Increases in current period tax positions	8.3
Settlements	(0.5)
Interest and penalties	1.9
End of year balance	\$38.1

For the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company's income tax provision included \$11.8 million of expense related to uncertain tax positions, including \$1.9 million related to interest and penalties, which increased the long-term liability to \$38.1 million which included \$5.4 million of potential interest and penalties.

Including tax positions for which the Company determined that the tax position would not meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold upon examination by the tax authorities based upon the technical merits of the position, the total estimated unrecognized tax benefit that, if recognized, would affect our effective tax rate was approximately \$20 million. At this time, the Company believes that it is reasonably possible that approximately \$2 million of the estimated unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2007 will be recognized within the next twelve months based on the expiration of statutory review periods.

The Company, and/or one of its subsidiaries, files income tax returns in the U.S. Federal jurisdiction and in various state and foreign jurisdictions. A summary of tax years that remain subject to examination, by major tax jurisdiction, is as follows:

Open Jurisdiction	Earliest Year To Examination
U.S. Federal	2003
States:	
Pennsylvania	2003
North Carolina	2004
Texas	2003
Foreign:	
Germany	2006
United Kingdom	2005

Note 8. Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits —

The Company has defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans covering substantially all employees. Benefits under the defined benefit pension plans are generally based on years of service and/or final average pay. The Company funds the U.S. pension plans in accordance with the requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, and the Internal Revenue Code.

The Company also sponsors several postretirement benefit plans covering certain salaried and hourly employees. The plans provide health care and life insurance benefits for eligible retirees. In most plans, Company contributions towards premiums are capped based on the cost as of a certain date, thereby creating a defined contribution. For the non-collectively bargained plans, the Company maintains the right to amend or terminate the plans at its discretion.

Components of pension expense for the Company's defined benefit plans and components of other postretirement benefit expense (income) included the following:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Expense (Income)					
	Pension Benefits			Other Postretirement Benefits		
	2007	2006	2005	2007	2006	2005
Service cost — benefits earned during the year	\$ 27.5	\$ 28.4	\$ 27.9	\$ 3.0	\$ 2.8	\$ 3.1
Interest cost on benefits earned in prior years	127.5	128.5	125.1	31.0	32.1	31.6
Expected return on plan assets	(186.7)	(162.7)	(153.7)	(7.3)	(6.6)	(8.2)
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	17.6	19.3	21.7	(22.6)	(26.4)	(26.4)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	31.2	50.4	42.1	9.1	16.1	14.4
Total retirement benefit (income) expense	\$ 17.1	\$ 63.9	\$ 63.1	\$ 13.2	\$ 18.0	\$ 14.5

Actuarial assumptions used to develop the components of pension and other postretirement benefit (income) expense were as follows:

	Pension Benefits			Other Postretirement Benefits		
	2007	2006	2005	2007	2006	2005
Discount rate	5.8%	5.9%	6.1%	5.8%	5.9%	6.1%
Rate of increase in future compensation levels	3%–4.5%	3%–4.5%	3%–4.5%	—	—	—
Expected long-term rate of return on assets	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%

Actuarial assumptions used for the valuation of pension and postretirement obligations at the end of the respective periods were as follows:

	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Discount rate	6.25%	5.8%	6.25%	5.8%
Rate of increase in future compensation levels	3%–4.5%	3%–4.5%	—	—

For 2008, the expected long-term rate of returns on pension and other postretirement benefits assets will be 8.75% and 9.0%, respectively, and the discount rate used to develop pension and postretirement benefit expense will be 6.25%. In developing the expected long-term rate of return assumptions, the Company evaluated input from its third party pension plan asset managers and actuaries, including reviews of their asset class return expectations and long-term inflation assumptions.

A reconciliation of the funded status for the Company's pension and postretirement benefit plans at December 31, 2007 and 2006 was as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Change in benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$2,261.9	\$2,234.7	\$ 540.2	\$ 559.8
Service cost	27.5	28.4	3.0	2.8
Interest cost	127.5	128.5	31.0	32.1
Benefits paid	(176.5)	(177.8)	(54.3)	(52.4)
Subsidy paid	—	—	4.0	—
Participant contributions	1.1	1.0	—	—
Effect of currency rates	3.0	5.1	—	—
Benefit changes	7.5	—	45.7	—
Net actuarial (gains) losses — discount rate change	(103.1)	22.4	(18.0)	3.0
— other	35.6	19.6	(8.9)	(5.1)
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$2,184.5	\$2,261.9	\$ 542.7	\$ 540.2
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$2,225.4	\$1,956.2	\$ 92.6	\$ 85.7
Actual returns on plan assets and plan expenses	229.3	334.8	14.1	35.0
Employer contributions	102.0	101.8	—	—
Participant contributions	1.1	1.0	—	—
Effect of currency rates	2.8	5.5	—	—
Benefits paid	(172.6)	(173.9)	(30.8)	(28.1)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$2,388.0	\$2,225.4	\$ 75.9	\$ 92.6
Amounts recognized in the balance sheet under FAS 158:				
Prepaid pension cost	\$ 230.3	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Other assets – prepaid pension cost	9.1	3.2	—	—
Current liabilities	(4.1)	(3.9)	(29.0)	(19.0)
Noncurrent liabilities	(31.8)	(35.8) (a)	(437.8)	(428.6)
Net amount recognized under FAS 158	\$ 203.5	\$ (36.5)	\$ (466.8)	\$ (447.6)

(a) 2006 includes a \$5.6 million noncurrent liability for the U.S. qualified defined benefit plan, representing the difference between the projected benefit obligation of the plan and the fair value of plan assets at the plan measurement date, and a \$30.2 million noncurrent liability related to U.S. nonqualified defined benefit plans, which are not funded.

As discussed in Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans" ("FAS 158"), as of fiscal year-end 2006. FAS 158 requires that the net funded position of the plans, as measured by the projected benefit obligation ("PBO") in the case of pension plans, and by the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation ("APBO") in the case of other postretirement benefit plans, be recognized as an asset or liability in the employer's balance sheet. In addition, the new standard will require assets and benefits to be measured at the date of the Company's statement of financial position, which is December 31, rather than the Company's measurement date of November 30, as currently permitted. This change will be effective for the Company's year ending December 31, 2008.

Prior to the adoption of FAS 158, the funded status of pension plans was measured by the difference between plan assets and the accumulated benefit obligation ("ABO"). At the November 30, 2006 measurement date, the Company's U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plan was overfunded on an ABO basis, and the Company reversed the previously-recorded minimum pension liability and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) associated with this plan when it had been in an ABO underfunded position, recorded a prepaid pension cost asset of \$569.9 million, and increased stockholders' equity by \$389.8 million, net of related deferred tax effects. However, on a PBO basis, which is the funded status measure required by FAS 158, the Company's U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plan was underfunded by \$5.6 million at the 2006 measurement date. For the Company's U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plan, the adoption of FAS 158 in 2006 eliminated the \$569.9 million prepaid pension cost, established a \$5.6 million noncurrent liability, and reduced stockholders' equity by \$345.3 million, net of related deferred tax effects. The Company sponsors other non-qualified defined benefit pension plans in the U.S., a defined benefit pension plan in the U.K., and also sponsors several postretirement benefit plans. Including these other pension and postretirement benefit plans, the aggregate effect of adopting FAS 158 in 2006 reduced stockholders' equity by \$342.6 million, net of related deferred tax effects, as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The net effect of these adjustments was an increase in stockholders' equity of \$47.2 million at December 31, 2006. These charges and adjustments did not affect the Company's results of operations and do not have a cash impact.

