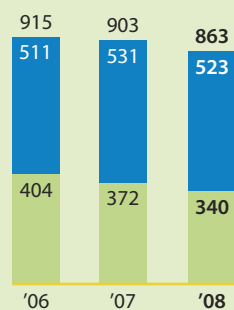




FINANCIAL SUMMARY

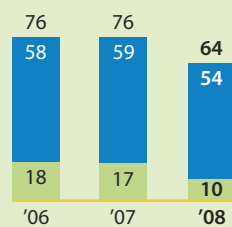
Years Ended December 31	2008	2007
<i>(In thousands, except per-share data)</i>		
Net Income and Diluted Earnings Per Share		
Income from continuing operations as reported under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP)	\$ 29,641	\$ 34,930
After-tax effects of:		
Loss associated with plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings	8,869	4,122
(Gains) losses from sale of assets, investment write-downs or write-ups & other items	(6,679)	(671)
Income from continuing manufacturing operations ¹	\$ 31,831	\$ 38,381
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations as reported under GAAP	\$.87	\$.90
After-tax effects per diluted share of:		
Loss associated with plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings	.26	.11
(Gains) losses from sale of assets, investment write-downs or write-ups & other items	(.20)	(.02)
Diluted earnings per share from continuing manufacturing operations ¹	\$.93	\$.99
Ongoing Operations		
Film Products:		
Net sales ²	\$ 522,839	\$ 530,972
Ongoing operating profit	53,914	59,423
Adjusted EBITDA ³	81,332	85,150
Depreciation and amortization	34,588	34,092
Capital expenditures	11,135	15,304
Aluminum Extrusions:		
Net sales ²	340,278	371,803
Ongoing operating profit	10,132	16,516
Adjusted EBITDA ³	16,680	22,752
Depreciation and amortization	8,018	8,472
Capital expenditures	9,692	4,391
Financial Position and Other Data		
Cash and cash equivalents	45,975	48,217
Debt outstanding	22,702	82,056
Shareholders' equity	420,416	491,328
Annualized dividends per share	.16	.16
Shares outstanding at end of period	33,910	34,765
Shares used to compute diluted earnings per share	34,194	38,688
Closing Market Price Per Share		
High	\$ 20.59	\$ 24.45
Low	11.41	13.33
End of year	18.18	16.08
Total return to shareholders	14.1%	(28.2)%

NET SALES²
(\$ millions)

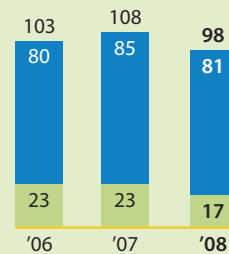


■ Films ■ Aluminum

ONGOING OPERATING PROFIT
(\$ millions)



ADJUSTED EBITDA³
(\$ millions)



See appendix for footnotes.

DEAR SHAREHOLDERS,



I've been writing these letters for many years. It seems that the task is never without challenge. We all have so many **questions**. Our company's performance, its stock price, the stock market, financial reporting subtleties, the economy, credit markets, government policies, competitive activities, employee morale, customer expectations, and the advice we receive from all constituencies vary significantly from year to year. Each combination presents a dynamic reality with its own communication challenge. The difficulty of the assignment is compounded by my evolving sense of your interest.

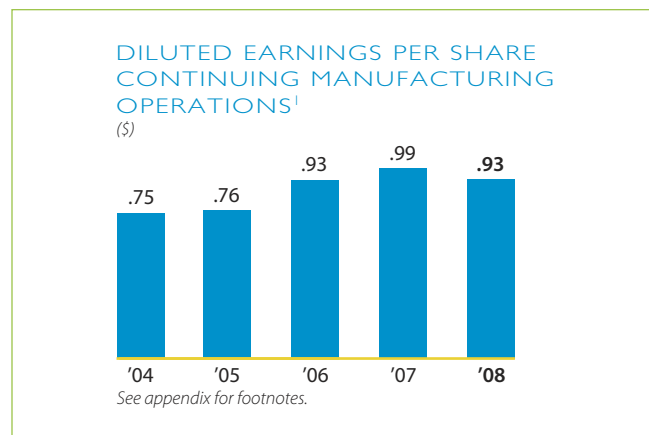


Since this is the best opportunity I have to communicate beyond a group of corralled employees or a few unfortunate family members stuck in my car for an hour, I am tempted to hold forth on the economic challenges and related governmental policies, which are more relevant than ever to your investment in Tredgar. However, just as I have little interest in hearing the opinion of other CEOs, talking heads, titled individuals or "experts" of almost any sort regarding the trends of our day, I am sure you have a limited desire to hear mine. Therefore, I will confine my concern about the prospects of our economy to a single **question**: Is it likely that the economic "stimulus"

policies will be a panacea for our business woes? One of my weaknesses as a leader is a tendency toward pessimism. I do not expect any luck, magic wand, private sector revelation or public sector policy to mitigate our challenges. As always, it is up to all the value creators—employers, private citizens, taxpayers, workers, managers and innovators—to change as necessary to contribute to a successful future. Bottom line: Tredgar will adjust as circumstances dictate.

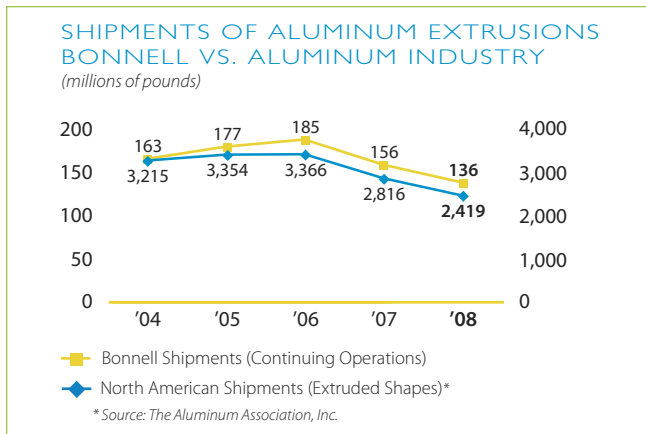
Now for a **question** of more immediate interest: What is the 2008 Tredgar story? In a nutshell, the economic and competitive environment is as tough as I have seen, however our leaders and employees throughout the company are rising to the challenges in an admirable way. Bonnell, our aluminum extrusion business unit, is entering its third year of recession. In 2007 and 2008 industry volumes were down approximately 16% and 13% respectively. Our fourth quarter shipments were down to levels last seen in 1992. And

now, as we experience the economic realities of 2009, it looks like we will long for the good old days of 2008. It would be easy for the Bonnell leaders and employees to feel sorry for themselves, but they do not waste time wishing. They deal with the conditions they face each day in a way that makes me very proud.



Bonnell's profits were down nearly 39% in 2008. On the surface it is difficult to consider a decline in profits of that magnitude as good news for shareholders. The entire Bonnell organization was very proactive in adjusting to the continued ebb in demand. Decisions were made rapidly, costs were adjusted prudently, and we communicated proactively with customers and employees. Also, working capital was well managed (declining as a percent of sales from 12% to 9.3%), which contributed significantly to cash flow from operations after capital expenditures of \$6.6 million.





All the evidence suggests that tough challenges will continue if not worsen significantly for some time. Cost reductions become more difficult with each volume step down. The good news is that once a recovery occurs, Bonnell will be extremely well positioned to take advantage.

Cost reductions have not been the sole focus of Bonnell over the past year. We believe our customer service is second to none. Plus we have been investing capital to enhance our ability to satisfy the needs of a variety of non-residential construction customers. Our plant in Carthage, Tennessee is scheduled to start up a new 5,500

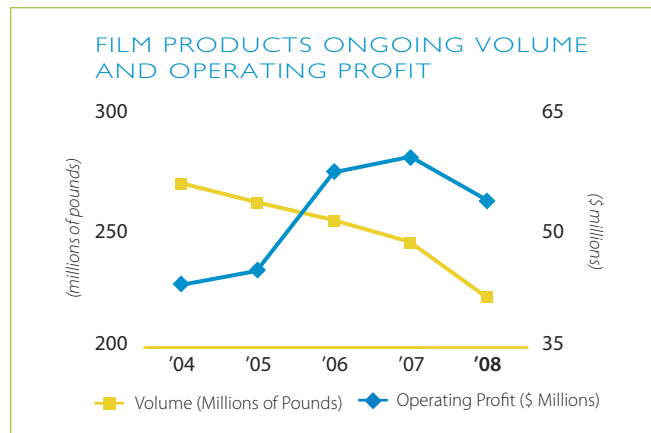
ton press late this year. The market will reward lower costs, attention to service, and strengthened capabilities. I can assure you that we will be ready to take advantage of any opportunity the market provides. The big **question** is: When will that be?

Bonnell was not alone in combating the effects of lower demand. Tredegar's plastic film business unit (Films) experienced volume declines across all of its markets. The explanation is mixed. In some cases, we lost share to competitors but in other cases our customers had significant setbacks. Deterioration of volume was the principal driver of the \$5.5 million (9%) reduction in profits in 2008 versus 2007. Our managers launched a number of key cost reduction initiatives that offset some of the volume decline. Fixed, variable and all overhead costs were constrained.

The Films performance story is complicated by significant variations in the currency and resin markets. We benefitted by \$3.6 million from favorable exchange rates, particularly the Euro, for most of the year. There was enormous volatility in resin prices during the year that followed the huge swing in oil prices. The net unfavorable effect of resin was approximately \$2.6 million during 2008.

Sometimes when business conditions are chaotic and confusing one needs to look beyond the standard volume, profit, margin and return metrics in order to assess organizational focus. Films

had an outstanding year in safety. Films' Total Recordable Incident Rate of 0.23 is among the very best in its industry, and I suspect all manufacturing industries. I also like to look at quality measures. Films is a technology-driven business in many respects. We believe customers and shareholders are best served as we become world-class manufacturers of the most challenging film processes in the hygiene and surface protection markets. 2008 was a year of significant improvement in process variation. Consequently, quality incidents were reduced.



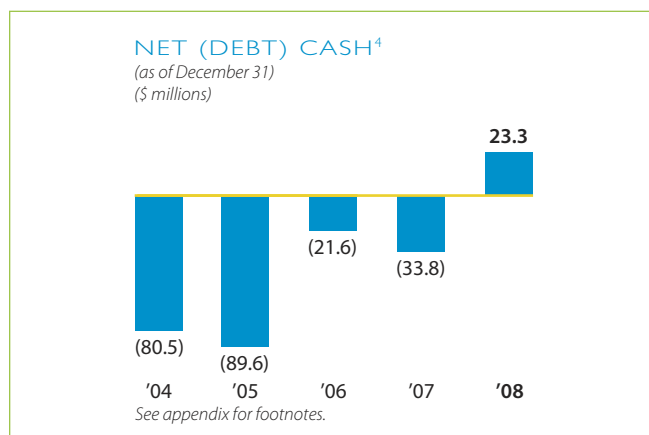
Looking forward, perhaps the most pertinent **question** on the minds of shareholders is: How will the recession impact Films in 2009? How demand evolves this year remains a **question** mark. It is likely that there will be a significant deterioration in every market and in every geography. We have greater control over cost than revenue. Films management understands the need to attack cost decisively on all fronts. Our focus will extend beyond cost as management negotiates the





balancing act of responding to current economic realities and building for the future. New product introductions must speed up. Quality improvements must continue.

I am often asked: What is Tredegar's most significant strategic challenge? In a word, the answer is growth. On January 9th, Tredegar announced the promotion of Nancy Taylor to Executive Vice President. Nancy is now responsible for corporate business development in addition to leading the Films unit. It is too early to tell how productive the increased attention to external opportunities



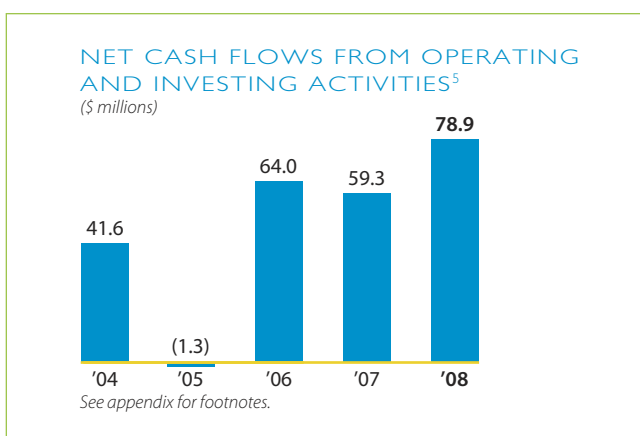
will be. Fortunately, the company's balance sheet is strong. During the last three years, our net debt of \$89.6 million at December 31, 2005, improved to \$23.3 million of cash in excess of debt as our manufacturing businesses generated approximately \$200 million in net cash flow from operating and investing activities. In addition, we repurchased 5.9 million of our shares (15% of shares outstanding) and paid \$17.8 million in dividends to shareholders over the same period.

What should you conclude from this report? Clearly, the performance data is mixed for 2008. Qualitatively, I am confident in representing that

our management talent is strengthened and teamwork is enhanced throughout the company. No matter how difficult the economy may be or how effective global efforts to provide stimulus may turn out, Tredegar will respond through continuous efforts to reduce cost, improve customer satisfaction and invest in growth. We have experienced a seemingly endless number of challenges. You can be confident that we will adjust and respond aggressively.

You should have no **question** that I appreciate your support. I extend a special expression of gratitude to our employees who have risen to the challenges with a "can do" attitude and to our customers whose faith keeps us in business.

John D. Gottwald
President and Chief Executive Officer



FILM PRODUCTS NET SALES BY MAJOR PRODUCT CATEGORY

(\$523 million in 2008)



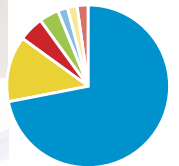
Feminine Hygiene 39%
Baby Diaper 27%
Packaging & Specialty 17%
Surface Protection 11%
Adult Incontinence 6%



ALUMINUM EXTRUSIONS VOLUME BY END MARKET

(136 million pounds in 2008)

Building & Construction (nonresidential) 72%
Building & Construction (residential) 13%
Distribution 5%
Transportation 4%
Machinery & Equipment 2%
Electrical 2%
Consumer Durables 2%

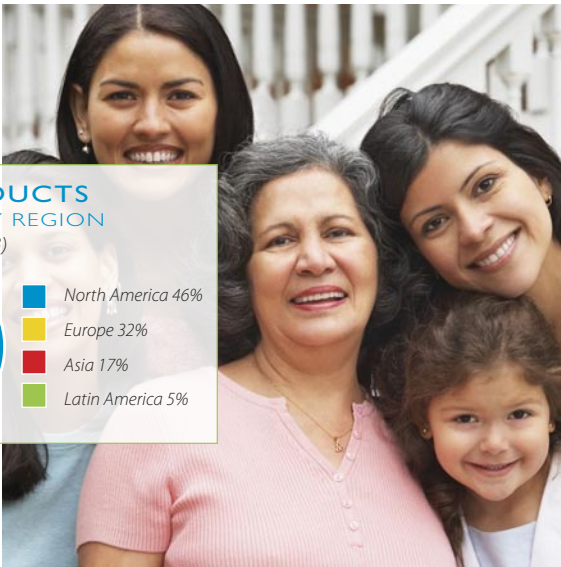


FILM PRODUCTS NET SALES BY REGION

(\$523 million in 2008)



North America 46%
Europe 32%
Asia 17%
Latin America 5%



TREDEGAR FILM PRODUCTS

PERSONAL CARE

Tredeggar Film Products is one of the largest global suppliers of apertured, elastomeric, breathable and nonwoven film laminates for personal care markets, including feminine hygiene, baby diapers, training pants, and adult incontinence products. The world's leading consumer and private-label brands rely on the unique experience and technical excellence Tredeggar provides.

SURFACE PROTECTION

Our surface protection products comprise single and multi-layer films for high technology applications. These films are designed to protect the surfaces of sensitive materials in order to improve customer yields throughout the manufacturing process for flat panel displays, LCD televisions and other technology-driven products.

PACKAGING & SPECIALTY AND OTHER MARKETS

Tredeggar Film Products makes a wide variety of packaging films and specialty films for a broad range of end uses, primarily overwrap for bathroom tissue and paper towels, food packaging applications, laminating films for medical and industrial applications including retort sterilization, diaper and fastening tapes and release liners, and films for rubber bale and adhesive wrapping.

Film Products also makes apertured films, breathable barrier films and laminates for use in industrial, medical, agricultural and household markets. These films are used for disposable medical products, wet and dry disposable wipes and mops, landscaping ground covers, housewrap used in residential construction, and cheese processing filters.

BONNELL ALUMINUM

Bonnell Aluminum manufactures mill finish, anodized and painted aluminum extrusions for commercial and residential building and construction, distribution, transportation, machinery and equipment, electrical and consumer durables markets. Fabricators and distributors use our extrusions to produce window components, curtain walls and storefronts, tub and shower enclosures, industrial machinery and equipment, automotive parts and other products.

FORM 10-K

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Also see our comments on Forward-looking and Cautionary Statements on page 17.

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008
OR

☐ 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 1-10258

TREDEGAR CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Virginia	54-1497771
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1100 Boulders Parkway, Richmond, Virginia	23225
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **804-330-1000**

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock	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 if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes ☐ No ☒

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) 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 the 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 ☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes ☐ No ☒

Aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2008 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter): \$377,027,070*

Number of shares of Common Stock outstanding as of January 31, 2009: 33,909,932 (33,920,565 as of June 30, 2008)

* In determining this figure, an aggregate of 8,272,465 shares of Common Stock beneficially owned by Floyd D. Gottwald, Jr., John D. Gottwald, William M. Gottwald and the members of their immediate families has been excluded because the shares are held by affiliates. The aggregate market value has been computed based on the closing price in the New York Stock Exchange Composite Transactions on June 30, 2008.

Documents Incorporated By Reference

Portions of the Tredegar Corporation Proxy Statement for the 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the “Proxy Statement”) are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K. We expect to file our Proxy Statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and mail it to shareholders on or about April 14, 2009.

**Index to Annual Report on Form 10-K
Year Ended December 31, 2008**

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* Items 11 and 14 and portions of Items 10, 12 and 13 are incorporated by reference from the Proxy Statement.