In the first quarter 2007, the Company entered into new labor agreements with the United Steelworkers' represented employees at ATI Allegheny Ludlum and at ATI Allvac's Albany, OR (Oremet) operations. The new agreements expire on June 30, 2011. The ATI Allegheny Ludlum agreement provides for profit sharing above specified minimum pre-tax annual profit for the Company's Flat-Rolled Products business segment, with any profit sharing payments to be contributed to a new, independently administered VEBA (Voluntary Employee Benefit Association) trust. The Company expects to contribute \$10 million to this VEBA in 2008. Benefits changes as a result of the new labor agreements increased the pension and other postretirement obligations by \$7.5 million, and \$45.7 million, respectively.

Changes to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) related to pension and other postretirement benefit plans in 2007, net of related deferred tax effects, were as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Pension	Other Postretirement Benefits	Total
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), December 31, 2006	\$(350.7)	\$ 4.6	\$(346.1)
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	11.2	(14.4)	(3.2)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	19.8	5.8	25.6
2007 FAS 158 remeasurement	56.5	(7.5)	49.0
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), December 31, 2007	\$(263.2)	\$(11.5)	\$(274.7)
Net change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2007	\$ 87.5	\$(16.1)	\$ 71.4

Amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at December 31, 2007 under FAS 158 were:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Pension	Other Postretirement Benefits	Total
Prior service credit (cost)	\$ (71.2)	\$109.7	\$ 38.5
Net actuarial loss	(362.1)	(127.7)	(489.8)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(433.3)	(18.0)	(451.3)
Deferred tax effect	170.1	6.5	176.6
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	\$(263.2)	\$(11.5)	\$(274.7)

Retirement benefit expense in 2008 is estimated to be \$1 million, comprised of \$13 million of income for pension plans and \$14 million of net periodic benefit cost for other postretirement benefits. Amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) that are expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost in 2008 are:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Pension	Other Postretirement Benefits	Total
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	\$ 16.6	\$ (21.3)	\$ (4.7)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	13.0	5.1	18.1
Amortization of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 29.6	\$ (16.2)	\$ 13.4

Additional information for plans with benefit obligations in excess of plan assets:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Benefit obligation (PBO / APBO)	\$36.0	\$2,203.9	\$542.7	\$540.2
Fair value of plan assets	—	2,164.2	75.9	92.6

The accumulated benefit obligation for all defined benefit pension plans was \$2,147.8 and \$2,223.5 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Additional information for plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$34.7	\$ 33.1	\$542.7	\$540.2
Fair value of plan assets	—	—	75.9	92.6

The pension plan asset allocations for the years ended 2007 and 2006, and the target allocation for 2008 are:

Asset Category	2007	2006	Target Allocation 2008
Equity securities	60%	69%	50% — 70%
Fixed income	40%	31%	30% — 50%
Total	100%	100%	

The postretirement plan obligation asset allocations for the years ended 2007 and 2006, and the target allocation for 2008 are:

Asset Category	2007	2006	Target Allocation 2008
Equity securities	75%	76%	65% — 75%
Fixed income	25%	24%	25% — 35%
Total	100%	100%	

The plan invests in a diversified portfolio consisting of an array of asset classes that attempts to maximize returns while minimizing volatility. These asset classes include U.S. domestic equities, developed market equities, emerging market equities, private equity, global high quality and high yield fixed income, and real estate. The Company continually monitors the investment results of these asset classes and its fund managers, and explores other potential asset classes for possible future investment.

The plan assets for the defined benefit pension plan at December 31, 2007 and 2006 included 1.3 million shares of Allegheny Technologies Incorporated common stock with a fair value of \$112.3 million and \$117.9 million, respectively. Dividends of \$0.7 million and \$0.6 million were received by the plan in 2007 and 2006, respectively, on the Allegheny Technologies common stock held by the plan.

The Company is not required to make cash contributions to its U.S. defined benefit pension plan for 2008 and, based upon current regulations and actuarial studies, does not expect to be required to make cash contributions to its U.S. defined benefit pension plan for at least the next several years. However, the Company may elect, depending upon the investment

performance of the pension plan assets and other factors, to make voluntary cash contributions to this pension plan in the future. For 2008, the Company expects to fund benefits of approximately \$4 million for its U.S. nonqualified benefit pension plans, and fund contributions of approximately \$2 million to its U.K. defined benefit plan. The Company contributes on behalf of certain of union employees to a pension plan, which is administered by the USW and funded pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement. Pension expense and contributions to this plan were \$1.3 million in 2007, \$1.1 million in 2006, and \$0.8 million in 2005.

In accordance with labor agreements, the Company funds certain retiree health care benefits for ATI Allegheny Ludlum using plan assets held in an existing Company-administered VEBA trust. During 2007, 2006, and 2005, the Company was able to fund \$30.8 million, \$28.1 million, and \$24.7 million, respectively, of retiree medical costs using the assets of the Company-administered VEBA trust. The Company may continue to fund certain retiree medical benefits utilizing the plan assets held in the Company-administered VEBA trust. The value of the assets held in this VEBA was approximately \$76 million as of the November 30, 2007 measurement date. For 2008, the Company expects to fund \$19 million of expected benefit payments not paid by the Company-administered VEBA trust.

Pension costs for defined contribution plans were \$20.4 million in 2007, \$15.8 million in 2006, and \$15.0 million in 2005. Company contributions to the defined contribution plans are funded with cash.

The following table summarizes expected benefit payments from the Company's various pension and other postretirement benefit plans through 2017, and also includes estimated Medicare Part D subsidies projected to be received during this period based on currently available information.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Pension Benefits	Other Postretirement Benefits	Medicare Part D Subsidy
2008	\$176.5	\$ 68.3	\$ (4.0)
2009	176.9	69.0	(2.8)
2010	176.7	51.6	(2.9)
2011	176.1	57.5	(2.1)
2012	177.0	55.9	(2.1)
2013-2017	894.6	228.2	(9.5)

The annual assumed rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered benefits (the health care cost trend rate) for health care plans was 10.84% in 2008 and is assumed to gradually decrease to 5.0% in the year 2019 and remain at that level thereafter. Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health care plans. A one percentage point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

<i>(In millions)</i>	One Percentage Point Increase	One Percentage Point Decrease
Effect on total of service and interest cost components for the year ended December 31, 2007	\$ 0.9	\$ (0.8)
Effect on other postretirement benefit obligation at December 31, 2007	\$ 14.4	\$ (13.5)

Note 9. Business Segments —

The Company operates in three business segments: High Performance Metals, Flat-Rolled Products and Engineered Products. The High Performance Metals segment produces, converts and distributes a wide range of high performance alloys, including titanium and titanium-based alloys, nickel- and cobalt-based alloys and superalloys, exotic alloys such as zirconium, hafnium, niobium, nickel-titanium, and their related alloys, and other specialty metals, primarily in long product forms such as ingot, billet, bar, rod, wire, and seamless tube. The companies in this segment include ATI Allvac, ATI Allvac Ltd (U.K.) and ATI Wah Chang.