PART I

Item 1. **BUSINESS**

Description of Business

Tredegar Corporation (“Tredegar”), a Virginia corporation incorporated in 1988, is engaged, through its subsidiaries, in the manufacture of plastic films and aluminum extrusions. The financial information related to Tredegar’s films and continuing aluminum segments and related to geographical areas included in Note 3 to the notes to financial statements is incorporated herein by reference. Unless the context requires otherwise, all references herein to “Tredegar,” “we,” “us” or “our” are to Tredegar Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Film Products

Tredegar Film Products Corporation and its subsidiaries (together, “Film Products”) manufacture plastic films, elastics and laminate materials primarily for personal and household care products and packaging and surface protection applications. These products are produced at locations in the United States and at plants in The Netherlands, Hungary, Italy, China and Brazil. Film Products competes in all of its markets on the basis of product innovation, quality, price and service.

Personal and Household Care Materials. Film Products is one of the largest global suppliers of apertured, breathable, elastic and embossed films, and laminate materials for personal care markets, including:

- Apertured film and nonwoven materials for use as topsheet in feminine hygiene products, baby diapers and adult incontinent products (including materials sold under the ComfortQuilt[®] and ComfortAire[™] brand names);
- Breathable, embossed and elastic materials for use as components for baby diapers, adult incontinent products and feminine hygiene products (including elastic components sold under the Fabriflex[™], StretchTab[™] and FlexAire[™] brand names); and
- Absorbent transfer layers for baby diapers and adult incontinent products sold under the AquiDry[™] and Aquisoft[™] brand names.

In each of the last three years, personal care products accounted for approximately 40% of Tredegar’s consolidated net sales.

Film Products also makes apertured films, breathable barrier films and laminates that regulate fluid or vapor transmission. These products are typically used in industrial, medical, agricultural and household markets, including disposable mops, facial wipes, filter layers for personal protective suits, facial masks and landscaping fabric.

Packaging and Protective Films. Film Products produces a broad line of packaging films with an emphasis on paper products, as well as laminating films for food packaging applications. We believe these products give our customers a competitive advantage by providing cost savings with thin-gauge films that are readily printable and convertible on conventional processing equipment. Major end uses include overwrap for bathroom tissue and paper towels, and retort pouches.

Film Products also produces single and multi-layer surface protection films sold under the UltraMask[®] and ForceField[™] brand names. These films are used in high technology applications, including protecting components of flat panel displays and liquid crystal display (“LCD”) televisions during the manufacturing process.

Raw Materials. The primary raw materials used by Film Products are low density, linear low density and high density polyethylene and polypropylene resins, which are obtained from domestic and foreign suppliers at competitive prices. We believe there will be an adequate supply of polyethylene and polypropylene resins in the immediate future. Film Products also buys polypropylene-based nonwoven fabrics based on these same resins, and we believe there will be an adequate supply of these materials in the immediate future.

Customers. Film Products sells to many branded product producers throughout the world. Its largest customer is The Procter & Gamble Company (“P&G”). Net sales to P&G totaled \$283 million in 2008, \$259 million in 2007, and \$255 million in 2006 (these amounts include film sold to third parties that converted the film into materials used with products manufactured by P&G).

P&G and Tredegar have had a successful long-term relationship based on cooperation, product innovation and continuous process improvement. The loss or significant reduction in sales associated with P&G would have a material adverse effect on our business.

Research and Development and Intellectual Property. Film Products has technical centers in Richmond, Virginia; Terre Haute, Indiana; Chieti, Italy; and Shanghai, China; and holds 199 issued patents (75 of which are issued in the U.S.) and 111 trademarks (7 of which are issued in the U.S.). Expenditures for research and development (“R&D”) were approximately \$11.0 million in 2008, \$8.4 million in 2007 and \$8.1 million in 2006.

Aluminum Extrusions

The William L. Bonnell Company, Inc. and its subsidiaries (together, "Aluminum Extrusions") produce soft-alloy aluminum extrusions primarily for building and construction, distribution, transportation, machinery and equipment, electrical, and consumer durables markets. On February 12, 2008, we sold our aluminum extrusions business in Canada. All historical results for the Canadian business have been reflected as discontinued operations (see Note 17 to the notes to financial statements for more information).

Aluminum Extrusions manufactures mill (unfinished), anodized (coated) and painted aluminum extrusions for sale directly to fabricators and distributors that use our extrusions to produce window components, curtain walls and storefronts, tub and shower enclosures, industrial machinery and equipment and automotive parts, among other products. Sales are made primarily in the United States, principally east of the Rocky Mountains. Aluminum Extrusions competes primarily on the basis of product quality, service and price.

Aluminum Extrusions sales volume from continuing operations by market segment over the last three years is shown below:

% of Aluminum Extrusions Sales Volume by Market Segment (Continuing Operations)			
	2008	2007	2006
Building and construction:			
Commercial	72	65	55
Residential	13	17	19
Distribution	5	9	18
Transportation	4	4	3
Machinery and equipment	2	2	2
Electrical	2	2	2
Consumer durables	2	1	1
Total	100	100	100

Raw Materials. The primary raw materials used by Aluminum Extrusions consist of aluminum ingot, aluminum scrap and various alloys, which are purchased from domestic and foreign producers in open-market purchases and under short-term contracts. We believe there will be an adequate supply of aluminum and other required raw materials and supplies in the immediate future.

Intellectual Property. Aluminum Extrusions holds two U.S. registered trademarks.

General

Patents, Licenses and Trademarks. Tredegar considers patents, licenses and trademarks to be of significance for Film Products. We routinely apply for patents on significant developments in this business. Our patents have remaining terms ranging from 1 to 19 years. We also have licenses under patents owned by third parties.

Research and Development. Tredegar's spending for R&D activities in 2008, 2007 and 2006 was related to Film Products. R&D spending was approximately \$11.0 million in 2008, \$8.4 million in 2007 and \$8.1 million in 2006.

Backlog. Backlogs are not material to our operations in Film Products. Overall backlog for continuing operations in Aluminum Extrusions at December 31, 2008 was down by approximately 47% compared with December 31, 2007. The demand for extruded aluminum shapes is down significantly in most market segments, which we believe is cyclical in nature. Aluminum extrusion volume from continuing operations decreased to 136.2 million pounds in 2008, down 12.6% from 155.8 million pounds in 2007. Aluminum extrusion volume was down 15.9% in 2007 from 185.2 million pounds in 2006. Shipments declined in most markets. Shipments in non-residential construction, which comprised approximately 72% of total volume in 2008, declined by approximately 2.7% in 2008 compared to 2007.

Government Regulation. Laws concerning the environment that affect or could affect our domestic operations include, among others, the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, the Resource Conservation Recovery Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), as amended, regulations promulgated under these acts, and any other federal, state or local laws or regulations governing environmental matters. At December 31, 2008, we believe that we were in substantial compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and permits. In order to maintain substantial compliance with such standards, we may be required to incur expenditures, the amounts and timing of which are not presently determinable but which could be significant, in constructing new facilities or in modifying existing facilities.

Employees. Tredegar employed approximately 2,200 people in continuing operations at December 31, 2008.

Available Information and Corporate Governance Documents. Our Internet address is www.tredegar.com. We make available, free of charge through our website, our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as soon as reasonably practicable after such documents are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. Information filed electronically with the SEC can be accessed on its website at www.sec.gov. In addition, our Corporate Governance Guidelines, Code of Conduct and the charters of our Audit, Executive Compensation and Nominating and Governance Committees are available on our website and are available in print, without charge, to any shareholder upon request by contacting Tredegar's Corporate Secretary at 1100 Boulders Parkway, Richmond, Virginia 23225. The information on or that can be accessed through our website is not, and shall not be deemed to be, a part of this report or incorporated into other filings we make with the SEC.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

There are a number of risks and uncertainties that can have a material effect on the operating results of our businesses and our financial condition. These risk factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

General

- ***Our future performance is influenced by costs incurred by our operating companies including, for example, the cost of energy and raw materials.*** These costs include, without limitation, the cost of resin (the raw material on which Film Products primarily depends), aluminum (the raw material on which Aluminum Extrusions primarily depends), natural gas (the principal fuel necessary for Aluminum Extrusions' plants to operate), electricity and diesel fuel. Resin, aluminum and natural gas prices are extremely volatile as shown in the charts on pages 30-31. We attempt to mitigate the effects of increased costs through price increases and contractual pass-through provisions, but there are no assurances that higher prices can effectively be passed through to our customers or that we will be able to offset fully or on a timely basis the effects of higher raw material costs through price increases or pass-through arrangements. Further, there is no assurance that cost control efforts will be sufficient to offset any additional future declines in revenue or increases in energy, raw material or other costs.
- ***Our substantial international operations subject us to risks of doing business in foreign countries, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.*** Risks inherent in international operations include the following, by way of example: changes in general economic conditions, potential difficulty enforcing agreements and intellectual property rights, staffing and managing widespread operations, restrictions on foreign trade or investment, restrictions on the repatriation of income, fluctuations in exchange rates, imposition of additional taxes on our foreign income, nationalization of private enterprises and unexpected adverse changes in foreign laws and regulatory requirements.
- ***Non-compliance with any of the covenants in our \$300 million credit facility could result in all outstanding debt under the agreement becoming due, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and liquidity.*** The credit agreement governing our credit facility contains restrictions and financial covenants that could restrict our financial flexibility. Our failure to comply with these covenants could result in an event of default, which if not cured or waived, could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and liquidity.
- ***Our investments (primarily \$10 million investment in Harbinger and \$7.5 million investment in a drug delivery company) have high risk.*** Harbinger Capital Partners Special Situations Fund, L.P. ("Harbinger") is a fund that seeks to achieve superior absolute returns by participating primarily in medium to long-term investments involving distressed/high yield debt securities, special situation equities and private loans and notes. The fund is a highly speculative investment and subject to limitations on withdrawal. The drug delivery company may need several more rounds of financing to have the opportunity to complete product development and bring its technology to market, which may never occur. There is no secondary market for selling our interests in Harbinger or the drug delivery company. As a result, we will be required to bear the risk of our investments in Harbinger and the drug delivery company for an indefinite period of time.
- ***Loss of certain key officers or employees could adversely affect our business.*** We depend on our senior executive officers and other key personnel to run our business. The loss of any of these officers or other key personnel could materially adversely affect our operations. Competition for qualified employees among companies that rely heavily on engineering and technology is intense, and the loss of qualified employees or an inability to attract, retain and motivate additional highly skilled employees required for the operation and expansion of our business could hinder our ability to improve manufacturing operations, conduct research activities successfully and develop marketable products.

- ***Volatility and disruption of financial markets could affect access to credit.*** Our ability to invest in our businesses and make acquisitions with funds in excess of the net cash flow generated from ongoing operations requires access to capital markets. Over recent months, many banks and other financial institutions have had to enter into forced or liquidation sales and/or announced multi-billion dollar write-downs related to their exposure to mortgage-backed securities, high leverage loans and other financial instruments. Further, there is uncertainty over the future of the global economy. This, along with other factors, has led to a tightening in the credit markets for certain borrowers. If we are unable to obtain capital at a reasonable cost, we may not be able to expand our operations and implement our growth strategies.

Film Products

- ***Film Products is highly dependent on sales associated with one customer, P&G.*** P&G comprised approximately 33% of our consolidated net sales from continuing operations in 2008, 29% in 2007 and 28% in 2006. The loss or significant reduction of sales associated with P&G would have a material adverse effect on our business. Other P&G-related factors that could adversely affect our business include, by way of example, (i) failure by P&G to achieve success or maintain share in markets in which P&G sells products containing our materials, (ii) operational decisions by P&G that result in component substitution, inventory reductions and similar changes, (iii) delays in P&G rolling out products utilizing new technologies developed by us and (iv) P&G rolling out products utilizing technologies developed by others that replaces our business with P&G. While we have undertaken efforts to expand our customer base, there can be no assurance that such efforts will be successful, or that they will offset any delay or loss of sales and profits associated with P&G.
- ***Growth of Film Products depends on our ability to develop and deliver new products at competitive prices.*** Personal care, surface protection and packaging products are now being made with a variety of new materials and the overall cycle for changing materials has accelerated. While we have substantial technical resources, there can be no assurance that our new products can be brought to market successfully, or if brought to market successfully, at the same level of profitability and market share of replaced films. A shift in customer preferences away from our technologies, our inability to develop and deliver new profitable products, or delayed acceptance of our new products in domestic or foreign markets, could have a material adverse effect on our business. In the long term, growth will depend on our ability to provide innovative materials at a cost that meets our customers' needs.
- ***Continued growth in Film Products' sale of high value protective film products is not assured.*** A shift in our customers' preference to new or different products could have a material adverse effect on our sale of protective films. Similarly, a decline in consumer demand for notebook computers or LCD monitors or a decline in the rate of growth in purchases of LCD televisions could have a material adverse effect on protective film sales.
- ***Our inability to protect our intellectual property rights or our infringement of the intellectual property rights of others could have a significant adverse impact on Film Products.*** Film Products operates in a field where our significant customers and competitors have substantial intellectual property portfolios. The continued success of this business depends on our ability not only to protect our own technologies and trade secrets, but also to develop and sell new products that do not infringe upon existing patents or threaten existing customer relationships. An unfavorable outcome in any intellectual property litigation or similar proceeding could have a material adverse effect on Film Products.
- ***As Film Products expands its personal care business, we have greater credit risk that is inherent in broadening our customer base.***
- ***Failure of our customers to achieve success or maintain market share could adversely impact sales and operating margins.*** Our products serve as components for various consumer products sold worldwide. Our customers' ability to successfully develop, manufacture and market its products is integral to our success.

Aluminum Extrusions

- ***Sales volume and profitability of Aluminum Extrusions is cyclical and highly dependent on economic conditions of end-use markets in the United States, particularly in the construction, distribution and transportation industries.*** Our market segments are also subject to seasonal slowdowns. Because of the high degree of operating leverage inherent in our operations (generally constant fixed costs until full capacity utilization is achieved), the percentage drop in operating profits in a cyclical downturn will likely exceed the percentage drop in volume. Any benefits associated with cost reductions and productivity improvements may not be sufficient to offset the adverse effects on profitability from pricing and margin pressure and higher bad debts (including a greater chance of loss associated with defaults on fixed-price forward sales contracts with our customers) that usually accompany a downturn. In addition, higher energy costs can further reduce profits unless offset by price increases or cost reductions and productivity improvements.
- ***The markets for our products are highly competitive with product quality, service, delivery performance and price being the principal competitive factors.*** Aluminum Extrusions has approximately 850 customers associated with its continuing operations that are in a variety of end-use markets within the broad categories of building and construction, distribution, transportation, machinery and equipment, electrical and consumer durables. No single customer exceeds 5% of Aluminum Extrusions' net sales. Due to the diverse customer mix across many end-use markets, we believe the industry generally tracks the real growth of the overall economy.

During improving economic conditions, excess industry capacity is absorbed and pricing pressure becomes less of a factor in many of our end-use markets. Conversely, during an economic slowdown, excess industry capacity often drives increased pricing pressure in many end-use markets as competitors protect their position with key customers. Because the business is susceptible to these changing economic conditions, Aluminum Extrusions targets complex, customized, service-intensive business with more challenging requirements which is competitively more defensible compared to higher volume, standard extrusion applications.

Foreign imports, primarily from China, represent a portion of the U.S. aluminum extrusion market. Foreign competition to date has been primarily large volume, standard extrusion profiles that impact some of our less strategic end-use markets. Market share erosion in other end-use markets remains possible.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain current margins and profitability. Our continued success and prospects depend on our ability to retain existing customers and participate in overall industry cross-cycle growth.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

Item 2. PROPERTIES

General

Most of the improved real property and the other assets used in our operations are owned, and none of the owned property is subject to an encumbrance that is material to our consolidated operations. We consider the plants, warehouses and other properties and assets owned or leased by us to be in generally good condition.

We believe that the capacity of our plants is adequate to meet our immediate needs. Our plants generally have operated at 50-95% of capacity. Our corporate headquarters, which is leased, is located at 1100 Boulders Parkway, Richmond, Virginia 23225.

Our principal plants and facilities are listed below:

Film Products

<u>Locations in the United States</u>	<u>Locations in Foreign Countries</u>	<u>Principal Operations</u>
Lake Zurich, Illinois	Chieti, Italy (technical center)	Production of plastic films and laminate materials
Pottsville, Pennsylvania	Guangzhou, China	
Red Springs, North Carolina (leased)	Kerkrade, The Netherlands	
Richmond, Virginia (technical center) (leased)	Rétság, Hungary	
Terre Haute, Indiana (technical center and production facility)	Roccamontepiano, Italy	
	São Paulo, Brazil	
	Shanghai, China	

Aluminum Extrusions

<u>Locations in the United States</u>	<u>Locations in Canada</u>	<u>Principal Operations</u>
Carthage, Tennessee	All locations in Canada were part of the sale on February 12, 2008, of the aluminum extrusions business in Canada (see Note 17 to the notes to financial statements for more information)	Production of aluminum extrusions, fabrication and finishing
Kentland, Indiana		
Newnan, Georgia		

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

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

None.

PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR TREDEGAR'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Prices of Common Stock and Shareholder Data

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the ticker symbol TG. We have no preferred stock outstanding. There were 33,909,932 shares of common stock held by 3,356 shareholders of record on December 31, 2008.

The following table shows the reported high and low closing prices of our common stock by quarter for the past two years.

	<u>2008</u>		<u>2007</u>	
	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
First quarter	\$ 18.56	\$ 13.13	\$ 24.44	\$ 21.18
Second quarter	19.49	14.19	24.45	20.57
Third quarter	20.59	13.38	22.43	16.25
Fourth quarter	18.68	11.41	18.27	13.33

The closing price of our common stock on February 27, 2009 was \$16.70.

Dividend Information

We have paid a dividend every quarter since becoming a public company in July 1989. During 2008, 2007 and 2006, our quarterly dividend was 4 cents per share.

All decisions with respect to the declaration and payment of dividends will be made by the Board of Directors in its sole discretion based upon earnings, financial condition, anticipated cash needs, restrictions in our credit agreement and such other considerations as the Board deems relevant. See Note 8 beginning on page 57 for the restrictions contained in our credit agreement related to minimum shareholders' equity required and aggregate dividends permitted.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

On January 7, 2008, we announced that our board of directors approved a share repurchase program whereby management is authorized at its discretion to purchase, in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, up to 5 million shares of Tredegar's outstanding common stock. The authorization has no time limit. This share repurchase program replaced our previous share repurchase authorization announced on August 8, 2006.

Under these standing authorizations, we purchased approximately 1.1 million shares in 2008 and 4.8 million shares in 2007 of our stock in the open market at an average price of \$14.88 and \$16.00 per share, respectively. During 2006, we did not purchase any shares of our common stock. The table below summarizes share repurchase activity under each plan by month during 2008 and 2007:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share Before Broker Commissions	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of:		Maximum Number of Shares at End of Period that May Yet be Purchased Under:	
			August 2006 Program (a)	January 2008 Program (b)	August 2006 Program (a)	January 2008 Program (b)
January - July 2007	-	\$ -	-	-	5,000,000	-
August 2007	687,100	17.25	687,100	-	4,312,900	-
September 2007	1,005,600	17.03	1,692,700	-	3,307,300	-
October 2007	518,800	17.32	2,211,500	-	2,788,500	-
November 2007	1,236,900	14.13	3,448,400	-	1,551,600	-
December 2007	1,385,100	15.73	4,833,500	-	166,500	-
January 2008	66,500	15.86	4,900,000	-	-	5,000,000
February 2008	16,300	15.38	-	16,300	-	4,983,700
March 2008	386,500	15.44	-	402,800	-	4,597,200
April 2008	-	-	-	402,800	-	4,597,200
May 2008	311,800	14.84	-	714,600	-	4,285,400
June 2008	69,400	14.23	-	784,000	-	4,216,000
July 2008	253,600	13.87	-	1,037,600	-	3,962,400
August - December 2008	-	-	-	1,037,600	-	3,962,400

(a) On August 8, 2006, our board of directors approved a share repurchase program authorizing management at its discretion to purchase, in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, up to 5 million shares of our outstanding common stock.

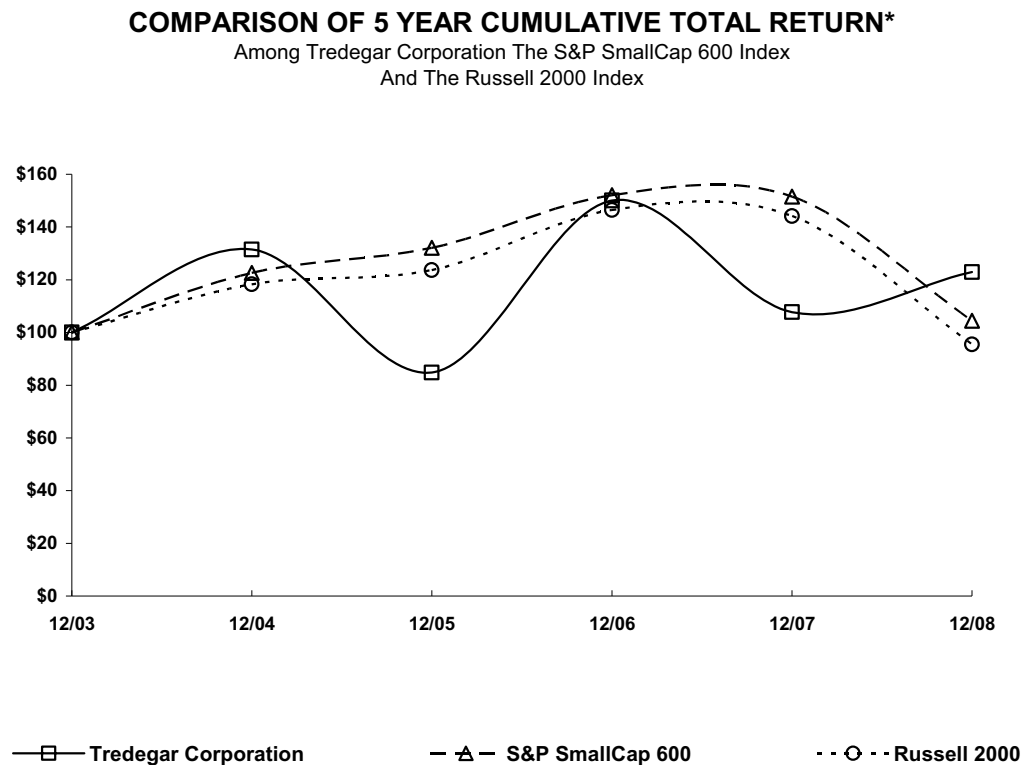
(b) On January 7, 2008, our board of directors approved a share repurchase program authorizing management at its discretion to purchase, in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, up to 5 million shares of our outstanding common stock. This share repurchase program replaces Tredegar's previous share repurchase authorization described in (a) above.

Annual Meeting

Our annual meeting of shareholders will be held on May 19, 2009, beginning at 9:00 a.m. EDT at Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden, 1800 Lakeside Avenue, Richmond, Virginia, 23228. We expect to mail formal notice of the annual meeting, proxies and proxy statements to shareholders on or about April 14, 2009.

Comparative Tredegar Common Stock Performance

The following graph compares cumulative total shareholder returns for Tredegar, the S&P SmallCap 600 Stock Index (an index comprised of companies with market capitalizations similar to Tredegar) and the Russell 2000 Index for the five years ended December 31, 2008. Tredegar is part of both the S&P SmallCap 600 Index and Russell 2000 Index.



*\$100 invested on 12/31/03 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.
Fiscal year ending December 31.

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Inquiries

Inquiries concerning stock transfers, dividends, dividend reinvestment, consolidating accounts, changes of address, or lost or stolen stock certificates should be directed to:

National City Bank
Dept. 5352
Corporate Trust Operations
P.O. Box 92301
Cleveland, Ohio 44101-4301
Phone: 800-622-6757
E-mail: shareholder.inquiries@nationalcity.com

All other inquiries should be directed to:

Tredegear Corporation
Investor Relations Department
1100 Boulders Parkway
Richmond, Virginia 23225
Phone: 800-411-7441
E-mail: invest@tredegear.com
Web site: www.tredegear.com

Quarterly Information

We do not generate or distribute quarterly reports to shareholders. Information on quarterly results can be obtained from our website. In addition, we file quarterly, annual and other information electronically with the SEC, which can be accessed on its website at www.sec.gov.

Legal Counsel

Hunton & Williams LLP
Richmond, Virginia

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Richmond, Virginia

Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The tables that follow on pages 11-16 present certain selected financial and segment information for the five years ended December 31, 2008.

FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY

Tredegar Corporation and Subsidiaries

Years Ended December 31	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
(In Thousands, Except Per-Share Data)					
Results of Operations (a):					
Sales	\$ 883,899	\$ 922,583	\$ 937,561	\$ 808,464	\$ 709,649
Other income (expense), net	10,341 (b)	1,782 (c)	1,444 (d)	(2,211) (e)	15,604 (f)
	894,240	924,365	939,005	806,253	725,253
Cost of goods sold	739,721 (b)	761,509 (c)	779,376 (d)	672,465 (e)	580,893 (f)
Freight	20,782	19,808	22,602	20,276	18,027
Selling, general & administrative expenses	58,699	68,501	64,082 (d)	61,007 (e)	57,221 (f)
Research and development expenses	11,005	8,354	8,088	8,982	15,265
Amortization of intangibles	123	149	149	299	330
Interest expense	2,393	2,721	5,520	4,573	3,171
Asset impairments and costs associated with exit and disposal activities	12,390 (b)	4,027 (c)	4,080 (d)	15,782 (e)	12,566 (f)
	845,113	865,069	883,897	783,384	687,473
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	49,127	59,296	55,108	22,869	37,780
Income taxes	19,486 (b)	24,366	19,791 (d)	9,497	10,201 (f)
Income from continuing operations (a)	29,641	34,930	35,317	13,372	27,579
Discontinued operations (a):					
Income (loss) from aluminum extrusions business in Canada	(705)	(19,681)	2,884	2,857	(1,319)
Income from venture capital investment activities	-	-	-	-	2,921
Income (loss) from discontinued operations (a)	(705)	(19,681)	2,884	2,857	1,602
Net income	\$ 28,936	\$ 15,249	\$ 38,201	\$ 16,229	\$ 29,181
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:					
Continuing operations (a)	\$.87	\$.90	\$.91	\$.35	\$.72
Discontinued operations (a)	(.02)	(.51)	.07	.07	.04
Net income	\$.85	\$.39	\$.98	\$.42	\$.76

Refer to notes to financial tables on page 16.

FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY

Tredegar Corporation and Subsidiaries

Years Ended December 31	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
(In Thousands, Except Per-Share Data)					
Share Data:					
Equity per share	\$ 12.40	\$ 14.13	\$ 13.15	\$ 12.53	\$ 12.45
Cash dividends declared per share	.16	.16	.16	.16	.16
Weighted average common shares outstanding during the period	33,977	38,532	38,671	38,471	38,295
Shares used to compute diluted earnings per share during the period	34,194	38,688	38,931	38,597	38,507
Shares outstanding at end of period	33,910	34,765	39,286	38,737	38,598
Closing market price per share:					
High	\$ 20.59	\$ 24.45	\$ 23.32	\$ 20.19	\$ 20.25
Low	11.41	13.33	13.06	11.76	13.00
End of year	18.18	16.08	22.61	12.89	20.21
Total return to shareholders (g)	14.1 %	(28.2) %	76.6 %	(35.4) %	31.2 %
Financial Position:					
Total assets	\$ 610,632	\$ 784,478	\$ 781,787	\$ 781,758	\$ 769,474
Cash and cash equivalents	45,975	48,217	40,898	23,434	22,994
Debt	22,702	82,056	62,520	113,050	103,452
Shareholders' equity (net book value)	420,416	491,328	516,595	485,362	480,442
Equity market capitalization (h)	616,484	559,021	888,256	499,320	780,066

Refer to notes to financial tables on page 16.

SEGMENT TABLES

Tredegar Corporation and Subsidiaries

Net Sales (i)

Segment	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
(In Thousands)					
Film Products	\$ 522,839	\$ 530,972	\$ 511,169	\$ 460,277	\$ 413,257
Aluminum Extrusions	340,278	371,803	403,790	327,659	277,985
AFBS (formerly Therics)	-	-	-	252	380
Total net sales (j)	863,117	902,775	914,959	788,188	691,622
Add back freight	20,782	19,808	22,602	20,276	18,027
Sales as shown in Consolidated Statements of Income	\$ 883,899	\$ 922,583	\$ 937,561	\$ 808,464	\$ 709,649

Identifiable Assets

Segment	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
(In Thousands)					
Film Products	\$ 399,895	\$ 488,035	\$ 498,961	\$ 479,286	\$ 472,810
Aluminum Extrusions	112,259	115,223	128,967	130,448	126,425
AFBS (formerly Therics)	1,629	2,866	2,420	2,759	8,613
Subtotal	513,783	606,124	630,348	612,493	607,848
General corporate	50,874	74,927	30,113	61,905	54,163
Cash and cash equivalents	45,975	48,217	40,898	23,434	22,994
Identifiable assets from continuing operations	610,632	729,268	701,359	697,832	685,005
Discontinued operations (a):					
Aluminum extrusions business in Canada	-	55,210	80,428	83,926	84,469
Total	\$ 610,632	\$ 784,478	\$ 781,787	\$ 781,758	\$ 769,474

Refer to notes to financial tables on page 16.

SEGMENT TABLES

Tredgear Corporation and Subsidiaries

Operating Profit

Segment	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
(In Thousands)					
Film Products:					
Ongoing operations	\$ 53,914	\$ 59,423	\$ 57,645	\$ 44,946	\$ 43,259
Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings, net of gains on sale of assets and related income from LIFO inventory liquidations	(11,297) (b)	(649) (c)	221 (d)	(3,955) (e)	(10,438) (f)
Aluminum Extrusions:					
Ongoing operations	10,132	16,516	18,302	17,084	14,526
Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings	(687) (b)	(634) (c)	(1,434) (d)	(993) (e)	(146) (f)
Other	-	-	-	-	7,316 (f)
AFBS (formerly Therics):					
Ongoing operations	-	-	-	(3,467)	(9,763)
Loss on investment in Therics, LLC	-	-	(25)	(145)	-
Gain on sale of investments in Theken Spine and Therics, LLC	1,499 (b)	-	-	-	-
Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings	-	(2,786) (c)	(637) (d)	(10,318) (e)	(2,041) (f)
Total	53,561	71,870	74,072	43,152	42,713
Interest income	1,006	1,212	1,240	586	350
Interest expense	2,393	2,721	5,520	4,573	3,171
Gain on sale of corporate assets	1,001	2,699	56	61	7,560
Gain from write-up of an investment accounted for under the fair value method	5,600 (b)	-	-	-	-
Loss from write-down of an investment	-	2,095 (c)	-	5,000 (e)	-
Stock option-based compensation costs	782	978	970	-	-
Corporate expenses, net	8,866	10,691	13,770	11,357 (e)	9,672
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	49,127	59,296	55,108	22,869	37,780
Income taxes	19,486 (b)	24,366 (c)	19,791 (d)	9,497	10,201
Income from continuing operations	29,641	34,930	35,317	13,372	27,579
Income (loss) from discontinued operations (a)	(705)	(19,681)	2,884	2,857	1,602
Net income	\$ 28,936	\$ 15,249	\$ 38,201	\$ 16,229	\$ 29,181

Refer to notes to financial tables on page 16.

SEGMENT TABLES

Tredegar Corporation and Subsidiaries

Depreciation and Amortization

Segment	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
(In Thousands)					
Film Products	\$ 34,588	\$ 34,092	\$ 31,847	\$ 26,673	\$ 21,967
Aluminum Extrusions	8,018	8,472	8,378	7,996	7,474
AFBS (formerly Therics)	-	-	-	437	1,300
Subtotal	42,606	42,564	40,225	35,106	30,741
General corporate	70	91	111	195	241
Total continuing operations	42,676	42,655	40,336	35,301	30,982
Discontinued operations (a):					
Aluminum extrusions business in Canada	515	3,386	3,945	3,488	3,440
Total	\$ 43,191	\$ 46,041	\$ 44,281	\$ 38,789	\$ 34,422

Capital Expenditures, Acquisitions and Investments

Segment	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
(In Thousands)					
Film Products	\$ 11,135	\$ 15,304	\$ 33,168	\$ 50,466	\$ 44,797
Aluminum Extrusions	9,692	4,391	6,609	5,750	7,263
AFBS (formerly Therics)	-	-	-	36	275
Subtotal	20,827	19,695	39,777	56,252	52,335
General corporate	78	6	24	73	572
Capital expenditures for continuing operations	20,905	19,701	39,801	56,325	52,907
Discontinued operations (a):					
Aluminum extrusions business in Canada	39	942	772	6,218	2,744
Total capital expenditures	20,944	20,643	40,573	62,543	55,651
Acquisitions and other	-	-	-	-	1,420
Investments	5,391	23,513	542	1,095	5,000
Total	\$ 26,335	\$ 44,156	\$ 41,115	\$ 63,638	\$ 62,071

Refer to notes to financial tables on page 16.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL TABLES

(In Thousands, Except Per-Share Data)