The Flat-Rolled Products segment produces, converts and distributes stainless steel, nickel-based alloys, and titanium and titanium-based alloys in a variety of product forms, including plate, sheet, engineered strip and Precision Rolled Strip® products as well as grain-oriented electrical steel sheet and tool steels. The companies in this segment include ATI Allegheny Ludlum, the Company's 60% interest in STAL, and ATI's 50% interest in the industrial titanium joint venture known as Uniti LLC ("Uniti"), which is accounted for under the equity method. Sales to Uniti, which are included in ATI's consolidated statements of income, were \$117.3 million in 2007, \$97.2 million in 2006, and \$38.2 million in 2005. ATI's share of Uniti's income

was \$21.9 million in 2007, \$16.4 million in 2006, and \$12.7 million in 2005, which is included in the Flat-Rolled Products segment's operating profit, and within cost of sales in the consolidated statements of income. The remaining 50% interest in Uniti is held by VSMPO, a Russian producer of titanium, aluminum, and specialty steel products.

The Engineered Products segment's principal business produces tungsten powder, tungsten heavy alloys, tungsten carbide materials and carbide cutting tools. This segment also produces carbon alloy steel impression die forgings and large grey and ductile iron castings, and performs precision metals processing services. The companies in this segment are ATI Metalworking Products, ATI Portland Forge, ATI Casting Service and ATI Rome Metals.

Intersegment sales are generally recorded at full cost or market. Common services are allocated on the basis of estimated utilization.

Information on the Company's business segments was as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	2006	2005
Total sales:			
High Performance Metals	\$2,255.9	\$1,931.3	\$1,335.9
Flat-Rolled Products	3,016.0	2,778.4	1,939.2
Engineered Products	460.6	451.5	408.9
Total sales	5,732.5	5,161.2	3,684.0
Intersegment sales:			
High Performance Metals	188.3	124.7	89.9
Flat-Rolled Products	64.1	81.1	38.7
Engineered Products	27.6	18.8	15.5
Total intersegment sales	280.0	224.6	144.1
Sales to external customers:			
High Performance Metals	2,067.6	1,806.6	1,246.0
Flat-Rolled Products	2,951.9	2,697.3	1,900.5
Engineered Products	433.0	432.7	393.4
Total sales to external customers	\$5,452.5	\$4,936.6	\$3,539.9

Total direct international sales were \$1,465.5 million in 2007, \$1,170.7 million in 2006, and \$870.0 million in 2005. Of these amounts, sales by operations in the United States to customers in other countries were \$1,025.9 million in 2007, \$765.5 million in 2006, and \$565.0 million in 2005.

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	2006	2005
Operating profit:			
High Performance Metals	\$ 729.1	\$ 657.2	\$ 335.1
Flat-Rolled Products	505.2	348.0	154.1
Engineered Products	32.1	56.7	47.5
Total operating profit	1,266.4	1,061.9	536.7
Corporate expenses	(73.8)	(68.9)	(51.7)
Interest expense, net	(4.8)	(23.3)	(38.6)
Restructuring charges	—	—	(23.9)
Other expense, net of gains on asset sales	(10.2)	(15.2)	(33.8)
Retirement benefit expense	(30.3)	(81.9)	(77.6)
Income before income taxes and cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$1,147.3	\$ 872.6	\$ 311.1

Business segment operating profit excludes costs for restructuring charges, retirement benefit income or expense, corporate expenses, interest expenses, and costs associated with closed operations. These costs are excluded for segment reporting to provide a profit measure based on what management considers to be controllable costs at the segment level. Retirement benefit expense includes both pension expense and other postretirement benefit expenses. Restructuring charges are more fully described in Note 10.

Other income (expense), net of gains on asset sales, includes charges incurred in connection with closed operations, pretax gains and losses on the sale of surplus real estate, non-strategic investments, and other assets, and other non-operating income or expense, which are primarily included in selling and administrative expenses, and in other income (expense) in the consolidated statement of income. These items resulted in net charges of \$10.2 million in 2007, \$15.2 million in 2006 and \$33.8 million in 2005. For 2005, net charges included expenses of \$26.8 million to resolve certain legal matters.

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	2006	2005
Depreciation and amortization:			
High Performance Metals	\$ 47.5	\$ 36.1	\$ 28.4
Flat-Rolled Products	40.2	38.1	39.8
Engineered Products	11.1	9.2	8.8
Corporate	4.1	2.8	1.5
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 102.9	\$ 86.2	\$ 78.5
Capital expenditures:			
High Performance Metals	\$ 301.9	\$ 130.3	\$ 48.6
Flat-Rolled Products	116.2	67.5	25.6
Engineered Products	27.3	33.3	15.2
Corporate	2.0	7.2	1.9
Total capital expenditures	\$ 447.4	\$ 238.3	\$ 91.3
Identifiable assets:			
High Performance Metals	\$1,692.0	\$1,228.9	\$ 889.6
Flat-Rolled Products	1,158.1	1,142.2	955.9
Engineered Products	286.8	233.9	209.4
Corporate:			
Prepaid pension cost	230.3	—	—
Deferred pension asset	—	—	100.6
Deferred income taxes	60.9	145.6	173.4
Other	667.5	529.9	401.0
Total assets	\$4,095.6	\$3,280.5	\$2,729.9

Geographic information for external sales based on country of origin, and assets, are as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	Percent Of Total	2006	Percent Of Total	2005	Percent Of Total
United States	\$3,987.0	73%	\$3,765.9	76%	\$2,669.9	75%
United Kingdom	273.6	5%	218.1	4%	161.9	5%
China	237.5	4%	178.6	4%	128.0	4%
France	192.2	4%	137.8	3%	114.6	3%
Germany	189.6	3%	146.5	3%	128.8	4%
Canada	138.9	3%	133.9	3%	71.3	2%
Japan	52.3	1%	41.5	1%	33.5	1%
Other	381.4	7%	314.3	6%	231.9	6%
Total External Sales	\$5,452.5	100%	\$4,936.6	100%	\$3,539.9	100%

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	Percent Of Total	2006	Percent Of Total	2005	Percent Of Total
Total Assets:						
United States	\$3,478.6	85%	\$2,751.6	84%	\$2,338.3	86%
United Kingdom	267.4	6%	288.9	9%	222.5	8%
China	159.9	4%	109.0	3%	62.9	2%
Luxembourg (a)	57.8	1%	—	—	—	—
Germany	48.6	1%	48.4	1%	38.7	1%
Japan	32.2	1%	19.2	1%	12.1	1%
Switzerland	25.2	1%	22.1	1%	20.8	1%
Other	25.9	1%	41.3	1%	34.6	1%
Total Assets	\$4,095.6	100%	\$3,280.5	100%	\$2,729.9	100%

Note 10. Restructuring Costs and Other Charges —

Restructuring Costs

There were no restructuring costs or curtailment gains recorded for the years ended December 31, 2007 or 2006. For the year ended December 31, 2005, the Company recorded net charges of \$23.9 million, due primarily to asset impairments, which are presented as restructuring costs in the consolidated statement of income. The charges were comprised of \$24.3 million of asset impairment charges, and \$1.5 million of related environmental costs, net of a \$1.9 million reserve reversal for previously accrued lease termination costs.