- (a) On February 12, 2008, we sold our aluminum extrusions business in Canada. All historical results for this business have been reflected as discontinued operations. In 2008, discontinued operations include an after-tax loss of \$412 on the sale in addition to operating results through the closing date. In 2007, discontinued operations also include \$11,428 in cash income tax benefits from the sale that were realized in 2008. In 2004, discontinued operations include a gain of \$2,921 after-taxes primarily related to the reversal of a business and occupancy tax contingency accrual upon favorable resolution. The accrual was originally recorded in connection with our venture capital investment operation. Since we sold substantially all of our venture capital investment portfolio in 2003, the operating results associated with the venture capital investment portfolio have been reported as discontinued operations.
- (b) Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings for 2008 include an asset impairment charge of \$9,735 for Film Products, a charge of \$2,655 for severance and other employee related costs in connection with restructurings for Film Products (\$2,145) and Aluminum Extrusions (\$510), a pre-tax gain of \$583 from the sale of land rights and related improvements at the Film Products facility in Shanghai, China (included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statement of income), and a \$177 pre-tax charge related to expected future environmental costs at the Aluminum Extrusions facility in Newnan, Georgia (included in "Cost of goods sold" in the consolidated statements of income). The gain of \$1,499 (\$965 after taxes) from the sale of our investments in Thelken Spine and Therics, LLC, is included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income). AFBS Inc. (formerly Therics, Inc.) received these investments in 2005, when substantially all of the assets of AFBS, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Tredegar, were sold or assigned to a newly created limited liability company, Therics, LLC, controlled and managed by an individual not affiliated with Tredegar. The gain from the write-up of an investment accounted for under the fair value method of \$5,600 in 2008 is included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income. Income taxes in 2008 includes the reversal of a valuation allowance recognized in the third quarter of 2007 of \$1,066 that originally related to expected limitations on the utilization of assumed capital losses on certain investments.
- (c) Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings for 2007 include a charge of \$2,786 related to the estimated loss on the sub-lease of a portion of the AFBS (formerly Therics) facility in Princeton, New Jersey, charges of \$594 for asset impairments in Film Products, a charge of \$592 for severance and other employee-related costs in Aluminum Extrusions, a charge of \$55 related to the shutdown of the films manufacturing facility in LaGrange, Georgia, and a charge of \$42 associated with the expected future environmental costs at the aluminum extrusions facility in Newnan, Georgia (included in "Cost of goods sold" in the consolidated statements of income). The loss from the write-down of an investment in 2007 of \$2,095 is included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income.
- (d) Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings for 2006 include a net gain of \$1,454 associated with the shutdown of the films manufacturing facility in LaGrange, Georgia, including a gain of \$2,889 for related LIFO inventory liquidations (included in "Cost of goods sold" in the consolidated statements of income) and a gain of \$261 on the sale of related property and equipment (included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income), partially offset by severance and other costs of \$1,566 and asset impairment charges of \$130, charges of \$1,020 for asset impairments in Film Products, a charge of \$920 related to expected future environmental costs at the aluminum extrusions facility in Newnan, Georgia (included in "Cost of goods sold" in the consolidated statements of income), charges of \$727 for severance and other employee-related costs in connection with restructurings in Film Products (\$213) and Aluminum Extrusions (\$514), and charges of \$637 related to the estimated loss on the sub-lease of a portion of the AFBS facility in Princeton, New Jersey. Income taxes in 2006 include a reversal of a valuation allowance of \$577 for deferred tax assets associated with capital loss carry-forwards recorded with the write-down of the investment in Novolux in 2005. Outside appraisal of the value of corporate assets, primarily real estate, performed in December 2006, indicated that realization of related deferred tax assets is more likely than not.
- (e) Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings for 2005 include charges of \$10,318 related to the sale or assignment of substantially all of AFBS' assets, charges of \$2,071 related to severance and other employee-related costs in connection with restructurings in Film Products (\$1,118), Aluminum Extrusions (\$498) and corporate headquarters (\$455), included in "Corporate expenses, net" in the operating profit by segment table), a charge of \$2,101 related to the planned shutdown of the films manufacturing facility in LaGrange, Georgia, a net gain of \$1,667 related to the shutdown of the films manufacturing facility in New Bern, North Carolina, including a gain on the sale of the facility (\$1,816, included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income), partially offset by shutdown-related expenses (\$225), a charge of \$1,019 for process reengineering costs associated with the implementation of an information system in Film Products (included in "Costs of goods sold" in the consolidated statements of income), a net charge of \$843 related to severance and other employee-related costs associated with the restructuring of the research and development operations in Film Products (of this amount, \$1,363 in charges for employee relocation and recruitment is included in "Selling, general & administrative expenses" in the consolidated statements of income), a gain of \$653 related to the shutdown of the films manufacturing facility in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, including a gain on the sale of the facility (\$630, included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income), and the reversal to income of certain shutdown-related accruals (\$23), charges of \$583 for asset impairments in Film Products, a gain of \$508 for interest receivable on tax refund claims (included in "Corporate expenses, net" in the operating profit by segment table and "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income), a charge of \$495 in Aluminum Extrusions, including an asset impairment (\$597), partially offset by the reversal to income of certain shutdown-related accruals (\$102), charges of \$353 for accelerated depreciation related to restructurings in Film Products, and a charge of \$182 in Film Products related to the write-off of an investment. As of December 31, 2005, the investment in Novolux, Inc. of \$6,095 was written down to estimated fair value of \$1,095. The loss from the write-down, \$5,000, is included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income.
- (f) Plant shutdowns and restructurings for 2004 include a charge of \$3,022 related to the sale of the films business in Argentina, charges of \$2,572 related to accelerated depreciation from plant shutdowns and restructurings in Film Products, charges of \$2,459 related to severance and other costs associated with plant shutdowns in Film Products, charges of \$1,267 for severance and other employee-related costs associated with restructurings in AFBS (\$735) and Film Products (\$532), a charge of \$1,306 related to the estimated loss on the sub-lease of a portion of the AFBS facility in Princeton, New Jersey, a charge of \$1,278 (of this amount, \$59 for employee relocation is included in "Selling, general & administrative expenses" in the consolidated statements of income) related to severance and other employee-related costs associated with the restructuring of the research and development operations in Film Products and charges of \$575 in Film Products and \$146 in Aluminum Extrusions related to asset impairments. Income taxes in 2004 include a tax benefit of \$4,000 related to the reversal of income tax contingency accruals upon favorable conclusion of IRS and state examinations through 2000. The other pretax gain of \$7,316 included in the Aluminum Extrusions section of the operating profit by segment table is comprised of the present value of an insurance settlement of \$8,357 (future value of \$8,455) associated with environmental costs related to prior years, partially offset by accruals for expected future environmental costs of \$1,041. The company received \$5,143 of the \$8,455 insurance settlement in 2004 and recognized receivables at present value for future amounts due (\$1,497 received in February of 2005 and \$1,717 received in February 2006). The gain from the insurance settlement is included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income, while the accruals for expected future environmental costs are included in "Cost of goods sold."
- (g) Total return to shareholders is defined as the change in stock price during the year plus dividends per share, divided by the stock price at the beginning of the year.
- (h) Equity market capitalization is the closing market price per share for the period multiplied by the shares outstanding at the end of the period.
- (i) Net sales represent gross sales less freight. Net sales is the measure used by the chief operating decision maker of each segment for purposes of assessing performance.
- (j) Net sales include sales to P&G totaling \$282,670 in 2008, \$258,602 in 2007 and \$255,414 in 2006. These amounts include plastic film sold to others who converted the film into materials used in products manufactured by P&G.

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

Forward-looking and Cautionary Statements

From time to time, we may make statements that may constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the “safe-harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are based on our then current expectations and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those addressed in the forward-looking statements. Some of the risk factors that may cause such a difference are summarized on pages 4-6 and are incorporated herein.

Executive Summary

General

Tredegear is a manufacturer of plastic films and aluminum extrusions. Descriptions of our businesses are provided on pages 1-6.

Income from continuing operations was \$29.6 million (87 cents per diluted share) in 2008 compared with \$34.9 million (90 cents per diluted share) in 2007. Gains on the sale of assets, investment write-downs or write-ups and other items and losses related to plant shutdowns, assets impairments and restructurings are described in results of operations beginning on page 22. The business segment review begins on page 33.

Film Products

In Film Products, net sales were \$522.8 million in 2008, down 1.5% versus \$531.0 million in 2007. Operating profit from ongoing operations was \$53.9 million in 2008, down 9.3% compared with \$59.4 million in 2007. Volume decreased to 221.2 million pounds in 2008 from 244.3 million pounds in 2007. The volume decline was primarily due to competitive pressures in most product segments, most notably the personal care and surface protection markets. Net sales declined compared to last year due to lower volume, partially offset by higher selling prices from the pass-through of increased resin costs. A significant portion of the substantially lower resin costs realized in the fourth quarter of 2008 will not be passed through to customers via lower selling prices until the first quarter of 2009.

Operating profit from ongoing operations in Film Products decreased in 2008 versus 2007 due primarily to lower volume, partially offset by cost reduction efforts and the benefit from appreciation of the U.S. dollar value of currencies for operations outside of the U.S. (benefit from currency rate changes was approximately \$3.6 million). Film Products has index-based pass-through raw material cost agreements for the majority of its business. However, under certain agreements, changes in resin prices are not passed through for an average period of 90 days. The estimated unfavorable impact of the lag in the pass-through of changes in average resin costs and year-end adjustments for inventories accounted for under the last-in first-out method (“LIFO”) was \$600,000 and \$2.5 million for 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Volume and operating profits in films are expected to continue to be adversely impacted by competitive pressures and the global economic downturn. More than ever, we are focused on reducing costs and managing the business under significantly greater economic uncertainty.

Capital expenditures in Film Products were \$11.1 million in 2008, down from \$15.3 million in 2007, and are projected to be approximately \$22 million in 2009. Depreciation expense was \$34.5 million in 2008, up from \$33.9 million in 2007, and is projected to be approximately \$32 million in 2009.

Aluminum Extrusions

Net sales from continuing operations in Aluminum Extrusions were \$340.3 million in 2008, down 8.5% from \$371.8 million in 2007. Operating profit from ongoing U.S. operations decreased to \$10.1 million in 2008, down 38.7% from \$16.5 million in 2007. Volume from continuing operations was 136.2 million pounds in 2008, down 12.6% from 155.8 million pounds in 2007.

The decrease in net sales was mainly due to lower volume. Shipments declined in most markets. Shipments in non-residential construction, which comprised 72% of total volume in 2008, declined by approximately 2.7% in 2008 compared with 2007. Operating profit from ongoing U.S. operations declined in 2008 compared with last year mainly due to lower volume. Overall backlog for continuing operations in Aluminum Extrusions at December 31, 2008 was down by approximately 47% compared with December 31, 2007. We continue to be very focused on reducing costs in light of anticipated further declines in volume based on current market conditions.

Capital expenditures for continuing operations in Aluminum Extrusions were \$9.7 million in 2008, a \$5.3 million increase from \$4.4 million in 2007, and are projected to be approximately \$24 million in 2009. In January 2008, we announced plans to spend approximately \$24 million over the following 18 months to expand the capacity at our plant in Carthage, Tennessee. This project, which accounted for \$5.7 million of capital expenditures in 2008, will increase our capabilities in the non-residential construction sector. Depreciation expense for continuing operations was \$8.0 million in 2008, a decrease of 5.4% from \$8.5 million in 2007, and is projected to be \$8.6 million in 2009.

On February 12, 2008, we sold our aluminum extrusions business in Canada for approximately \$25 million to an affiliate of H.I.G. Capital. We realized cash income tax benefits in 2008 from the sale of approximately \$12 million. All historical results for this business have been reflected as discontinued operations.

Other Developments

Net pension income from continuing operations was \$4.9 million in 2008, a favorable change of \$2.1 million (4 cents per share after taxes) from amounts recognized in 2007. Most of the favorable changes relate to a pension plan that is reflected in "Corporate expenses, net" in the operating profit by segment table presented on page 14. We contributed approximately \$122,000 to our pension plans for continuing operations in 2008.

At December 31, 2008, the fair value of the assets of our pension plans was estimated at \$194.5 million, down from \$284.1 million at December 31, 2007. The significant decline was mainly due to the drop in global stock prices and benefit payments to retirees of approximately \$10.2 million in 2008. The projected benefit obligation at December 31, 2008 is approximately \$211.7 million at a discount rate of 6.5%. The minimum required contribution to our pension plans in 2009 is estimated at \$4.4 million, and net pension income in 2009 is estimated at \$3.2 million.

Interest expense was \$2.4 million in 2008, a \$328,000 decline versus 2007 as higher average debt levels during the year were offset by lower average interest.

The effective tax rate used to compute income taxes from continuing operations was 39.7 % in 2008 compared with 41.1% in 2007. The decrease in the effective tax rate for continuing operations for 2008 versus 2007, which had a favorable impact of 2 cents per share, was due to numerous factors as shown in the effective income tax rate reconciliation provided in Note 14 on page 66.

On April 2, 2007, we invested \$10 million in Harbinger Capital Partners Special Situations Fund, L.P. ("Harbinger"), a fund that seeks to achieve superior absolute returns by participating primarily in medium to long-term investments involving distressed/high yield debt securities, special situation equities and private loans and notes. The fund is a highly speculative investment and subject to limitations on withdrawal. There is no secondary market for interests in the fund. Our investment in Harbinger, which represents less than 2% of Harbinger's total partnership capital, is accounted for under the cost method. At December 31, 2008, Harbinger reported our capital account value at \$10.1 million versus the carrying value of \$10 million (included in "Other assets and deferred charges" in our consolidated balance sheet).

See discussion of investment accounted for under the fair value method on page 20.

During 2008 and 2007, we invested \$4.3 million and \$6.2 million, respectively, in real estate. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the carrying value of investments in this real estate equaled the amounts invested (included in "Other assets and deferred charges" in our consolidated balance sheet).

In 2008, we repurchased 1.1 million shares of our stock under a standing authorization from our board of directors at an average price of \$14.88 per share. Due to strong cash flows from operations and proceeds received from the sales of the aluminum extrusions business in Canada, our net debt (total debt of \$82.0 million less cash and cash equivalents of \$48.2 million) of \$33.8 million at December 31, 2007 improved to net cash (cash and cash equivalents of \$46.0 million in excess of total debt of \$22.7 million) of \$23.3 million at December 31, 2008 (net debt or cash is not intended to represent debt or cash as defined by generally accepted accounting principles, but is utilized by management in evaluating financial leverage and equity valuation and we believe that investors also may find net debt or cash helpful for the same purposes). Consolidated net capitalization and other credit measures are provided in the financial condition section beginning on page 25.

Critical Accounting Policies

In the ordinary course of business, we make a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of results of operations and financial position in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates under different assumptions and conditions. We believe the following discussion addresses our critical accounting policies. These policies require management to exercise judgments that are often difficult, subjective and complex due to the necessity of estimating the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

Impairment and Useful Lives of Long-lived Identifiable Assets and Goodwill

We regularly assess our long-lived identifiable assets for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable from future cash flows. Any necessary impairment charges are recorded when we do not believe the carrying value of the long-lived asset will be recoverable. We also reassess the useful lives of our long-lived assets based on changes in our business and technologies.

We assess goodwill for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable, or, at a minimum, on an annual basis (December 1st of each year). Our reporting units include Film Products and Aluminum Extrusions, each of which may have separately identifiable operating net assets (operating assets including goodwill and intangible assets net of operating liabilities). As of December 1 and December 31, 2008, the estimated fair value of our reporting units exceeded the carrying value of their respective net assets. We estimate the fair value using discounted cash flow analysis and comparative enterprise value-to-EBITDA multiples. The estimated fair value of Film Products exceeded the carrying value of its net assets by a wide margin. In Aluminum Extrusions, the excess of its fair value over carrying value of related net assets was approximately 12% at December 31, 2008. Estimated fair values and carrying values change as business conditions change, and the relatively low margin by which the estimated fair value of Aluminum Extrusions exceeded its carrying value results in a reasonably possible chance that a goodwill impairment under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles will be triggered in the future. As of December 31, 2008, we estimate that if the estimated fair value of Aluminum Extrusions were only \$1 below the carrying value of its net assets, that the amount of the goodwill impairment under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles would have been an anomalous write-off of the entire amount of \$30.6 million (also \$30.6 million after taxes since there would be no income tax benefits related to the write-off).

In assessing the recoverability of long-lived identifiable assets and goodwill, we must make assumptions regarding estimated future cash flows, discount rates and other factors to determine if impairment tests are met or the fair value of the respective assets. If these estimates or their related assumptions change in the future, we may be required to record additional impairment charges. Based upon assessments performed, we recorded asset impairment losses for continuing operations related to long-lived identifiable assets of \$8.6 million in 2008, \$594,000 in 2007 and \$1.2 million in 2006. For asset impairments relating to discontinued operations, see Note 17 to the notes to financial statements.

Investment Accounted for Under the Fair Value Method

On August 31, 2007, we invested \$6.5 million in a privately held drug delivery that is developing and commercializing state of the art drug delivery systems designed to improve patient compliance and outcomes. On December 15, 2008, we invested an additional \$1.0 million as part of a new round of equity financing completed by the investee. This investment is accounted for under the fair value method. We elected the fair value option over the equity method of accounting since our investment objectives are similar to those of venture capitalists, which typically do not have controlling financial interests (venture capital funds use the fair value method to account for their investment portfolios). At December 31, 2008, our ownership interest was approximately 21% on a fully diluted basis. In connection with the new round of equity financing in the fourth quarter of 2008, we recognized an unrealized gain of \$5.6 million for the write-up of this investment based upon the implied valuation of our ownership interest. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the fair value of our investment (the carrying value included in "Other assets and deferred charges" in our consolidated balance sheet) was \$13.1 million and \$6.5 million, respectively.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, requires disclosure of the level within the fair value hierarchy in which fair value measurements in their entirety fall, segregating fair value measurements using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1), significant other observable inputs (Level 2), and significant unobservable inputs (Level 3). On the dates of our investments (August 31, 2007 and December 15, 2008), we believe that the amount we paid for our ownership interest and liquidation preferences was based on Level 2 inputs, including investments by other investors. Subsequent to the last round of financing, and until the next round of financing, we believe fair value estimates drop to Level 3 inputs since there is no secondary market for our ownership interest. In addition, the company currently has no product sales. Accordingly, after the latest financing and until the next round of financing or other significant financial transaction, value estimates will primarily be based on assumptions relating to meeting product development and commercialization milestones, cash flow projections (projections of sales, costs, expenses, capital expenditures and working capital investment) and discounting of these factors for the high degree of risk. As a result, an increase in our estimate of the fair value of our ownership interest is unlikely unless a significant new round of financing, merger or initial public offering indicates a higher value. However, if the company does not meet its development and commercialization milestones and there are indications that the amount or timing of its projected cash flows or related risks are unfavorable versus plans as of December 15, 2008, or another new round of financing or other significant financial transaction indicates a lower value, then our estimate of the fair value of our ownership interest in the company is likely to decline.

Pension Benefits

We have noncontributory defined benefit (pension) plans in our continuing operations that have significant net pension income developed from actuarial valuations. Inherent in these valuations are key assumptions including discount rates, expected return on plan assets and rate of future compensation increases. We are required to consider current market conditions, including changes in interest rates and plan asset investment returns, in determining these assumptions. Actuarial assumptions may differ materially from actual results due to changing market and economic conditions, higher or lower withdrawal rates or longer or shorter life spans of participants. These differences may result in a significant impact to the amount of net pension income recorded in future periods.

The discount rate is used to determine the present value of future payments. The discount rate is the single rate that, when applied to expected benefit payments, provides a present value equal to the present value of expected benefit payments determined by using the AA-rated bond yield curve. In general, our liability increases as the discount rate decreases and vice versa. Our weighted average discount rate for continuing operations was 6.5% at the end of 2008, 6.25% at the end of 2007 and 5.75% at the end of 2006, with changes between periods due to changes in market interest rates. The compensation increase assumption affects the estimate of future payments, and was 4% at the end of 2007 and 2006 (not applicable in 2008). Based on plan changes announced in 2006, pay for active participants of the plan was frozen as of December 31, 2007. A lower expected return on plan assets increases the amount of expense and vice versa. Decreases in the level of actual plan assets will also serve to increase the amount of pension expense. The value of our plan assets relating to continuing operations decreased \$89.6 million, or 31.5%, in 2008 primarily due to the drop in global stock prices. Between 2003 and 2007, the value of our plan assets relating to continuing operations increased due to improved general market conditions after declining from 2000 to 2002. Our expected long-term return on plan assets relating to continuing operations, which is primarily based on estimated market and economic

conditions as well as asset mix, was 8.5% from 2004 to 2007, 8.75% in 2003 and 9% in 2002 and prior years. Our expected long-term return on plan assets was lowered to 8.25% for fiscal year 2009. See page 64 for more information on expected long-term return on plan assets and asset mix.

See the executive summary beginning on page 17 for further discussion regarding the financial impact of our pension plans.

Income Taxes

On a quarterly basis, we review our judgments regarding uncertain tax positions and the likelihood that the benefits of a deferred tax asset will be realized. As circumstances change, we reflect in earnings any adjustments to unrecognized benefits for uncertain tax positions and valuation allowances for deferred tax assets.

For financial reporting purposes, we had unrecognized tax benefits on uncertain tax positions of \$2.6 million and \$3.3 million as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Included in the 2008 and 2007 amounts were \$1.8 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, for tax positions for which ultimate deductibility is highly certain but for which the timing of deductibility is uncertain. Because of the impact of deferred income tax accounting, other than interest, penalties and deductions not related to timing, a longer deductibility period would not affect the total income tax expense or the annual effective tax rate shown for financial reporting purposes, but would accelerate payments to the taxing authority. Tax payments resulting from the successful challenge by the taxing authority for accelerated deductions taken by us would possibly result in the payment of interest and penalties. Accordingly, we also accrue for possible interest and penalties on uncertain tax positions. The balance of accrued interest and penalties on deductions taken relating to uncertain tax positions was approximately \$1.3 million and \$1.2 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively (\$827,000 and \$759,000, respectively, net of corresponding federal and state income tax benefits). Accruals for possible interest and penalties on uncertain tax positions are reflected in income tax expense for financial reporting purposes.

We anticipate that by December 31, 2009, we will settle several disputed issues raised by the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") during its examination of our U.S. income tax returns for 2001-2003, the most significant of which regards the recognition of our captive insurance subsidiary as an insurance company for U.S. income tax purposes. It is reasonably possible that a settlement with the IRS for the disputed issues would cost us \$1.3 million, which would be applied against the balance of unrecognized tax benefits and accrued interest and penalties.

Tredegar and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in U.S., state and foreign jurisdictions. Tredegar is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2001. With few exceptions, Tredegar and its subsidiaries are no longer subject to state or non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2005.

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, we had valuation allowances relating to deferred tax assets of \$9.8 million and \$9.4 million, respectively. For more information on deferred income tax assets and liabilities, see Note 14 of the notes to financial statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

The Financial Accounting Standards Board recently issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133* (SFAS No. 161), to enhance the current disclosure framework in SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS No. 133). SFAS No. 161 addresses concerns that the disclosures required by SFAS No. 133 do not provide adequate information about the impact derivative instruments can have on an entity’s financial position, results of operations and cash flows. SFAS No. 161 amends and expands the disclosures required by SFAS No. 133 so that they provide an enhanced understanding of (i) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (ii) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS No. 133 and its related interpretations, and (iii) how derivative instruments affect an entity’s financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. The new disclosure guidance will apply to all interim and annual reporting periods for which a balance sheet and income statement are presented. SFAS No. 161 is effective for both interim and annual reporting periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. SFAS No. 161 encourages, but does not require, comparative disclosures for earlier periods at initial adoption. We do not believe that the adoption of SFAS No. 161 will have a material impact on our financial statements and related disclosures.

Results of Continuing Operations

2008 versus 2007

Revenues. Sales in 2008 decreased by 4.2% compared with 2007 due to sales declines in both Film Products and Aluminum Extrusions. Net sales (sales less freight) decreased 1.5% in Film Products as competitive pressures led to lower volume, which was partially offset by higher selling prices from the pass-through of increased resin costs. Net sales decreased 8.5% in Aluminum Extrusions due to lower volume as shipments declined in most markets. For more information on net sales and volume, see the executive summary beginning on page 17.

Operating Costs and Expenses. Consolidated gross profit (sales minus cost of goods sold and freight) as a percentage of sales was 14.0% in 2008 and 15.3% in 2007. The gross profit margin decreased in Film Products and Aluminum Extrusions primarily due to lower sales volumes, partially offset by cost reduction efforts and the favorable impact of changes in the U.S. dollar value of currencies for operations outside the U.S. The benefit from currency rate changes was approximately \$3.6 million.

As a percentage of sales, selling, general and administrative and R&D expenses were 7.9% in 2008, down from 8.3% in 2007. The decrease is primarily due to lower selling, general and administrative expenses in Film Products from cost reduction efforts.

Losses associated with plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings in 2008 totaled \$12.0 million (\$8.4 million after taxes) and included:

- A fourth quarter charge of \$7.2 million (\$5.0 million after taxes), a second quarter charge of \$854,000 (\$717,000 after taxes), and a first quarter charge of \$1.6 million (\$1.2 million after taxes) for asset impairments in Film Products;
- A second quarter charge of \$90,000 (\$83,000 after taxes) and a first quarter charge of \$2.1 million (\$1.4 million after taxes) for severance and other employee-related costs in connection with restructurings in Film Products;
- A second quarter charge of \$275,000 (\$169,000 after taxes) and a first quarter charge of \$235,000 (\$145,000 after taxes) for severance and other employee-related costs in connection with restructurings in Aluminum Extrusions;
- A fourth quarter pretax gain of \$583,000 (\$437,000 after taxes) related to the sale of land rights and related improvements at the Film Products facility in Shanghai, China (included in “Other income (expense), net” in the consolidated statements of income); and
- A fourth quarter charge of \$72,000 (\$44,000 after taxes) and a second quarter charge of \$105,000 (\$65,000 after taxes) related to expected future environmental costs at the Aluminum Extrusions facility in Newnan, Georgia (included in “Cost of goods sold” in the consolidated statements of income).

The severance in Film Products includes a reduction in workforce in the first quarter of 2008 (approximately 6% or 90 of Film Products' total employees) that is expected to save approximately \$4.2 million on an annualized basis.

We recognized a gain of \$1.5 million (\$965,000 after taxes) from the sale of our investments in Theken Spine and Therics, LLC. The gain is included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income. AFBS Inc. (formerly Therics, Inc.) received these investments in 2005, when substantially all of the assets of AFBS, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Tredegar, were sold or assigned to a newly created limited liability company, Therics, LLC, controlled and managed by an individual not affiliated with Tredegar.

Results in 2008 include unrealized gains from the write-up of an investment accounted for under the fair value method of \$5.6 million (\$3.6 million after taxes; see further discussion on page 20). Gains on the sale of corporate assets in 2008 include realized gains of \$509,000 (\$310,000 after taxes) from the sale of equity securities and \$492,000 (\$316,000 after taxes) from the sale of corporate real estate. The pretax amounts for each of these items is included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income and separately shown in the segment operating profit table on page 14.

For more information on costs and expenses, see the executive summary beginning on page 17.

Interest Income and Expense. Interest income, which is included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income, was \$1.0 million in 2008, down from \$1.2 million in 2007 due to lower average yield earned on cash equivalents. Our policy permits investment of excess cash in marketable securities that have the highest credit ratings and maturities of less than one year with the primary objectives being safety of principal and liquidity.

Interest expense was \$2.4 million in 2008, a 12.0% decrease in comparison to \$2.7 million for 2007, as higher average debt levels during the year were offset by lower average interest rates. Average debt outstanding and interest rates were as follows:

(In Millions)	2008	2007
Floating-rate debt with interest charged on a rollover basis at one-month LIBOR plus a credit spread:		
Average outstanding debt balance	\$ 47.7	\$ 41.5
Average interest rate	3.8%	6.0%
Fixed-rate and other debt:		
Average outstanding debt balance	\$ 1.8	\$ 2.2
Average interest rate	4.1%	3.8%
Total debt:		
Average outstanding debt balance	\$ 49.5	\$ 43.7
Average interest rate	3.8%	5.9%

Income Taxes. The effective tax rate used to compute income taxes from continuing operations decreased to 39.7% in 2008 compared with 41.1% in 2007. The decrease in the effective tax rate for continuing operations, which had a favorable impact of 2 cents per share, was due to numerous factors as shown in the effective income tax rate reconciliation provided in Note 14 on page 66.

2007 versus 2006

Revenues. Overall, sales in 2007 decreased by 1.6% compared with 2006, primarily due to a decline in sales in Aluminum Extrusions. For more information on net sales and volume, see the executive summary beginning on page 17.

Operating Costs and Expenses. Consolidated gross profit (sales minus cost of goods sold and freight) as a percentage of sales was 15.3% in 2007 and 14.5% in 2006. The gross profit margin increased in Film Products but decreased in Aluminum Extrusions primarily because of the changes in sales and volume. In addition, gross profit improvement in

Film Products was partially offset by an estimated negative impact in 2007 of \$2.5 million from the lag in the pass-through of changes in average resin costs and year-end adjustments for LIFO. In 2006, we estimated a favorable impact of \$4.5 million from the lag in the pass-through of changes in average resin costs and year-end adjustments for LIFO.

As a percentage of sales, selling, general and administrative and R&D expenses were 8.3% in 2007, up from 7.7% in 2006. The increase is primarily due to higher costs in Film Products, including costs associated with a new information system and a reorganization that resulted in the hiring of additional personnel.

Losses associated with plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings in 2007 totaled \$4.1 million (\$2.8 million after taxes) and included:

- A fourth quarter charge of \$1.2 million (\$780,000 after taxes), a third quarter charge of \$1.2 million (\$793,000 after taxes) and a first quarter charge of \$366,000 (\$238,000 after taxes) related to the estimated loss on the sub-lease of a portion of the AFBS (formerly Therics) facility in Princeton, New Jersey;
- A fourth quarter charge of \$256,000 (\$256,000 after taxes) and a first quarter charge of \$338,000 (\$284,000 after taxes) for asset impairments in Film Products;
- A third quarter charge of \$493,000 (\$309,000 after taxes) and a second quarter charge of \$99,000 (\$62,000 after taxes) for severance and other employee-related costs in Aluminum Extrusions;
- A second quarter charge of \$26,000 (\$16,000 after taxes) and a first quarter charge of \$29,000 (\$17,000 after taxes) for costs related to the shutdown of the films manufacturing facility in LaGrange, Georgia; and
- A third quarter charge of \$42,000 (\$26,000 after taxes) related to expected future environmental costs at the aluminum extrusions facility in Newnan, Georgia (included in "Cost of goods sold" in the consolidated statements of income).

Results in 2007 include a fourth-quarter gain of \$2.7 million (\$1.7 million after taxes) on the sale of corporate real estate (proceeds of \$3.8 million) and a third-quarter loss from the write-down of an investment of \$2.1 million (\$1.3 million after taxes). The pretax amounts for both of these items are included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income and separately shown in the segment operating profit table on page 14. Income taxes in 2007 include the recognition of a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets of \$1.1 million in the third quarter for expected limitations on the utilization of certain assumed capital losses.

For more information on costs and expenses, see the executive summary beginning on page 17.

Interest Income and Expense. Interest income, which is included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income, was \$1.2 million in 2007 and \$1.2 million in 2006. Our policy permits investment of excess cash in marketable securities that have the highest credit ratings and maturities of less than one year with the primary objectives being safety of principal and liquidity.

Interest expense decreased to \$2.7 million in 2007, a decline of \$2.8 million versus 2006 due to lower average debt outstanding. Average debt outstanding and interest rates were as follows:

(In Millions)	2007	2006
Floating-rate debt with interest charged on a rollover basis at one-month LIBOR plus a credit spread:		
Average outstanding debt balance	\$ 41.5	\$ 91.0
Average interest rate	6.0%	5.9%
Fixed-rate and other debt:		
Average outstanding debt balance	\$ 2.2	\$ 4.4
Average interest rate	3.8%	6.5%
Total debt:		
Average outstanding debt balance	\$ 43.7	\$ 95.4
Average interest rate	5.9%	5.9%

Income Taxes. The effective tax rate increased to 41.1% in 2007 compared with 35.9% in 2006 mainly due to a valuation allowance for possible deferred tax benefits on capital loss carry-forwards and lower income tax benefits expected for the Extraterritorial Income Exclusion and Domestic Production Activities Deduction and the research and development (“R&D”) tax credit. For more information on the variances in our effective tax rate between years, see Note 14 of the notes to financial statements.

Financial Condition

Assets and Liabilities

Changes in assets and liabilities from continuing operations from December 31, 2007 to December 31, 2008 are summarized below:

- Accounts receivable decreased \$5.7 million (5.8%).
 - Accounts receivable in Film Products decreased by \$3.9 million due mainly to lower sales and the strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to other foreign currencies. Days sales outstanding (“DSO”) remained consistent at 45 at December 31, 2008 and 2007.
 - Accounts receivable for continuing operations in Aluminum Extrusions decreased by \$1.8 million. DSO was 43 at December 31, 2008 compared with 40 at December 31, 2007, which was within the range experienced over the last twelve months.
- Inventories decreased \$11.9 million (24.4%).
 - Inventories in Film Products decreased by approximately \$9.9 million. Inventory days decreased to 36 at December 31, 2008 from 43 at December 31, 2007, primarily due to an overall effort to reduce inventory levels and a strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to other foreign currencies.
 - Inventories for continuing operations of Aluminum Extrusions decreased by approximately \$2.0 million. Inventory days decreased to 30 at December 31, 2008 compared with 35 at December 31, 2007, primarily due to cyclical fluctuations and an overall effort to reduce inventory levels.
- Net property, plant and equipment decreased \$32.2 million (12.0%) with capital expenditures of \$20.9 million offset by depreciation of \$42.6 million, machinery and equipment asset impairments in Film Products of \$8.6 million, the appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies (\$1.4 million decline) and \$544,000 for property disposals.
- Accounts payable decreased by \$12.2 million (18.1%).
 - Accounts payable in Film Products decreased by \$8.3 million due mainly to lower sales. Accounts payable days were 25 at December 31, 2008 compared with 30 at December 31, 2007, which was within the range experienced over the last twelve months.
 - Accounts payable for continuing operations in Aluminum Extrusions increased by \$199,000. Accounts payable days were 42 at December 31, 2008 compared with 37 days at December 31, 2007, primarily due to cyclical fluctuations and improved payable terms with suppliers.
 - Accounts payable decreased at corporate by \$4.1 million from the prior year primarily due to a \$3.4 million amount payable at December 31, 2007 to a securities broker relating to our repurchase of Tredegar common stock.
- Accrued expenses increased by \$4.7 million (13.9%) due primarily due to the increase in unrealized losses on future contracts that hedge fixed priced customer contracts in Aluminum Extrusions.
- Other noncurrent assets decreased and other noncurrent liabilities increased due primarily to the change in the funded status of our defined benefit pension plans. As of December 31, 2008, the funded status of our defined benefit pension plan was a net liability of \$17.1 million in “Other noncurrent liabilities” compared with an asset of \$86.3 million in “Other assets and deferred charges” and a liability of \$2.3 million in “Other noncurrent liabilities” as of December 31, 2007.
- Net deferred income tax liabilities in excess of assets decreased by \$22.0 million due to numerous changes between years in the balance of the components shown in the December 31, 2008 and 2007 schedule of deferred income tax assets and liabilities provided in Note 14 on page 66. Income taxes recoverable increased by \$12.2 million due primarily to the tax benefits on certain net operating and capital losses that will be recovered through the carryback to prior years that had operating income and capital gains.

Net capitalization and indebtedness as defined under our revolving credit agreement as of December 31, 2008 were as follows:

Net Capitalization and Indebtedness as of December 31, 2008 (In Thousands)	
Net capitalization:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 45,975
Debt:	
\$300 million revolving credit agreement maturing December 15, 2010	21,000
Other debt	1,702
Total debt	22,702
Cash and cash equivalents net of debt	23,273
Shareholders' equity	420,416
Net capitalization	\$ 397,143
Indebtedness as defined in revolving credit agreement:	
Total debt	\$ 22,702
Face value of letters of credit	6,406
Liabilities relating to derivative financial instruments, net of cash deposits	7,085
Indebtedness	\$ 36,193

Under the revolving credit agreement, borrowings are permitted up to \$300 million, and \$233 million was available to borrow at January 1, 2009, the date our maximum leverage covenant dropped from 3.0x adjusted EBITDA to 2.75x adjusted EBITDA. The credit spread and commitment fees charged on the unused amount under the revolving credit agreement at various indebtedness-to-adjusted EBITDA levels are as follows:

Pricing Under Revolving Credit Agreement (Basis Points)		
Indebtedness-to-Adjusted EBITDA Ratio	Credit Spread Over LIBOR	Commitment Fee
> 2.50x but ≤ 3x	125	25
> 1.75x but ≤ 2.50x	100	20
> 1x but ≤ 1.75x	87.5	17.5
≤ 1x	75	15

At December 31, 2008, the interest rate on debt under the revolving credit agreement was priced at one-month LIBOR plus the applicable credit spread of 75 basis points.

The computations of adjusted EBITDA, adjusted EBIT, the leverage ratio and interest coverage ratio as defined in the credit agreement are presented below along with the related most restrictive covenants. Adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT as defined in the credit agreement are not intended to represent cash flow from operations as defined by GAAP and should not be considered as either an alternative to net income or to cash flow.

Computations of Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBIT, Leverage Ratio and Interest Coverage Ratio as Defined in Revolving Credit Agreement Along with Related Most Restrictive Covenants As of and for the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2008 (In Thousands)	
Computations of adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBIT as defined in revolving credit agreement for the twelve months ended December 31, 2008:	
Net income	\$ 28,936
Plus:	
After-tax losses related to discontinued operations	705
Total income tax expense for continuing operations	19,486
Interest expense	2,393
Charges related to stock option grants and awards accounted for under the fair value-based method	782
Losses related to the application of the equity method of accounting	-
Depreciation and amortization expense for continuing operations	42,676
All non-cash losses and expenses, plus cash losses and expenses not to exceed \$10,000, for continuing operations that are classified as unusual, extraordinary or which are related to plant shutdowns, asset impairments and/or restructurings (cash-related of \$2,839)	12,723
Minus:	
After-tax income related to discontinued operations	-
Total income tax benefits for continuing operations	-
Interest income	(1,006)
All non-cash gains and income, plus cash gains and income not to exceed \$10,000, for continuing operations that are classified as unusual, extraordinary or which are related to plant shutdowns, asset impairments and/or restructurings (cash-related of \$3,083)	(8,683)
Plus or minus, as applicable, pro forma EBITDA adjustments associated with acquisitions and asset dispositions	-
Adjusted EBITDA as defined in revolving credit agreement	98,012
Less: Depreciation and amortization expense for continuing operations (including pro forma for acquisitions and asset dispositions)	(42,676)
Adjusted EBIT as defined in revolving credit agreement	\$ 55,336
Shareholders' equity at December 31, 2008 as defined in revolving credit agreement	\$ 486,154
Computations of leverage and interest coverage ratios as defined in revolving credit agreement:	
Leverage ratio (indebtedness-to-adjusted EBITDA)	.37x
Interest coverage ratio (adjusted EBIT-to-interest expense)	23.12x
Most restrictive covenants as defined in revolving credit agreement:	
Maximum permitted aggregate amount of dividends that can be paid by Tredegar during the term of the revolving credit agreement (\$100,000 plus 50% of net income generated after October 1, 2005)	\$ 141,638
Minimum adjusted shareholders' equity permitted (\$315,000 plus 50% of net income generated, to the extent positive, after July 1, 2007)	\$ 336,147
Maximum leverage ratio permitted:	
Ongoing (2.75x effective January 1, 2009)	3.00x
Pro forma for acquisitions	2.50x
Minimum interest coverage ratio permitted	2.50x

Noncompliance with any one or more of the debt covenants may have a material adverse effect on financial condition or liquidity in the event such noncompliance cannot be cured or should we be unable to obtain a waiver from the lenders. Renegotiation of the covenant(s) through an amendment to the credit agreement may effectively cure the noncompliance, but may have an effect on financial condition or liquidity depending upon how the covenant is renegotiated.