Based on an analysis of existing and projected business conditions, at the 2005 year-end date, the Company decided to indefinitely idle the West Leechburg, PA finishing facility in the Company's Flat-Rolled Products segment. This action resulted in an asset impairment charge of \$15.8 million, representing the excess of the facility's net book value over estimated fair value based on expected future cash flows. In conjunction with the indefinite idling, a liability for \$1.5 million in environmental exit costs was recognized. Additionally, based on revised fair value cash flow estimates, the Company recorded \$8.5 million of asset impairment charges associated with previously idled assets in the Flat-Rolled Products segment at the Washington Flat-Roll coil facility located in Washington, PA, and the stainless steel plate facility located in Massillon, OH, partially offset by a \$1.9 million reversal of lease termination charges.

Reserves for restructuring charges recorded in prior years involving future payments were approximately \$2 million at December 31, 2007.

Other Gains and Charges

In 2007, the Company recorded \$10.2 million in other charges primarily related to closed companies, including \$5.4 million for environmental costs, \$2.9 million for legal matters, and \$1.9 million for real estate and other costs. In 2006, the Company recorded \$15.2 million in other charges, including \$7.1 million for legal matters and \$8.1 million for environmental and other closed company costs. In 2005, the Company recorded \$33.8 million in other charges, including \$26.8 million for legal matters and \$7.0 million for environmental and other closed company costs.

Note 11. Financial Information for Subsidiary Guarantors —

The payment obligations under the \$150 million 6.95% debentures due 2025 issued by Allegheny Ludlum Corporation (the "Subsidiary") are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Allegheny Technologies Incorporated (the "Guarantor Parent"). In accordance with positions established by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the following financial information sets forth separately financial information with respect to the Subsidiary, the non-guarantor subsidiaries and the Guarantor Parent. The principal elimination entries eliminate investments in subsidiaries and certain intercompany balances and transactions. Investments in subsidiaries, which are eliminated in consolidation, are included in other assets on the balance sheets.

Allegheny Technologies is the plan sponsor for the defined benefit pension plan which covers certain current and former employees of the Subsidiary and the non-guarantor subsidiaries. As a result, the balance sheets presented for the Subsidiary and the non-guarantor subsidiaries do not include the Allegheny Technologies deferred pension asset, pension liabilities or the related deferred taxes. The pension asset, liabilities and related deferred taxes and pension income or expense are recognized by the Guarantor Parent. Management and royalty fees charged to the Subsidiary and to the non-guarantor subsidiaries by the Guarantor Parent have been excluded solely for purposes of this presentation.

Allegheny Technologies Incorporated Financial Information for Subsidiary and Guarantor Parent Balance Sheets

December 31, 2007

<i>(In millions)</i>	Guarantor Parent	Subsidiary	Non- guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ 188.1	\$ 435.2	\$ —	\$ 623.3
Accounts receivable, net	0.4	258.3	393.5	—	652.2
Inventories, net	—	210.4	705.7	—	916.1
Deferred income taxes	18.8	—	—	—	18.8
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	0.1	6.0	32.2	—	38.3
Total Current Assets	19.3	662.8	1,566.6	—	2,248.7
Property, plant, and equipment, net	1.3	371.2	867.0	—	1,239.5
Prepaid pension cost	230.3	—	—	—	230.3
Cost in excess of net assets acquired	—	112.1	97.7	—	209.8
Deferred income taxes	42.1	—	—	—	42.1
Investments in subsidiaries and other assets	4,143.4	1,266.0	1,411.6	(6,695.8)	125.2
Total Assets	\$4,436.4	\$2,412.1	\$3,942.9	\$(6,695.8)	\$4,095.6
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity					
Accounts payable	\$ 3.4	\$ 165.4	\$ 219.6	\$ —	\$ 388.4
Accrued liabilities	1,854.0	76.7	841.5	(2,477.5)	294.7
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	—	10.5	10.4	—	20.9
Total Current Liabilities	1,857.4	252.6	1,071.5	(2,477.5)	704.0
Long-term debt	305.4	382.1	19.8	(200.0)	507.3
Retirement benefits	10.4	274.6	184.6	—	469.6
Other long-term liabilities	39.7	17.5	134.0	—	191.2
Total Liabilities	2,212.9	926.8	1,409.9	(2,677.5)	1,872.1
Total Stockholders' Equity	2,223.5	1,485.3	2,533.0	(4,018.3)	2,223.5
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$4,436.4	\$2,412.1	\$3,942.9	\$(6,695.8)	\$4,095.6

Allegheny Technologies Incorporated Financial Information for Subsidiary and Guarantor Parent Statements of Operations

For the year ended December 31, 2007

<i>(In millions)</i>	Guarantor Parent	Subsidiary	Non- guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Sales	\$ —	\$2,719.3	\$2,733.2	\$ —	\$5,452.5
Cost of sales	10.2	2,203.6	1,789.3	—	4,003.1
Selling and administrative expenses	99.8	40.9	156.0	—	296.7
Income (loss) before interest, other income (expense), income taxes	(110.0)	474.8	787.9	—	1,152.7
Interest income (expense), net	(16.1)	(0.9)	12.2	—	(4.8)
Other income (expense) including equity in income of unconsolidated subsidiaries	1,273.4	34.8	(8.5)	(1,300.3)	(0.6)
Income before income taxes	1,147.3	508.7	791.6	(1,300.3)	1,147.3
Income tax provision	400.2	224.7	234.6	(459.3)	400.2
Net income	\$ 747.1	\$ 284.0	\$ 557.0	\$ (841.0)	\$ 747.1

Allegheny Technologies Incorporated Financial Information for Subsidiary and Guarantor Parent Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2007

<i>(In millions)</i>	Guarantor Parent	Subsidiary	Non- guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$ 113.5	\$ 110.3	\$ 486.0	\$ —	\$ 709.8
Cash flows used in investing activities	(0.8)	(87.8)	(363.1)	—	(451.7)
Cash flows used in financing activities	(113.2)	(10.5)	(13.4)	—	(137.1)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (0.5)	\$ 12.0	\$ 109.5	\$ —	\$ 121.0

Allegheny Technologies Incorporated Financial Information for Subsidiary and Guarantor Parent Balance Sheets

December 31, 2006

<i>(In millions)</i>	Guarantor Parent	Subsidiary	Non- guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 0.5	\$ 176.1	\$ 325.7	\$ —	\$ 502.3
Accounts receivable, net	0.1	260.2	350.6	—	610.9
Inventories, net	—	287.6	511.1	—	798.7
Deferred income taxes	26.6	—	—	—	26.6
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	0.1	5.4	43.9	—	49.4
Total Current Assets	27.3	729.3	1,231.3	—	1,987.9
Property, plant, and equipment, net	0.9	319.4	551.4	—	871.7
Cost in excess of net assets acquired	—	112.1	94.4	—	206.5
Deferred income taxes	119.0	—	—	—	119.0
Investments in subsidiaries and other assets	3,295.0	799.7	914.0	(4,913.3)	95.4
Total Assets	\$3,442.2	\$1,960.5	\$2,791.1	\$(4,913.3)	\$3,280.5
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity					
Accounts payable	\$ 5.8	\$ 173.3	\$ 176.0	\$ —	\$ 355.1
Accrued liabilities	1,551.3	70.1	457.2	(1,814.3)	264.3
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	—	11.2	12.5	—	23.7
Total Current Liabilities	1,557.1	254.6	645.7	(1,814.3)	643.1
Long-term debt	306.5	394.9	28.5	(200.0)	529.9
Retirement benefits	35.8	267.8	160.8	—	464.4
Other long-term liabilities	39.9	18.3	82.0	—	140.2
Total Liabilities	1,939.3	935.6	917.0	(2,014.3)	1,777.6
Total Stockholders' Equity	1,502.9	1,024.9	1,874.1	(2,899.0)	1,502.9
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$3,442.2	\$1,960.5	\$2,791.1	\$(4,913.3)	\$3,280.5