We are obligated to make future payments under various contracts as set forth below:

(In Millions)	Payments Due by Period							Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Remainder		
Debt	\$.5	\$ 21.5	\$.3	\$.1	\$.3	\$ -	\$	22.7
Operating leases:								
AFBS (formerly Therics)	1.7	1.7	.4	-	-	-		3.8
Other	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	.2	-		5.5
Estimated contributions required ⁽¹⁾ :								
Defined benefit plans	4.4	5.4	6.3	5.7	4.9	1.4		28.1
Other postretirement benefits	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	3.3		6.0
Capital expenditure commitments ⁽²⁾	17.5	-	-	-	-	-		17.5
Estimated obligations relating to uncertain tax positions ⁽³⁾	2.2	-	-	-	-	1.6		3.8
Total	\$ 28.1	\$ 30.4	\$ 8.9	\$ 7.7	\$ 6.0	\$ 6.3	\$	87.4

(1) Estimated minimum required contributions for defined benefit plans and benefit payments for other postretirement plans are based on actuarial estimates using current assumptions for discount rates, long-term rate of return on plan assets, rate of compensation increases and health care cost trends. The expected defined benefit plan contribution estimates for 2009 through 2018 were determined under provisions of the Pension Protection Act of 2006 using the preliminary assumptions chosen by Tredegar for the 2008 plan year. Tredegar has determined that it is not practicable to present defined benefit contributions and other postretirement benefit payments beyond 2018. See Note 11 on page 60.

(2) Represents contractual obligations for plant construction and purchases of real property and equipment primarily related to the capacity expansion project at our aluminum extrusions facility in Carthage, Tennessee. See Note 13 on page 65.

(3) Amounts for which reasonable estimates about the timing of payments cannot be made are included in the remainder column.

We believe that existing borrowing availability, our current cash balances and our cash flow from operations will be sufficient to satisfy our working capital, capital expenditure and dividend requirements for the foreseeable future.

From time to time, we enter into transactions with third parties in connection with the sale of assets or businesses in which we agree to indemnify the buyers or third parties involved in the sale for certain liabilities or risks related to the assets or business. Also, in the ordinary course of our business, we may enter into agreements with third parties for the sale of goods or services that may contain indemnification provisions. In the event that an indemnification claim is asserted, liability for indemnification would be subject to an assessment of the underlying facts and circumstances under the terms of the applicable agreement. Further, any indemnification payments may be limited or barred by a monetary cap, a time limitation, or a deductible or basket. For these reasons, we are unable to estimate the maximum potential amount of the potential future liability under the indemnity provisions of these agreements. We do, however, accrue for losses for any known contingent liability, including those that may arise from indemnification provisions, when future payment is probable. We disclose contingent liabilities if the probability of loss is reasonably possible and significant.

Shareholders' Equity

At December 31, 2008, we had 33,909,932 shares of common stock outstanding and a total market capitalization of \$616.5 million, compared with 34,765,450 shares of common stock outstanding and a total market capitalization of \$559.0 million at December 31, 2007.

We purchased 1.1 million shares in 2008 and 4.8 million shares in 2007 on the open market at an average price of \$14.88 and \$16.00 per share, respectively (no shares purchased in 2006). See the issuer purchases of equity securities section of Item 5 on page 8 regarding purchases of our common stock and our standing authorization permitting additional purchases.

Cash Flows

The discussion in this section supplements the information presented in the consolidated statements of cash flows on page 43. Cash flows for discontinued operations have not been separately disclosed in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$75.4 million in 2008 compared with \$95.6 million in 2007. The decrease is due primarily to normal volatility of working capital components (see assets and liabilities section on page 25 for discussion of working capital trends) and lower income from continuing operations, partially offset by lower income tax payments (income tax payments were approximately \$8.8 million in 2008 compared with \$17 million in 2007).

Cash provided by investing activities was \$3.5 million in 2008 compared with cash used in investing activities of \$36.3 million in 2007. The improvement was primarily due to proceeds received in 2008 from the sale of our aluminum extrusions business in Canada of \$23.4 million and lower investments in 2008 compared with 2007. Capital expenditures in 2008 primarily included the normal replacement of machinery and equipment and the expansion of capacity at our aluminum extrusion facility Carthage, Tennessee. See the executive summary beginning on page 17 and the business segment review beginning on page 33 for more information on capital expenditures.

Net cash flow used in financing activities was \$80.7 million in 2008 and related to net repayments on our revolving credit facility with excess cash flow of \$59.5 million, the payment of regular quarterly dividends of \$5.4 million (4 cents per share per quarter) and repurchases of Tredegar common stock (\$19.8 million including settlement of \$3.4 million), partially offset by proceeds from the exercise of stock options of \$4.1 million.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$95.6 million in 2007 compared with \$104.6 million in 2006. The decrease is due primarily to higher income tax payments (income tax payments were approximately \$17.0 million in 2007 compared with \$7.8 million in 2006) and a decline in operating results in Aluminum Extrusions (mainly operations in Canada divested on February 12, 2008), partially offset by lower incremental working capital investment.

Cash used in investing activities declined to \$36.3 million in 2007 compared with \$40.6 million in 2006 due to lower capital expenditures and proceeds from property disposals and reimbursements from a customer for purchases of equipment, partially offset by higher investments. Capital expenditures in 2007 primarily included the normal replacement of machinery and equipment and continued expansion of capacity for surface protection films and elastic materials.

Net cash flow used in financing activities was \$54.1 million in 2007 and included the use of cash generated from operating activities in excess of investing activities, additional borrowings under our revolving credit facility and proceeds from the exercise of stock options to pay dividends and purchase Tredegar common stock.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$104.6 million in 2006 compared with \$53.7 million in 2005. The increase is due primarily to improved operating results, higher deferred income taxes and lower incremental working capital investment.

Cash used in investing activities was \$40.6 million in 2006 compared with \$55.0 million in 2005 due primarily to lower capital expenditures. Capital expenditures in 2006 in Film Products of \$33.2 million (down from \$50.5 million in 2005 and \$1.5 million in excess of 2006 depreciation) primarily included the continued expansion of capacity for surface protection films and elastic materials, a new information system and normal replacement of machinery and equipment. Capital expenditures in Aluminum Extrusions were \$7.4 million in 2006 compared to \$12 million in 2005 and depreciation in 2006 of \$12.3 million.

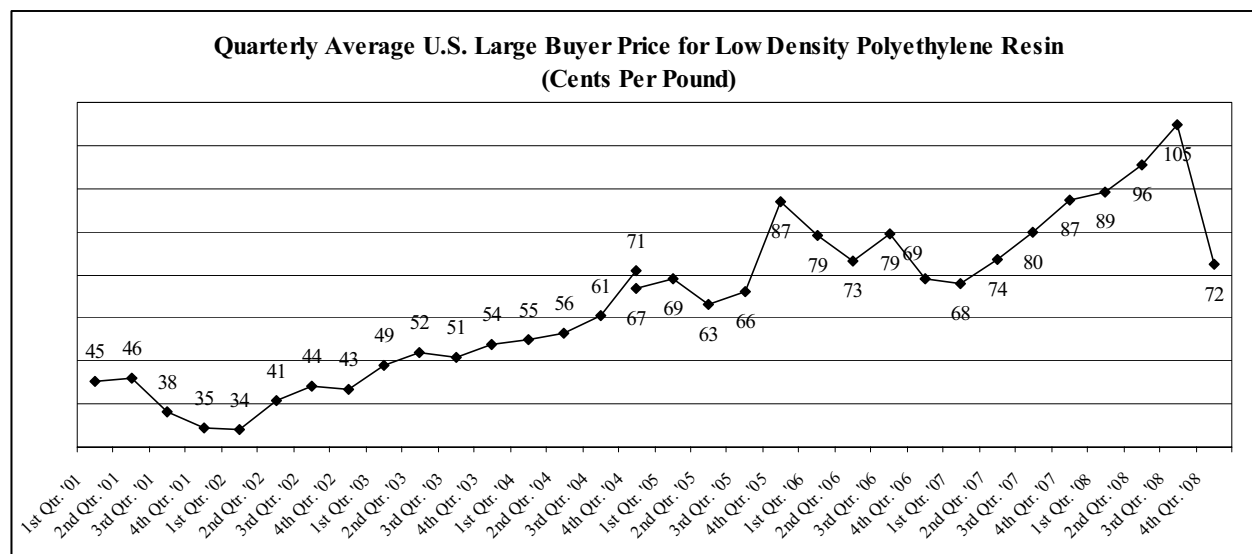
Net cash flow used in financing activities was \$47.0 million in 2006 and included the use of cash generated from operating activities in excess of investing activities to pay dividends and repay amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility. In addition, financing activities in 2006 included proceeds from the exercise of stock options of \$9.7 million, including \$8.5 million in the fourth quarter of 2006 due to an increase in our stock price and certain stock option expiration dates in early 2007.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Tredegar has exposure to the volatility of interest rates, polyethylene and polypropylene resin prices, aluminum ingot and scrap prices, energy prices, foreign currencies and emerging markets. See the assets and liabilities section beginning on page 25 regarding credit agreements and interest rate exposures.

Changes in resin prices, and the timing of those changes, could have a significant impact on profit margins in Film Products. Profit margins in Aluminum Extrusions are sensitive to fluctuations in aluminum ingot and scrap prices as well as natural gas prices (natural gas is the principal energy source used to operate our casting furnaces). There is no assurance of our ability to pass through higher raw material and energy costs to our customers.

See the executive summary beginning on page 17 and the business segment review beginning on page 33 for discussion regarding the impact of the lag in the pass-through of resin price changes. The volatility of average quarterly prices of low density polyethylene resin in the U.S. (a primary raw material for Film Products) is shown in the chart below.

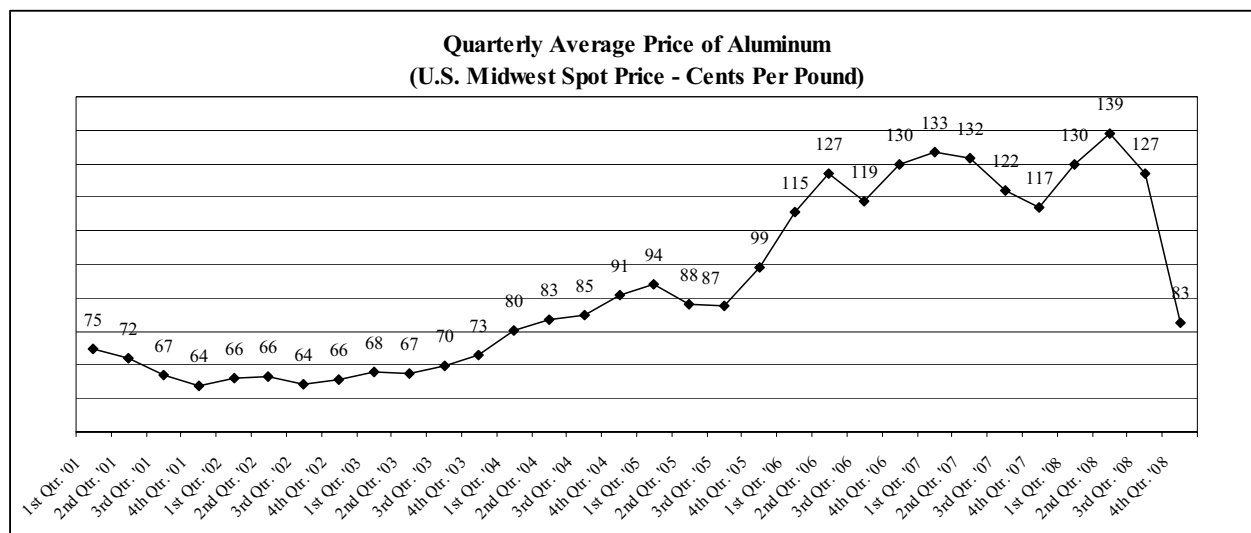


Source: Quarterly averages computed by Tredegar using monthly data provided by Chemical Data Inc. ("CDI"). In January 2005, CDI reflected a 4 cents per pound non-market adjustment based on their estimate of the growth of discounts over the 2000 to 2003 period. The 4th quarter 2004 average rate of 67 cents per pound is shown on a pro forma basis as if the non-market adjustment was made in October 2004.

Resin prices in Europe, Asia and South America have exhibited similar trends. The price of resin is driven by several factors including supply and demand and the price of oil, ethylene and natural gas. To address fluctuating

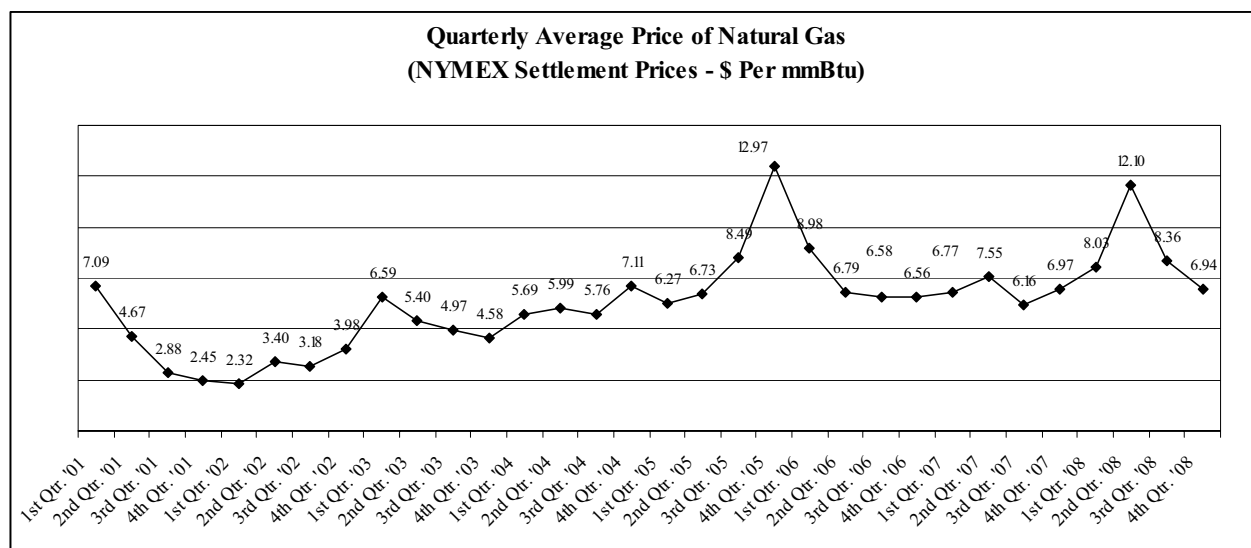
resin prices, Film Products has index-based pass-through raw material cost agreements for the majority of its business. However, under certain agreements, changes in resin prices are not passed through for an average period of 90 days (see the executive summary on page 17 and the business segment review on page 33 for more information).

In the normal course of business, we enter into fixed-price forward sales contracts with certain customers for the sale of fixed quantities of aluminum extrusions at scheduled intervals. In order to hedge our exposure to aluminum price volatility (see the chart below) under these fixed-price arrangements, which generally have a duration of not more than 12 months, we enter into a combination of forward purchase commitments and futures contracts to acquire or hedge aluminum, based on the scheduled deliveries. See Note 6 on page 55 for more information.



Source: Quarterly averages computed by Tredegar using daily closing data provided by Bloomberg.

In Aluminum Extrusions, we hedge from time-to-time a portion of our exposure to natural gas price volatility by entering into fixed-price forward purchase contracts with our natural gas suppliers. We estimate that, in an unhedged situation, every \$1 per mmBtu per month change in the market price of natural gas has a \$90,000 impact on the continuing monthly operating profit for our U.S. operations in Aluminum Extrusions. In September 2005, we announced an energy surcharge for our aluminum extrusions business in the U.S. to be applied when the previous quarter's NYMEX natural gas average settlement price is in excess of \$8.85 per mmBtu.



Source: Quarterly averages computed by Tredegar using monthly NYMEX settlement prices.