Allegheny Technologies Incorporated Financial Information for Subsidiary and Guarantor Parent Statements of Operations

For the year ended December 31, 2006

<i>(In millions)</i>	Guarantor Parent	Subsidiary	Non- guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Sales	\$ —	\$2,540.3	\$2,396.3	\$ —	\$4,936.6
Cost of sales	56.9	2,177.6	1,505.9	—	3,740.4
Selling and administrative expenses	112.5	38.0	144.8	—	295.3
Income (loss) before interest, other income (expense), income taxes	(169.4)	324.7	745.6	—	900.9
Interest income (expense), net	(21.8)	(10.4)	8.9	—	(23.3)
Other income (expense) including equity in income of unconsolidated subsidiaries	1,063.8	17.6	(7.3)	(1,079.1)	(5.0)
Income before income taxes	872.6	331.9	747.2	(1,079.1)	872.6
Income tax provision	298.5	126.3	251.0	(377.3)	298.5
Net income	\$ 574.1	\$ 205.6	\$ 496.2	\$ (701.8)	\$ 574.1

Allegheny Technologies Incorporated Financial Information for Subsidiary and Guarantor Parent Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2006

<i>(In millions)</i>	Guarantor Parent	Subsidiary	Non- guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (70.2)	\$ 109.5	\$ 209.2	\$ 63.1	\$ 311.6
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	(0.9)	29.1	(189.6)	(74.4)	(235.8)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	70.9	14.6	(33.0)	11.3	63.8
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (0.2)	\$ 153.2	\$ (13.4)	\$ —	\$ 139.6

Allegheny Technologies Incorporated Financial Information for Subsidiary and Guarantor Parent Statements of Operations

For the year ended December 31, 2005

<i>(In millions)</i>	Guarantor Parent	Subsidiary	Non- guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Sales	\$ —	\$1,755.9	\$1,784.0	\$ —	\$3,539.9
Cost of sales	55.4	1,588.7	1,241.6	—	2,885.7
Selling and administrative expenses	104.6	33.9	137.3	—	275.8
Restructuring costs, net	(1.9)	25.8	—	—	23.9
Income (loss) before interest, other income (expense), income taxes and cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(158.1)	107.5	405.1	—	354.5
Interest expense, net	(28.4)	(9.7)	(0.5)	—	(38.6)
Other income (expense) including equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated subsidiaries	495.6	6.4	(1.0)	(505.8)	(4.8)
Income before income taxes and cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	309.1	104.2	403.6	(505.8)	311.1
Income tax provision (benefit)	(53.3)	—	—	—	(53.3)
Income before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	362.4	104.2	403.6	(505.8)	364.4
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax	—	—	(2.0)	—	(2.0)
Net income	\$ 362.4	\$ 104.2	\$ 401.6	\$ (505.8)	\$ 362.4

Allegheny Technologies Incorporated Financial Information for Subsidiary and Guarantor Parent Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2005

<i>(In millions)</i>	Guarantor Parent	Subsidiary	Non- guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 260.2	\$ (132.0)	\$ 370.4	\$ (274.8)	\$ 223.8
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	(283.9)	(23.9)	(97.1)	294.5	(110.4)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	24.2	2.7	(8.7)	(19.7)	(1.5)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 0.5	\$ (153.2)	\$ 264.6	\$ —	\$ 111.9

Note 12. Per Share Information —

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income per common share:

(In millions except per share amounts)

Years ended December 31,	2007	2006	2005
Numerator:			
Income before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$ 747.1	\$ 574.1	\$ 364.4
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax	—	—	(2.0)
Numerator for basic and diluted income per common share — Net income	\$ 747.1	\$ 574.1	\$ 362.4
Denominator:			
Denominator for basic net income per common share — weighted average shares	101.69	99.71	96.23
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Option equivalents	0.58	1.17	1.76
Contingently issuable shares	0.69	1.50	2.85
Denominator for diluted net income per common share — adjusted weighted average shares and assumed conversions	102.96	102.38	100.84
Basic income per common share before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$ 7.35	\$ 5.76	\$ 3.79
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	—	—	(0.02)
Basic net income per common share	\$ 7.35	\$ 5.76	\$ 3.77
Diluted income per common share before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$ 7.26	\$ 5.61	\$ 3.61
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	—	—	(0.02)
Diluted net income per common share	\$ 7.26	\$ 5.61	\$ 3.59

Weighted average shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options which were antidilutive, and thus not included in the calculation, were 0.5 million in 2005.

Note 13. Commitments and Contingencies —

Rental expense under operating leases was \$19.1 million in 2007, \$20.3 million in 2006, and \$21.0 million in 2005. Future minimum rental commitments under operating leases with non-cancelable terms of more than one year at December 31, 2007, were as follows: \$16.9 million in 2008, \$14.9 million in 2009, \$13.6 million in 2010, \$12.9 million in 2011, \$4.8 million in 2012 and \$3.6 million thereafter. Future minimum payments under capital leases for long-lived assets are \$0.4 million in 2008, \$0.2 million in 2009, \$0.2 million in 2010, and \$0.1 million in 2011. Commitments for expenditures on property, plant and equipment at December 31, 2007 were approximately \$145 million.

The Company is subject to various domestic and international environmental laws and regulations that govern the discharge of pollutants, and disposal of wastes, and which may require that it investigate and remediate the effects of the release or disposal of materials at sites associated with past and present operations. The Company could incur substantial cleanup costs, fines, and civil or criminal sanctions, third party property damage or personal injury claims as a result of violations or liabilities under these laws or noncompliance with environmental permits required at its facilities. The Company is currently involved in the investigation and remediation of a number of its current and former sites, as well as third party sites.

Environmental liabilities are recorded when the Company's liability is probable and the costs are reasonably estimable. In many cases, however, the Company is not able to determine whether it is liable or, if liability is probable, to reasonably estimate the loss or range of loss. Estimates of the Company's liability remain subject to additional uncertainties, including the nature and extent of site contamination, available remediation alternatives, the extent of corrective actions that may be required, and the number, participation, and financial condition of other potentially responsible parties ("PRPs"). The Company expects that it will adjust its accruals to reflect new information as appropriate. Future adjustments could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations in a given period, but the Company cannot reliably predict the amounts of such future adjustments.

Based on currently available information, the Company does not believe that there is a reasonable possibility that a loss exceeding the amount already accrued for any of the sites with which the Company is currently associated (either individually

or in the aggregate) will be an amount that would be material to a decision to buy or sell the Company's securities. Future developments, administrative actions or liabilities relating to environmental matters, however, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

At December 31, 2007, the Company's reserves for environmental remediation obligations totaled approximately \$20 million, of which \$8 million were included in other current liabilities. The reserve includes estimated probable future costs of \$7 million for federal Superfund and comparable state-managed sites; \$7 million for formerly owned or operated sites for which the Company has remediation or indemnification obligations; \$4 million for owned or controlled sites at which Company operations have been discontinued; and \$2 million for sites utilized by the Company in its ongoing operations. The Company continues to evaluate whether it may be able to recover a portion of future costs for environmental liabilities from third parties.

The timing of expenditures depends on a number of factors that vary by site. The Company expects that it will expend present accruals over many years and that remediation of all sites with which it has been identified will be completed within thirty years.

In June 2003, the San Diego Unified Port District ("Port District") commenced an action in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California against TDY Industries, Inc. (TDY) asserting federal, state and common law claims related to alleged environmental contamination on property located in San Diego and formerly leased by TDY. The complaint seeks unspecified damages and a declaratory judgment as to TDY's liability for contamination on the property. TDY asserted a counterclaim as well as claims against neighboring property owners and former and current operators related to the environmental condition of the San Diego facility. The San Diego International Airport ("Airport"), the current operator of the San Diego Property, asserted a cross claim against TDY alleging federal, state and common law claims relating to the alleged environmental contamination and seeking losses relating to the Airport's alleged inability to redevelop the property. In December 2006, General Dynamics Corporation, a former neighboring property operator, commenced a separate but related action against TDY. General Dynamics alleges federal claims relating to alleged environmental contamination emanating from the San Diego property that has allegedly impacted General Dynamic's property. The parties finalized a settlement of these matters in the second quarter 2007.

Separately, the Port District requested that the California Department of Toxic Substances Control evaluate whether the San Diego property is regulated as a hazardous waste transportation, storage, or disposal facility under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and similar state laws. The Company will close four solid waste management units at the facility, in connection with other work that is being done at the Site.

TDY has conducted an environmental assessment of the San Diego facility pursuant to an October 2004 Order from the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board ("Regional Board"). TDY will perform remediation activities to address various areas of the Site. At December 31, 2007, the Company had adequate reserves for these matters.

While the outcome of these environmental matters cannot be predicted with certainty, an adverse resolution of the matters relating to the San Diego facility could have a material adverse affect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

TDY and another wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, among others, have been identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as PRPs at the Li Tungsten Superfund Site in Glen Cove, New York. The Company believes that most of the contamination at the site resulted from work done while the U.S. Government either owned or controlled operations at the site, or from processes done for various governmental agencies, and that the U.S. Government is liable for a substantial portion of the remediation costs at the site. In November 2000, TDY filed a cost recovery and contribution action against the U.S. Government. In March 2003, the Court ordered the parties to the action to fund a portion of the remediation costs at the site. In July 2004, TDY, the U.S. Government and the EPA entered into an Interim Agreement, under which the U.S. Government funded \$20.9 million and TDY funded \$1 million of the remediation costs at the site. In November 2005, TDY sued other PRPs at the site seeking contribution to the response costs that have been and will continue to be incurred at the site. TDY, the other PRPs and the U.S. Government reached a resolution of this matter and a consent judgment was entered by the court in November 2007. Under the consent judgment, TDY will complete the remediation of the remaining portions of the site and will receive contribution from other PRPs. Based on information presently available, the Company believes its reserves on this matter are adequate. An adverse resolution of this matter could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Since 1990, TDY has been operating under a Corrective Action Order from the EPA for a facility that TDY owns and formerly operated in Hartville, Ohio. TDY commenced implementation of additional remediation activities in 2007. The Company believes its reserves for the continued operation of the interim system and for costs it expects to incur for the additional remediation activities are adequate.

A number of other lawsuits, claims and proceedings have been or may be asserted against the Company relating to the conduct of its currently and formerly owned businesses, including those pertaining to product liability, patent infringement, commercial, government contract work, employment, employee benefits, taxes, environmental, health and safety and occupational disease, and stockholder matters. While the outcome of litigation cannot be predicted with certainty, and some of these lawsuits, claims or proceedings may be determined adversely to the Company, management does not believe that the disposition of any such pending matters is likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or liquidity, although the resolution in any reporting period of one or more of these matters could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations for that period.

Note 14. Asset Retirement Obligations —

The Company maintains reserves where a legal obligation exists to perform an asset retirement activity and the fair value of the liability can be reasonably estimated. These asset retirement obligations ("ARO") include liabilities where the timing and (or) method of settlement may be conditional on a future event, that may or may not be within the control of the entity. In the 2005 fourth quarter, the Company recognized \$3.3 million of liabilities for estimable conditional AROs as a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. At December 31, 2007, the Company had recognized AROs of \$6.0 million related to landfill closures and conditional AROs associated with manufacturing activities using what may be characterized as potentially hazardous materials.

Estimates of AROs are evaluated annually in the fourth quarter, or more frequently if material new information becomes known. Accounting for asset retirement obligations requires significant estimation and in certain cases, the Company has determined that an ARO exists, but the amount of the obligation is not reasonably estimable. The Company may determine that additional AROs are required to be recognized as new information becomes available.

Changes in asset retirement obligations for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2007	2006
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 6.0	\$ 5.2
Accretion expense	0.4	0.4
Payments	(0.7)	(0.6)
Liabilities incurred	0.3	1.0
Balance at end of year	\$ 6.0	\$ 6.0

Note 15. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited) —

<i>(In millions except share and per share amounts)</i>	Quarter Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
2007 -				
Sales	\$1,372.6	\$1,471.3	\$1,335.0	\$1,273.6
Gross profit	386.5	401.5	366.9	294.5
Net income	197.8	206.5	193.9	148.9
Basic net income per common share	\$ 1.95	\$ 2.03	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.46
Diluted net income per common share	\$ 1.92	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.88	\$ 1.45
Average shares outstanding	101,799,975	102,173,138	102,221,854	102,098,501
2006 -				
Sales	\$1,040.5	\$1,210.8	\$1,288.4	\$1,396.9
Gross profit	248.1	292.1	322.3	333.7
Net income	106.5	144.3	160.2	163.1
Basic net income per common share	\$ 1.08	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.62
Diluted net income per common share	\$ 1.04	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.59
Average shares outstanding	99,393,518	100,427,825	100,634,980	100,936,062

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

Not applicable.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2007, and they concluded that these controls and procedures are effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by the company's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

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

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. 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.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting can also be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

The Company's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007. In making this assessment, the Company's management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations ("COSO") of the Treadway Commission's Internal Control-Integrated Framework.