We sell to customers in foreign markets through our foreign operations and through exports from U.S. plants. The percentage of sales and total assets for continuing manufacturing operations related to foreign markets for 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

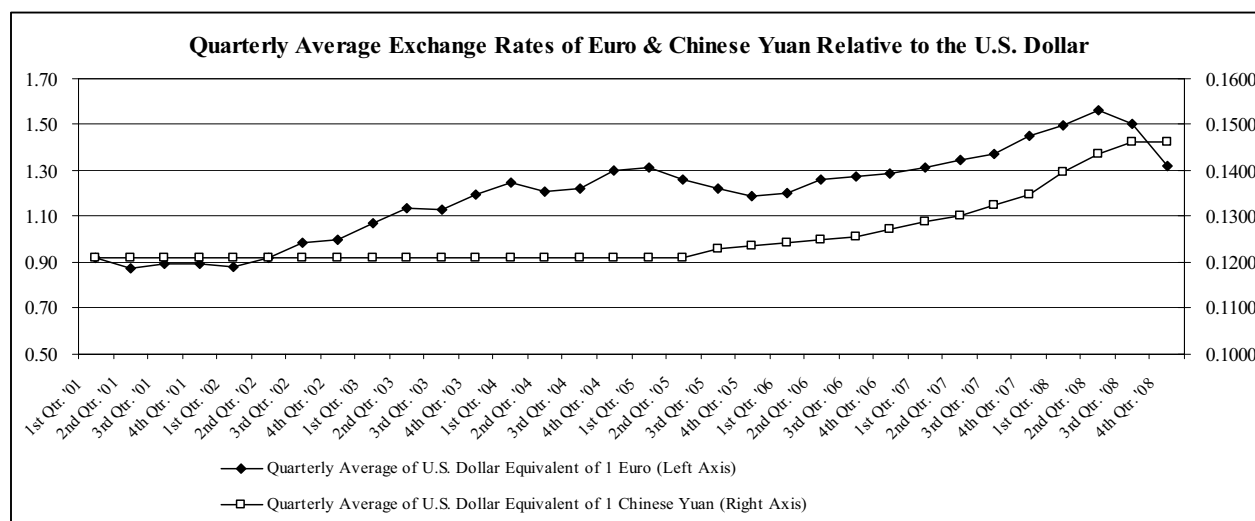
Tredegear Corporation - Continuing Manufacturing Operations						
Percentage of Net Sales and Total Assets Related to Foreign Markets						
	2008			2007		
	% of Total Net Sales *		% Total Assets -	% of Total Net Sales *		% Total Assets -
	Exports From U.S.	Foreign Operations	Foreign Operations *	Exports From U.S.	Foreign Operations	Foreign Operations *
Canada	5	-	-	5	-	-
Europe	1	18	15	1	17	16
Latin America	-	3	2	-	3	2
Asia	3	7	7	3	6	7
Total % exposure to foreign markets	9	28	24	9	26	25

* The percentages for foreign markets are relative to Tredegear's total net sales and total assets from manufacturing operations (consolidated net sales and total assets from continuing operations excluding cash and cash equivalents and AFBS (formerly Therics)).

We attempt to match the pricing and cost of our products in the same currency and generally view the volatility of foreign currencies (see trends for the Euro and Chinese Yuan in the chart below) and emerging markets, and the corresponding impact on earnings and cash flow, as part of the overall risk of operating in a global environment. Exports from the U.S. are generally denominated in U.S. Dollars. Our foreign currency exposure on income from continuing foreign operations relates to the Euro, the Chinese Yuan, the Hungarian Forint and the Brazilian Real.

In Film Products, where we are typically able to match the currency of our sales and costs, we estimate that the change in value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. Dollar had a positive impact on operating profit of approximately \$3.6 million in 2008 compared with 2007, \$3 million in 2007 compared with 2006 and \$500,000 in 2006 compared with 2005.

Trends for the Euro and Chinese Yuan are shown in the chart below:



Source: Quarterly averages computed by Tredegear using daily closing data provided by Bloomberg.

Business Segment Review

Net sales (sales less freight) and operating profit from ongoing operations are the measures of sales and operating profit used by the chief operating decision maker for purposes of assessing performance.

Film Products

Net Sales. See the executive summary beginning on page 17 for the discussion of net sales (sales less freight) in Film Products in 2008 compared with 2007.

In Film Products, net sales were \$531.0 million in 2007, up 3.9% versus \$511.2 million in 2006. Operating profit from ongoing operations was \$59.4 million in 2007, up 3.1% compared with \$57.6 million in 2006. Volume decreased to 244.3 million pounds in 2007 from 253.5 million pounds in 2006. Volume was down in 2007 compared with 2006 primarily due to a decrease in sales of commodity barrier films and packaging films, partially offset by an increase in sales of elastic materials used in baby diapers and adult incontinence products and apertured materials used as topsheet in feminine hygiene products. Certain commodity barrier films were discontinued in conjunction with the shutdown in the second quarter of 2006 of the plant in LaGrange, Georgia. Net sales increased primarily due to appreciation of the U.S. dollar value of currencies for operations outside of the U.S., higher volume of elastic and apertured materials and improved product mix of surface protection films, partially offset by a decline in volume of commodity barrier films and a decline in volume and prices of certain packaging films. We estimate that the growth in net sales excluding the effects of the pass-through of resin price changes and foreign exchange rate changes was approximately 3.5% in 2007.

Operating Profit. See the executive summary beginning on page 17 for the discussion of operating profit in Film Products in 2008 compared with 2007.

Operating profit from ongoing operations in Film Products increased in 2007 versus 2006 primarily due to the net changes in sales noted above and appreciation of the U.S. dollar value of currencies for operations outside of the U.S. (the benefit from currency rate changes was approximately \$3.0 million), partially offset by an estimated negative impact in 2007 of \$2.5 million from the lag in the pass-through of changes in average resin costs and year-end adjustments for LIFO. In 2006, we estimated a favorable impact of \$4.5 million from the lag in the pass-through of changes in average resin costs and year-end adjustments for LIFO.

Identifiable Assets. Identifiable assets in Film Products decreased to \$400.0 million at December 31, 2008, from \$488.0 million at December 31, 2007, due primarily to the decline in prepaid pension assets of \$42.9 million as the funded status of our pension plans shifted from a net asset to a net liability, depreciation of \$34.5 million and machinery and equipment asset impairments of \$8.6 million, partially offset by capital expenditures of \$11.1 million and efforts to lower inventory levels (total inventory balances decreased \$9.9 million). See page 25 for further discussion on changes in assets and liabilities.

Identifiable assets in Film Products decreased to \$488.0 million at December 31, 2007, from \$499.0 million at December 31, 2006, due primarily to depreciation of \$33.9 million compared with capital expenditures of \$15.3 million and asset impairments during the year totaling \$594,000, partially offset by the effects of currency rate changes on property, plant and equipment and goodwill of approximately \$11.3 million.

Depreciation, Amortization and Capital Expenditures. Depreciation and amortization for Film Products was \$34.6 million in 2008, \$34.1 million in 2007 and \$31.8 million in 2006. The increase in 2008 compared with 2007 is primarily due to capital expenditures in 2007 and 2008 and appreciation of the U.S. Dollar value of currencies for operations outside of the U.S. The increase in 2007 compared with 2006 is primarily due to capital expenditures in 2006 and 2007 and appreciation of the U.S. Dollar value of currencies for operations outside of the U.S. We expect depreciation and amortization expense for Film Products to be approximately \$32 million in 2009.

Capital expenditures declined to \$11.1 million in 2008 compared with \$15.3 million in 2007. Capital expenditures in 2009 are expected to be approximately \$22 million. Capital expenditures in 2008 primarily included the normal replacement of machinery.

Capital expenditures declined to \$15.3 million in 2007 compared with \$33.2 million in 2006. Capital expenditures in 2007 primarily included the normal replacement of machinery and equipment.

Aluminum Extrusions (Continuing Operations)

Net Sales and Operating Profit. See the executive summary beginning on page 17 for the discussion of net sales (sales less freight) and operating profit for the continuing operations of Aluminum Extrusions in 2008 compared with 2007.

Net sales from continuing operations in Aluminum Extrusions were \$371.8 million in 2007, down 7.9% from \$403.8 million in 2006. Operating profit from ongoing U.S. operations decreased to \$16.5 million in 2007, down 9.8% from \$18.3 million in 2006. Volume from continuing operations decreased to 155.8 million pounds in 2007, down 15.9% from 185.2 million pounds in 2006. The decreases in net sales and ongoing operating profit from continuing operations were mainly due to lower volume, partially offset by higher selling prices. Shipments declined in most markets, especially extrusions used in hurricane protection products and residential construction. In addition, we began experiencing a softening of markets for extrusions used in non-residential construction in the fourth quarter of 2007. Overall backlog for continuing operations in Aluminum Extrusions at December 31, 2007 was down by approximately 7% compared with December 31, 2006.

Identifiable Assets. Identifiable assets in Aluminum Extrusions were \$112.3 million at December 31, 2008, \$115.2 million at December 31, 2007 and \$129.0 million at December 31, 2006. The decline of \$13.8 million at the end of 2007 compared with 2006 is mainly due to lower accounts receivable of \$10.4 million and depreciation of \$8.5 million compared with capital expenditures of \$4.4 million.

Depreciation, Amortization and Capital Expenditures. Depreciation and amortization for Aluminum Extrusions was \$8.0 million in 2008, \$8.5 million in 2007 and \$8.4 million in 2006. We expect depreciation and amortization expense for Aluminum Extrusions to be approximately \$8.6 million in 2009.

Capital expenditures totaled \$9.7 million in 2008, \$4.4 million in 2007 and \$6.6 million in 2006, and reflect the normal replacement of machinery and equipment and in 2008, spending on the capacity expansion of our Carthage, Tennessee facility. Capital expenditures are expected to be approximately \$24 million in 2009. In January 2008, we announced plans to spend approximately \$24 million over the next 18 months to expand the capacity at our Carthage, Tennessee facility. Approximately 72% of our 2008 sales of aluminum extrusions from our U.S. operations are related to non-residential construction, and this additional capacity will increase our capabilities in this sector.

Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

See discussion of quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk beginning on page 30 in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

See the index on page 39 for references to the report of the independent registered public accounting firm, the consolidated financial statements and selected quarterly financial data.

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

None.

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), we carried out an evaluation, with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined under Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management and board of directors regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and includes policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorization of our management and directors; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Internal control over financial reporting includes the controls themselves, monitoring (including internal auditing practices) and actions taken to correct deficiencies as identified.

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.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on their evaluation under the framework in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework*, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2008.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included on pages 39-40.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2008, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

Item 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information concerning directors and persons nominated to become directors of Tredegar included in the Proxy Statement under the headings "Election of Directors" and "Tredegar's Board of Directors" is incorporated herein by reference.

The information concerning corporate governance included in the Proxy Statement under the heading "Board Meetings, Meetings of Non-Management Directors and the Board Committees" and "Corporate Governance" is incorporated herein by reference.

The information included in the Proxy Statement under the heading "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Requirements" is incorporated herein by reference.

Set forth below are the names, ages and titles of our executive officers:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Title</u>
John D. Gottwald	54	President and Chief Executive Officer
Nancy M. Taylor	49	President, Tredegar Film Products and Corporate Executive Vice President
Duncan A. Crowdis	56	President, Aluminum Extrusions and Corporate Vice President
D. Andrew Edwards	50	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
A. Brent King	40	Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
Larry J. Scott	58	Vice President, Audit

John D. Gottwald. On January 16, 2006, Mr. Gottwald was elected President and Chief Executive Officer effective March 1, 2006. Mr. Gottwald had served as Chairman of the Board of Directors since September 10, 2001. Mr. Gottwald served as President and Chief Executive Officer from July 10, 1989 until September 10, 2001.

Nancy M. Taylor. Ms. Taylor was appointed Executive Vice President effective January 1, 2009. She was elected President of Tredegar Film Products effective April 5, 2005. She was elected Senior Vice President effective November 1, 2004. Ms. Taylor served as Senior Vice President, Strategy and Special Projects from November 1, 2004 until April 5, 2005. Ms. Taylor served as Managing Director, European Operations, of Tredegar Film Products from January 1, 2003 until November 1, 2004. Ms. Taylor served as Vice President, Administration and Corporate Development from September 10, 2001 until February 12, 2003. Ms. Taylor served as Secretary from February 24, 1994 until February 12, 2003. She served as Vice President, Law, from November 18, 1998 until September 10, 2001, and served as General Counsel from May 22, 1997 until July 25, 2000.

Duncan A. Crowdis. On January 6, 2009, Mr. Crowdis was appointed Vice President effective January 1, 2009. Mr. Crowdis was elected President of Tredegar's Aluminum Extrusions subsidiaries on June 13, 2005, and continues to serve in such capacity. Mr. Crowdis served as Plant Manager of Aluminum Extrusions from March 2005 until June 2005. He previously served as Chief Process Officer of Aluminum Extrusions from December 2002 until March 2005.

D. Andrew Edwards. Mr. Edwards was elected Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer on August 28, 2003. Mr. Edwards has served as Vice President, Finance since November 18, 1998. Mr. Edwards has served as Treasurer since May 22, 1997. From October 19, 1992 until July 10, 2000, Mr. Edwards served as Controller.

A. Brent King. Mr. King was elected Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary on October 20, 2008, the date that he joined Tredegar. From October 2005 until October 2008, he served as General Counsel at Hilb Rogal & Hobbs. Mr. King was Vice President and Assistant Secretary for Hilb Rogal & Hobbs from 2001 to 2008. He served as Associate General Counsel for Hilb Rogal & Hobbs from 2001 to 2005.

Larry J. Scott. Mr. Scott was elected Vice President, Audit, on May 24, 2000. Mr. Scott served as Director of Internal Audit from February 24, 1994 until May 24, 2000.

We have adopted a Code of Conduct that applies to all of our directors, officers and employees (including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and principal accounting officer) and have posted the Code of Conduct on our web site. We intend to satisfy the disclosure requirement under Item 10 of Form 8-K relating to amendments to or waivers from any provision of our Code of Conduct applicable to Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and principal accounting officer by posting this information on our website. Our Internet address is www.tredegar.com. The information on or that can be accessed through our website is not, and shall not be deemed to be, a part of this report or incorporated into other filings we make with the SEC.

Because our common stock is listed on the NYSE, our chief executive officer is required to make, and he has made, an annual certification to the NYSE stating that he was not aware of any violation by us of the corporate governance listing standards of the NYSE. Our chief executive officer made his annual certification to that effect to the NYSE as of May 23, 2008. In addition, we have filed, as exhibits to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the certifications of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer required under Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 to be filed with the SEC regarding the quality of our public disclosure.

Item 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information included in the Proxy Statement under the headings "Compensation of Directors", "Board Meetings of Non-Management Directors and Board Committees - Executive Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation", "Compensation Discussion and Analysis", "Executive Compensation Committee Report" and "Compensation of Executive Officers" is incorporated herein by reference.

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

The information included in the Proxy Statement under the heading "Stock Ownership" is incorporated herein by reference. The following table summarizes information with respect to equity compensation plans under which securities are authorized for issuance as of December 31, 2008.

Column (a)	Column (b)	Column (c)	Column (d)
Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans, Excluding Securities Reflected in Column
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	*955,631	\$15.92	1,009,210
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-	-	-
Total	955,631	\$15.92	1,009,210

* Includes performance stock units that give the holder the right to receive shares of Tredegar common stock upon the satisfaction of certain performance criteria.

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

The information included in the Proxy Statement under the headings "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" and "Tredegar's Board of Directors" is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The following is incorporated herein by reference:

- Information on accounting fees and services included in the Proxy Statement under the heading "Audit Fees;" and
- Information on the Audit Committee's procedures for pre-approving certain audit and non-audit services included in the Proxy Statement under the heading "Board Meetings, Meetings of Non-Management Directors and Board Committees - Audit Committee Matters".

PART IV

Item 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

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

(1) Financial statements:

Tredegar Corporation	
<u>Index to Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	
	Page
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	39-40
Financial Statements:	
Consolidated Statements of Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006	41
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2008 and 2007	42
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006	43
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006	44
Notes to Financial Statements	45-73
Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)	74

(2) Financial statement schedules:

None.

(3) Exhibits:

See Exhibit Index on pages 81-82.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Tredegar Corporation:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(1) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Tredegar Corporation and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated 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 audits to obtain reasonable

assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the way in which it accounts for uncertain tax positions effective January 1, 2007 and defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans effective December 31, 2006.

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 (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) 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 (iii) 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Richmond, Virginia
March 5, 2009

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Tredegar Corporation and Subsidiaries

Years Ended December 31	2008	2007	2006
(In Thousands, Except Per-Share Data)			

Revenues and other:

Sales	\$ 883,899	\$ 922,583	\$ 937,561
Other income (expense), net	10,341	1,782	1,444
	894,240	924,365	939,005

Costs and expenses:

Cost of goods sold	739,721	761,509	779,376
Freight	20,782	19,808	22,602
Selling, general and administrative	58,699	68,501	64,082
Research and development	11,005	8,354	8,088
Amortization of intangibles	123	149	149
Interest expense	2,393	2,721	5,520
Asset impairments and costs associated with exit and disposal activities	12,390	4,027	4,080
Total	845,113	865,069	883,897

Income from continuing operations before income taxes	49,127	59,296	55,108
Income taxes	19,486	24,366	19,791
Income from continuing operations	29,641	34,930	35,317
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(705)	(19,681)	2,884
Net income	\$ 28,936	\$ 15,249	\$ 38,201

Earnings (loss) per share:

Basic:			
Continuing operations	\$.87	\$.91	\$.92
Discontinued operations	(.02)	(.51)	.07
Net income	\$.85	\$.40	\$.99
Diluted:			
Continuing operations	\$.87	\$.90	\$.91
Discontinued operations	(.02)	(.51)	.07
Net income	\$.85	\$.39	\$.98

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

Tredegar Corporation and Subsidiaries

December 31	2008	2007
(In Thousands, Except Share Data)		
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 45,975	\$ 48,217
Accounts and notes receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns of \$3,949 in 2008 and \$5,198 in 2007	91,400	97,064
Income taxes recoverable	12,549	323
Inventories	36,809	48,666
Deferred income taxes	7,654	9,172
Prepaid expenses and other	5,374	4,077
Current assets of discontinued operation	-	37,750
Total current assets	199,761	245,269
Property, plant and equipment, at cost:		
Land and land improvements	7,068	7,278
Buildings	80,867	81,449
Machinery and equipment	552,557	548,961
Total property, plant and equipment	640,492	637,688
Less accumulated depreciation	403,622	368,605
Net property, plant and equipment	236,870	269,083
Other assets and deferred charges	38,926	116,759
Goodwill and other intangibles (other intangibles of \$372 in 2008 and \$465 in 2007)	135,075	135,907
Noncurrent assets of discontinued operation	-	17,460
Total assets	\$ 610,632	\$ 784,478
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 54,990	\$ 67,161
Accrued expenses	38,349	33,676
Current portion of long-term debt	529	540
Current liabilities of discontinued operation	-	17,152
Total current liabilities	93,868	118,529
Long-term debt	22,173	81,516
Deferred income taxes	45,152	68,625
Other noncurrent liabilities	29,023	15,662
Noncurrent liabilities of discontinued operation	-	8,818
Total liabilities	190,216	293,150
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 13 and 16)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock (no par value):		
Authorized 150,000,000 shares;		
Issued and outstanding - 33,909,932 shares		
in 2008 and 34,765,450 in 2007 (including restricted stock)	40,719	51,444
Common stock held in trust for savings restoration plan (59,798 shares in 2008 and 59,222 in 2007)	(1,313)	(1,303)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	23,443	40,610
Loss on derivative financial instruments	(6,692)	(1,204)
Pension and other postretirement benefit adjustments	(64,788)	(3,767)
Retained earnings	429,047	405,548
Total shareholders' equity	420,416	491,328
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 610,632	\$ 784,478