Based on our assessment, management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2007, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm that audited the financial statements included in this Annual Report issued an attestation report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Certifications

The certifications of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act are included as Exhibits 31 and 32 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K. In addition, in 2007 the Company's Chief Executive Officer provided to the New York Stock Exchange the annual CEO certification pursuant to Section 303A regarding the Company's compliance with the New York Stock Exchange's corporate governance listing standards.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of Allegheny Technologies Incorporated

We have audited Allegheny Technologies Incorporated's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Allegheny Technologies Incorporated'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, Allegheny Technologies Incorporated maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Allegheny Technologies Incorporated as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007 and our report dated February 21, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst + Young LLP

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
February 21, 2008

Item 9B. Other Information

Not applicable

PART III

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant

In addition to the information set forth under the caption “Executive Management, including Executive Officers under the Federal Securities Laws” in Part I of this report, the information concerning our directors required by this item is incorporated and made part hereof by reference to the material appearing under the heading “Our Corporate Governance” and “Election of Directors” in Allegheny Technologies’ Proxy Statement for the 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the “2008 Proxy Statement”), which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year. Information concerning the Audit Committee and its financial expert required by this item is incorporated and made part hereof by reference to the material appearing under the heading “Committees of the Board of Directors – Audit Committee” in the 2008 Proxy Statement. Information required by this item regarding compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act is incorporated and made a part hereof by reference to the material appearing under the heading “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance” in the 2008 Proxy Statement. Information concerning the executive officers of Allegheny Technologies is contained in Part I of this Form 10-K under the caption “Executive Management, including Executive Officers under the Federal Securities Laws.”

Allegheny Technologies has adopted Corporate Guidelines for Business Conduct and Ethics that apply to all employees including its principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. Allegheny Technologies will provide a copy free of charge. To obtain a copy, contact the Corporate Secretary, Allegheny Technologies Incorporated, 1000 Six PPG Place, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222-5479 (telephone: 412-394-2836). The Corporate Guidelines for Business Conduct and Ethics as well as the charters for the Company’s Audit, Finance, Nominating and Governance, Personnel and Compensation and Technology Committees, as well as periodic and current reports filed with the SEC, are available through the Company’s web site at <http://www.alleghenytechnologies.com> and are available in print to any shareholder upon request. The Company intends to post on its web site any waiver from or amendment to the guidelines that apply to the officers named that relate to elements of the code of ethics identified by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Information required by this item is incorporated by reference to “Director Compensation,” “Executive Compensation” and “Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation” as set forth in the 2008 Proxy Statement.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Information relating to the ownership of equity securities by certain beneficial owners and management is incorporated by reference to “Stock Ownership Information” as set forth in the 2008 Proxy Statement.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Information about our equity compensation plans at December 31, 2007 was as follows:

	(a) Number of Shares to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options	(b) Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options	(c) Number of Shares Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (1) (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
<i>(In thousands, except per share amounts)</i>			
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Shareholders	897	\$11.43	2,493
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by Shareholders	—	—	—
Total	897	\$11.43	2,493

- (1) Represents shares available for issuance under the 2007 Incentive Plan (which provides for the issuance of stock options and stock appreciation rights, restricted shares, performance and other-stock-based awards). Of the total number of shares authorized under the Incentive Plan, a maximum of 0.6 million shares have been reserved for issuance for award periods under the Total Shareholder Return Incentive Compensation Program. See Note 6. Stockholders' Equity for a discussion of the Company's stock-based compensation plans.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Information required by this item is incorporated by reference to "Certain Transactions" and "Number and Independence of Directors" as set forth in the 2008 Proxy Statement.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Information required by this item is incorporated by reference to Item B – "Ratification of Selection of Independent Auditors" including "Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policy" and "Independent Auditor: Services and Fees," as set forth in the 2008 Proxy Statement.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Financial Statements, Financial Statement Schedules and Exhibits:

(1) Financial Statements

The following consolidated financial statements and report are filed as part of this report under Item 8 – "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data":

Report of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
Consolidated Statements of Income — Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005
Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2007 and 2006
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows — Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity — Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

All schedules set forth in the applicable accounting regulations of the Commission either are not required under the related instructions or are not applicable and, therefore, have been omitted.

(3) Exhibits

Exhibits required to be filed by Item 601 of Regulation S-K are listed below. Documents not designated as being incorporated herein by reference are filed herewith. The paragraph numbers correspond to the exhibit numbers designated in Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of Allegheny Technologies Incorporated, as amended, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999 (File No. 1-12001)).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Allegheny Technologies Incorporated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998 (File No. 1-12001)).

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
4.1	Credit Agreement, dated July 31, 2007, by and among the Company, the guarantors party thereto, the lenders party thereto, PNC Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, and PNC Capital Markets LLC, as Lead Arranger (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 (File No. 1-12001)).
4.2	Indenture dated as of December 18, 2001 between Allegheny Technologies Incorporated and The Bank of New York, as trustee, relating to Allegheny Technologies Incorporated 8.375% Notes due 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001 (File No. 1-12001)).
4.3	Form of 8.375% Notes due 2011 (included as part of Exhibit 4.2).
4.4	Indenture dated as of December 15, 1995 between Allegheny Ludlum Corporation and The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as trustee (relating to Allegheny Ludlum Corporation's 6.95% Debentures due 2025) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(a) to Allegheny Ludlum Corporation's Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995 (File No. 1-9498)), and First Supplemental Indenture by and among Allegheny Technologies Incorporated, Allegheny Ludlum Corporation and The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Trustee, dated as of August 15, 1996 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 15, 1996 (File No. 1-12001)).
4.5	Rights Agreement dated March 12, 1998, including Certificate of Designation for Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock as filed with the State of Delaware on March 13, 1998 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 12, 1998 (File No. 1-12001)).
10.1	Allegheny Technologies Incorporated 1996 Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997 (File No. 1-12001)).*
10.2	Allegheny Technologies Incorporated 1996 Non-Employee Director Stock Compensation Plan, as amended December 17, 1998 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998 (File No. 1-12001)).*
10.3	Allegheny Technologies Incorporated Fee Continuation Plan for Non-Employee Directors, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 (File No. 1-12001)).*
10.4	Supplemental Pension Plan for Certain Key Employees of Allegheny Technologies Incorporated and its subsidiaries (formerly known as the Allegheny Ludlum Corporation Key Man Salary Continuation Plan) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997 (File No. 1-12001)).*
10.5	Allegheny Technologies Incorporated Benefit Restoration Plan, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999 (File No. 1-12001)).*
10.6	Employment Agreement dated August 26, 2003 between Allegheny Technologies Incorporated and L. Patrick Hassey (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q dated November 4, 2003 (File No. 1-12001)).*
10.7	Employment Agreement dated July 15, 1996 between Allegheny Technologies Incorporated and Jon D. Walton (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (No. 333-8235)).*
10.8	Allegheny Technologies Incorporated 2000 Incentive Plan, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 (File No. 1-12001)).*
10.9	Amendment to the Allegheny Technologies Incorporated Pension Plan effective January 1, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003 (File No. 1-12001)).*
10.10	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated February 16, 2004, by and among J&L Specialty Steel, LLC, Arcelor S.A., Jewel Acquisition LLC, and Allegheny Ludlum Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed on February 17, 2004 (File No. 1-12001)).

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.11	Administrative Rules for the Total Shareholder Return Incentive Compensation Program (as amended effective as of January 1, 2005) Form of Total Shareholder Return Incentive Plan Agreement effective as of January 1, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 (File No. 1-12001)).*
10.12	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement dated February 22, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 (File No. 1-12001)).*
10.13	Key Employee Performance Plan, as amended February 22, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 (File No. 1-12001)).*
10.14	Form of Amended and Restated Change in Control Severance Agreement, as amended and restated effective as of February 22, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 (File No. 1-12001)).*
10.15	Summary of Non-Employee Director Compensation Program (incorporated by reference on Exhibit 99.a to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated December 15, 2006 (File No. 1-12001)).
10.16	Allegheny Technologies Incorporated 2007 Incentive Plan for Selected Officers, Key Employees and Non-Employee Directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 (File No. 1-12001)).*
10.17	Key Executive Performance Plan, as amended February 21, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 (File No. 1-12001)).*
10.18	Form of Total Shareholder Return Incentive Compensation Plan Agreement effective as of January 1, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 (File No. 1-12001)).*
10.19	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement dated February 21, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 (File No. 1-12001)).*
10.20	2007 Annual Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 (File No. 1-12001)).*
10.21	Administrative Rules for the Non-Employee Director Restricted Stock Program, effective as of May 2, 2007 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 (File No. 1-12001)).*
12.1	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges (filed herewith).
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant (filed herewith).
23.1	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP (filed herewith).
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer required by Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 13a – 14(a) or 15d – 14(a) (filed herewith).**
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer required by Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 13a – 14(a) or 15d – 14(a) (filed herewith).**
32.1	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 (filed herewith).

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an Exhibit to this Report.

** The Exhibit attached to this Form 10-K shall not be deemed "filed" for the purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") or otherwise subject to liability under that section, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except as expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

Certain instruments defining the rights of holders of long-term debt of the Company and its subsidiaries have been omitted from the Exhibits in accordance with Item 601(b)(4)(iii) of Regulation S-K. A copy of any omitted document will be furnished to the Commission upon request.

CORPORATE OFFICERS AND BUSINESS UNIT PRESIDENTS

Corporate Officers

L. Patrick Hassey

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

Richard J. Harshman

*Executive Vice President, Finance
and Chief Financial Officer*

Douglas A. Kittenbrink

*Executive Vice President, Corporate Planning
and International Business Development*

Jon D. Walton

*Executive Vice President, Human Resources, Chief Legal
and Compliance Officer, General Counsel, and Corporate Secretary*

Dale G. Reid

*Vice President, Controller, Chief Accounting Officer
and Treasurer*

*ATI 2003, OmegaBond, 35NLoTi, ATI 500 MIL, ATI 64 MIL, ATI 201LN, Datalloy and
"Building the World's Best Specialty Metals Company" are trademarks of ATI Properties, Inc.*

*ATI, ATI 425, Super Tough, 718Plus, Precision Rolled Strip, Allvac, Starburst logo, and
TJA-1537 are registered trademarks of ATI Properties, Inc.*

Segments and Business Units

High Performance Metals Segment

ATI Allvac

Thomas E. Williams, Business Unit President - Retiring 3/31/08

Hunter R. Dalton, Business Unit President - Effective 4/1/08

ATI Wah Chang

Lynn D. Davis, Business Unit President

Flat-Rolled Products Segment

ATI Allegheny Ludlum

Terry L. Dunlap, Business Unit President

STAL

Yanger Xu, General Manager

Uniti LLC

Carl R. Moulton, President

Engineered Products Segment

David M. Hogan, Segment President

Michael L. Cleppe, Vice President Operations

(Portland Forge, Casting Service, and Rome Metals)

ATI Metalworking Products

David M. Hogan, Business Unit President

ATI Portland Forge

Patrick W. Bennett, Business Unit President

ATI Casting Service

David R. Neil, Business Unit President

ATI Rome Metals

Harry Turic, Business Unit President

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Patrick Hassey



Kent Bowen



Robert Bozzone



Diane Creel



James Diggs



Brett Harvey



Michael Joyce



Craig McClelland



James Rohr



Louis Thomas



John Turner

L. Patrick Hassey

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Allegheny Technologies Incorporated

H. Kent Bowen

Baker Foundation Professor, Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration 3, 5

Robert P. Bozzone

Former Chairman of Allegheny Technologies Incorporated 2, 5

Diane C. Creel

Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President of Ecovation, a waste stream technology company using patented technologies 1, 2, 3, 4

James C. Diggs

Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of PPG Industries, Inc., a producer of coatings, glass and chemicals 1, 2, 3

J. Brett Harvey

President and Chief Executive Officer of CONSOL Energy, Inc., a high Btu bituminous coal and coal bed methane company 3

Michael J. Joyce

Retired New England Managing Partner of Deloitte & Touche USA LLP, a public accounting firm 1

W. Craig McClelland

Retired Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Union Camp Corporation, a fine papers, packaging and chemicals manufacturer and land resources company 3, 4, 5

James E. Rohr

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc., a diversified financial services organization 4

Louis J. Thomas

Retired Director, District 4, United Steelworkers 1, 5

John D. Turner

Retired Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Copperweld Corporation, a manufacturer of tubular and bimetallic wire products 1, 2, 5

Standing Committees of the Board of Directors:

- 1 Audit Committee
- 2 Finance Committee
- 3 Nominating and Governance Committee
- 4 Personnel and Compensation Committee
- 5 Technology Committee

INVESTOR INFORMATION

Corporate Headquarters

1000 Six PPG Place
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-5479
412-394-2800

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held on May 9, 2008 at 11:00 a.m.
Grand Ballroom, 17th Floor
Omni William Penn Hotel
530 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Transfer Agent and Registrar

BNY Mellon Shareowner Services
(formerly Mellon Investor Services LLC)
P.O. Box 358015
Pittsburgh, PA 15252-8015
or
480 Washington Boulevard
Jersey City, NJ 07310
1-800-406-4850
www.bnymellon.com/shareowner/isd
(Information about dividend checks, dividend tax information, and stock certificates, including lost or unexchanged certificates)

Investor Services Program

BNY Mellon Shareowner Services offers an Investor Services Program for current stockholders and interested investors which includes:

- Dividend reinvestment
- Direct deposit of dividends into your personal checking, savings or other account
- Voluntary purchases of Allegheny Technologies common stock for new investors and current stockholders
- Safekeeping of stock certificates at no charge

To request a Program brochure and enrollment forms, call: 1-800-842-7629

To ask about the Program or your Program account, contact:

BNY Mellon Shareowner Services
P.O. Box 358035
Pittsburgh, PA 15252-8035
1-800-406-4850

Stockholder Publications

Annual reports and proxy statements are mailed to all stockholders of record. These publications and Reports on Form 10-K and Form 10-Q and other information may also be obtained through the Company's website www.alleghenytechnologies.com.

For additional information contact:

Investor Relations and Corporate Communications at corporate headquarters, or by calling 412-394-3004.

Independent Auditors

*Ernst & Young LLP
Pittsburgh, PA*

Form 10-K

The Company submits an annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on Form 10-K. Copies of the Form 10-K are available upon written request to the Corporate Secretary at the corporate headquarters.



Stock Exchange Listing

The common stock of Allegheny Technologies Incorporated is traded on the New York Stock Exchange (symbol ATI). Options on the Company's stock are traded on the American Stock Exchange, the Chicago Board of Options Exchange, the Pacific Exchange, and on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

Internet Home Page

Allegheny Technologies' Internet home page can be found at www.alleghenytechnologies.com.

Please visit our website for more information on the Company, our products and operations. On this site you can find our news releases and SEC filings, and get instructions on how to transfer ownership of your stock, sign-up for the Investor Services Program, directly deposit your dividend check, change your dividend payment information and locate tax reporting information.

Corporate Headquarters
1000 Six PPG Place
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-5479
412. 394. 2800
www.alleghenystechnologies.com



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