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Tredegear Corporation and Subsidiaries

Years Ended December 31	2008	2007	2006
(In Thousands)			
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 28,936	\$ 15,249	\$ 38,201
Adjustments for noncash items:			
Depreciation	43,068	45,892	44,132
Amortization of intangibles	123	149	149
Deferred income taxes	22,183	(24,241)	10,155
Accrued pension and postretirement benefits	(4,426)	(1,735)	3,178
Stock option-based compensation expense	782	978	970
Gain on the write-up of an investment accounted for under the fair value method	(5,600)	-	-
Loss from write-down of investment	-	2,095	-
Gain on sale of assets	(3,083)	(2,699)	(317)
Loss on asset impairments and divestitures	10,136	32,287	1,150
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions and divestitures:			
Accounts and notes receivable	(678)	15,786	151
Inventories	13,374	4,099	(5,080)
Income taxes recoverable	(12,092)	10,478	1,991
Prepaid expenses and other	(1,873)	764	(275)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(18,900)	(2,932)	11,592
Other, net	3,456	(616)	(1,392)
Net cash provided by operating activities	75,406	95,554	104,605
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures (net of related accounts payable of \$1,709 in 2008)	(19,235)	(20,643)	(40,573)
Investment in a drug delivery company (\$1,000 in 2008 and \$6,500 in 2007), real estate in 2008 and 2007 and Harbinger (\$10,000 in 2007)	(5,391)	(23,513)	(542)
Proceeds from the sale of the aluminum extrusions business in Canada (net of cash included in sale and transaction costs)	23,407	-	-
Proceeds from the sale of assets and property disposals & reimbursements from customers for purchases of equipment in 2007	4,691	7,871	475
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	3,472	(36,285)	(40,640)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Dividends paid	(5,447)	(6,126)	(6,221)
Debt principal payments	(84,489)	(39,964)	(54,530)
Borrowings	25,000	59,500	4,000
Repurchases of Tredegear common stock, including settlement of \$3,368 in 2008 and net of settlement payable of \$3,368 in 2007	(19,792)	(73,959)	-
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	4,069	6,471	9,702
Net cash used in financing activities	(80,659)	(54,078)	(47,049)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(461)	2,128	548
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,242)	7,319	17,464
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	48,217	40,898	23,434
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 45,975	\$ 48,217	\$ 40,898
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Interest payments (net of amount capitalized)	\$ 2,465	\$ 2,712	\$ 5,734
Income tax payments (refunds), net	8,794	16,989	7,828

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Tredegar Corporation and Subsidiaries

Tredegar Corporation and Subsidiaries						Accumulated Other					
						Comprehensive Income (Loss)					Pension & Other Post-retirement Benefit Adjust.
	Common Stock		Retained Earnings	Trust for Savings Restoration Plan	Unearned Restricted Stock Compensation	Unrealized Gain on Available-for-Sale Securities	Foreign Currency Translation	(Loss) on Derivative Financial Instruments			
	Shares	Amount									
(In Thousands, Except Share and Per-Share Data)											
Balance December 31, 2005	38,737,016	\$ 110,706	\$ 364,427	\$ (1,284)	\$ (966)	\$ 23	\$ 14,114	\$ 776	\$ (2,434)	\$ 485,362	
Comprehensive income (loss):											
Net income	-	-	38,201	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,201	
Other comprehensive income (loss):											
Available-for-sale securities adjustment, net of reclassification adjustment (net of tax of \$13)	-	-	-	-	-	(23)	-	-	-	(23)	
Foreign currency translation adjustment (net of tax of \$3,921)	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,408	-	-	7,408	
Derivative financial instruments adjustment (net of tax of \$60)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(122)	-	(122)	
Minimum pension liability adjustment (net of tax of \$422)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	821	821	
Comprehensive income										46,285	
Cumulative adjustment for the adoption of SFAS No. 158 relating to pension and other postretirement benefits (net of tax of \$11,354)											
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,598)	(19,598)	
Cash dividends declared (\$.16 per share)	-	-	(6,221)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,221)	
Stock-based compensation expense	(25,500)	1,066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,066	
Restricted stock amortization	-	(966)	-	-	966	-	-	-	-	-	
Issued upon exercise of stock options (including related income tax benefits of \$678) & other	574,563	9,702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,702	
Tredegar common stock purchased by trust for savings restoration plan	-	-	6	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	
Balance December 31, 2006	39,286,079	120,508	396,413	(1,291)	-	-	21,522	654	(21,211)	516,595	
Comprehensive income (loss):											
Net income	-	-	15,249	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,249	
Other comprehensive income (loss):											
Foreign currency translation adjustment (net of tax of \$10,428)	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,088	-	-	19,088	
Derivative financial instruments adjustment (net of tax of \$1,166)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,858)	-	(1,858)	
Net gains or losses and prior service costs (net of tax of \$10,209)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,218	16,218	
Amortization of prior service costs and net gains or losses (net of tax of \$702)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,226	1,226	
Comprehensive income										49,923	
Cash dividends declared (\$.16 per share)	-	-	(6,126)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,126)	
Stock-based compensation expense	(10,000)	1,654	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,654	
Issued upon exercise of stock options (including related income tax benefits of \$491) & other	322,871	6,609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,609	
Repurchases of Tredegar common stock	(4,833,500)	(77,327)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(77,327)	
Tredegar common stock purchased by trust for savings restoration plan	-	-	12	(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance December 31, 2007	34,765,450	51,444	405,548	(1,303)	-	-	40,610	(1,204)	(3,767)	491,328	
Comprehensive income (loss):											
Net income	-	-	28,936	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,936	
Other comprehensive income (loss):											
Foreign currency translation adjustment (net of tax of \$1,607)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,875)	-	-	(2,875)	
Reclassification of foreign currency translation gain realized on the sale of the aluminum extrusions business in Canada (net of tax of \$7,696)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,292)	-	-	(14,292)	
Derivative financial instruments adjustment (net of tax of \$3,325)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,488)	-	(5,488)	
Net gains or losses and prior service costs (net of tax of \$39,678)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(66,292)	(66,292)	
Amortization of prior service costs and net gains or losses (net of tax of \$228)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	400	
Reclassification of net actuarial losses and prior service costs realized on the sale of the aluminum extrusions business in Canada (net of tax of \$1,799)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,871	4,871	
Comprehensive loss										(54,740)	
Cash dividends declared (\$.16 per share)	-	-	(5,447)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,447)	
Stock-based compensation expense	(6,000)	1,379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,379	
Issued upon exercise of stock options (including related income tax benefits of \$76) & other	254,582	4,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,320	
Repurchases of Tredegar common stock	(1,104,100)	(16,424)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,424)	
Tredegar common stock purchased by trust for savings restoration plan	-	-	10	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance December 31, 2008	33,909,932	\$ 40,719	\$ 429,047	\$ (1,313)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,443	\$ (6,692)	\$ (64,788)	\$ 420,416	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Tredegear Corporation and Subsidiaries

(In thousands, except Tredegear share and per-share amounts and unless otherwise stated)

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and Nature of Operations. Tredegear Corporation and subsidiaries (collectively “Tredegear,” “we,” “us” or “our”) are engaged in the manufacture of plastic films and aluminum extrusions. See Note 15 regarding restructurings and Note 17 regarding discontinued operations.

Basis of Presentation. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts and operations of Tredegear and all of its majority-owned subsidiaries. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. On February 12, 2008, we sold our aluminum extrusions business in Canada. All historical results for this business have been reflected as discontinued operations in these financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Foreign Currency Translation. The financial statements of foreign subsidiaries, where the local currency is the functional currency, are translated into U.S. Dollars using exchange rates in effect at the period end for assets and liabilities and average exchange rates during each reporting period for results of operations. Adjustments resulting from the translation of these financial statements are reflected as a separate component of shareholders’ equity. We have no foreign subsidiaries where the U.S. Dollar is the functional currency.

Transaction and remeasurement gains or losses included in income were not material in 2008, 2007 and 2006. These amounts do not include the effects between reporting periods that exchange rate changes have on income of our locations outside the U.S, that result from translation into U.S. Dollars.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand in excess of daily operating requirements and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, Tredegear had cash and cash equivalents of \$45,975 and \$48,217, respectively, including funds held in locations outside the U.S. of \$37,259 and \$24,559, respectively.

Our policy permits investment of excess cash in marketable securities that have the highest credit ratings and maturities of less than one year. The primary objectives of the policy are safety of principal and liquidity.

Accounts and Notes Receivable. Accounts receivable are stated at the amount invoiced to customers less allowances for doubtful accounts and sales returns. Accounts receivable are non-interest bearing and arise from the sale of product to customers under typical industry trade terms. Notes receivable are not significant. Past due amounts are determined based on established terms and charged-off when deemed uncollectible. The allowance for doubtful accounts is determined based on our assessment of probable losses taking into account past due amounts, customer credit profile, historical experience and current economic conditions. Other receivables include value-added taxes related to certain foreign subsidiaries and other miscellaneous operating receivables due within one year.

Inventories. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, with cost determined on the last-in, first-out (“LIFO”) basis, the weighted average cost or the first-in, first-out basis. Cost elements included in work-in-process and finished goods inventories are raw materials, direct labor and manufacturing overhead.

Property, Plant and Equipment. Accounts include costs of assets constructed or purchased, related delivery and installation costs and interest incurred on significant capital projects during their construction periods. Expenditures for renewals and betterments also are capitalized, but expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. The cost and accumulated depreciation applicable to assets retired or sold are removed from the respective accounts, and gains or losses thereon are included in income.

Capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment include capitalized interest of \$228 in 2008, \$577 in 2007 and \$885 in 2006.

Depreciation is computed primarily by the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from 15 to 25 years for buildings and land improvements and 3 to 15 years for machinery and equipment. The average depreciation period for machinery and equipment is approximately 10 years in Film Products and for the continuing operations of Aluminum Extrusions.

Investments in Private Entities with Less Than or Equal to 50% Voting Ownership Interest. We account for our investments in private entities where our voting ownership is less than or equal to 50% based on the facts and circumstances surrounding the investment at the time the investment is made. We are required to account for investments under the consolidation method in situations where we are the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity (we have no investments that meet this condition). The primary beneficiary is the party in a variable interest entity that will absorb a majority of the entity's expected losses, receive a majority of the entity's expected residual returns, or both. If we are not deemed the primary beneficiary in an investment in a private entity then we select either: (i) the fair value method or (ii) either the (a) the cost method if we do not have significant influence over operating and financial policies of the company or (b) the equity method if we do have significant influence.

FASB Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS No. 157), requires disclosure of the level within the fair value hierarchy in which fair value measurements in their entirety fall, segregating fair value measurements using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1), significant other observable inputs (Level 2), and significant unobservable inputs (Level 3).

Goodwill and Other Intangibles. The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets of acquired companies is allocated to goodwill. We assess goodwill for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable, or, at a minimum, on an annual basis (December 1 of each year). Our reporting units include Film Products and Aluminum Extrusions, each of which may have separately identifiable operating net assets (operating assets including goodwill and intangible assets net of operating liabilities). As of December 1 and December 31, 2008, the estimated fair value of our reporting units exceeded the carrying value of their respective net assets. We estimate the fair value of our reporting units using discounted cash flow analysis and comparative enterprise value-to-EBITDA multiples. The estimated fair value of Film Products exceeded the carrying value of its net assets by a wide margin. In Aluminum Extrusions, the excess of its fair value over carrying value of related net assets was approximately 12% at December 31, 2008. Estimated fair values and carrying values change as business conditions change, and the relatively low margin by which the estimated fair value of Aluminum Extrusions exceeded its carrying value results in a reasonably possible chance that a goodwill impairment under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles will be triggered in the future. As of December 31, 2008, we estimate that if the estimated fair value of Aluminum Extrusions were only \$1 below the carrying value of its net assets, that the amount of the goodwill impairment under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles would have been an anomalous write-off of the entire amount of \$30,559 (also \$30,559 after taxes since there would be no income tax benefits related to the write-off).

The components of goodwill and other intangibles at December 31, 2008 and 2007, and related amortization periods for continuing operations are as follows:

December 31	2008	2007	Amortization Periods
Carrying value of goodwill:			
Film Products	\$ 104,144	\$ 104,507	Not amortized
Aluminum Extrusions	30,559	30,935	Not amortized
Total carrying value of goodwill	134,703	135,442	
Carrying value of other intangibles:			
Film Products (cost basis of \$1,172 in 2008 and 2007)	372	465	Not more than 17 yrs.
Total carrying value of other intangibles	372	465	
Total carrying value of goodwill and other intangibles	\$ 135,075	\$ 135,907	

Excluded from the table above is goodwill for the Aluminum Extrusions reporting unit of \$6,459 which was allocated to discontinued aluminum extrusions operations in Canada. This goodwill was allocated using the estimated fair value of the aluminum extrusions business in Canada (the after-tax cash flow expected from disposal of approximately \$30,000 when it was classified as held for sale at the end of December 2007), and the estimated fair value of the aluminum extrusions business in the U.S. retained. The fair value of the aluminum extrusions business in the U.S. was estimated at approximately \$145,000 using comparable enterprise value-to-EBITDA multiples as of December 31, 2007. See Note 17 for more information on discontinued operations.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of goodwill and other intangibles for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008 is as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
Goodwill and other intangibles:			
Net carrying value, beginning of year	\$ 135,907	\$ 132,237	\$ 131,529
Amortization	(123)	(149)	(149)
Increase (decrease) due to foreign currency translation and other	(709)	3,819	857
Total carrying value of goodwill and other intangibles	\$ 135,075	\$ 135,907	\$ 132,237

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. We review long-lived assets for possible impairment when events indicate that an impairment may exist. For assets to be held and used in operations, if events indicate that an asset may be impaired, we estimate the future unlevered pre-tax cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. Assets are grouped for this purpose at the lowest level for which there are identifiable and independent cash flows. If the sum of these undiscounted pre-tax cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized. Measurement of the impairment loss is based on the estimated fair value of the asset, generally determined on a discounted after-tax cash flow basis.

Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of their carrying amount or estimated fair value less cost to sell, with an impairment loss recognized for any write-down required.

Pension Costs and Postretirement Benefit Costs Other than Pensions. Pension costs and postretirement benefit costs other than pensions are accrued over the period employees provide service to the Company. Our policy is to fund our pension plans at amounts not less than the minimum requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and to fund postretirement benefits other than pensions when claims are incurred. In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 158, *Employers’ Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)*, effective for public companies for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. Accordingly, we were required to recognize the funded status of our pension and other postretirement plans in our December 31, 2006 financial statements, which resulted in a reduction of prepaid pension cost of \$27,651, an increase in related liabilities of \$3,301, a decrease in noncurrent deferred income liabilities of \$11,354 and a decrease in shareholders’ equity of \$19,598. See Note 11 for more information.

Postemployment Benefits. We periodically provide certain postemployment benefits purely on a discretionary basis. Related costs for these programs are accrued when it is probable that benefits will be paid and amounts can be reasonably estimated. All other postemployment benefits are either accrued under current benefit plans or are not material to our financial position or results of operations.

Revenue Recognition. Revenue from the sale of products, which is shown net of estimated sales returns and allowances, is recognized when title has passed to the customer, the price of the product is fixed and determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured. Amounts billed to customers related to freight have been classified as sales in the accompanying consolidated statements of income. The cost of freight has been classified as a separate line in the accompanying consolidated statements of income. Taxes assessed by a governmental authority that are both imposed on and concurrent with a specific revenue-producing transaction between Tredegar and its customers (such as value-added taxes) are accounted for on a net basis and therefore excluded from revenues.

Research & Development (“R&D”) Costs. R&D costs are expensed as incurred and include primarily salaries, wages, employee benefits, equipment depreciation, facility costs and the cost of materials consumed relating to R&D efforts. R&D costs include a reasonable allocation of indirect costs.

Income Taxes. Income taxes are recognized during the period in which transactions enter into the determination of income for financial reporting purposes, with deferred income taxes being provided at enacted statutory tax rates on the differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities (see Note 14). We accrue U.S. federal income taxes on unremitted earnings of our foreign subsidiaries.

On January 1, 2007, we adopted a new accounting standard for uncertain tax positions (FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*), which had no impact on our results of operations or financial condition reported in prior periods. Under the new standard, in order to report the benefit of a tax position in our financial statements, we must determine that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained, based on the technical merits of the position, if the taxing authority examines the position and the dispute is litigated. The determination is made on the basis of all the facts, circumstances and information available as of the reporting date.

Earnings Per Share. Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average common and potentially dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding, determined as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
Weighted average shares outstanding used to compute basic earnings per share	33,976,833	38,532,036	38,670,757
Incremental shares attributable to stock options and restricted stock	216,887	156,467	260,305
Shares used to compute diluted earnings per share	34,193,720	38,688,503	38,931,062

Incremental shares attributable to stock options and restricted stock are computed using the average market price during the related period. During 2008, 2007 and 2006, the average out-of-the-money options to purchase shares that were excluded from the calculation of incremental shares attributable to stock options and restricted stock was 507,982, 184,960 and 1,128,393, respectively.

Stock-Based Employee Compensation Plans. Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment* (“SFAS 123(R)”). SFAS 123(R) requires us to record compensation expense for all share-based awards. Because we used the modified prospective method in adopting SFAS 123(R), prior periods have not been restated. In addition, the cumulative adjustment (estimated forfeitures) relating to the adoption of SFAS 123(R) in the first quarter of 2006 of \$96,000 has not been separately shown in the income statement due to immateriality.

Stock option-based compensation expense included in determining net income under SFAS 123(R) was \$782 (\$498 after taxes or 1 cent per share) in 2008, \$978 (\$629 after taxes or 2 cents per share) in 2007 and \$970 (\$676 after taxes or 2 cents per share) in 2006. Compensation cost related to restricted and other stock-based awards included in determining net income from continuing operations was \$597 in 2008, \$713 in 2007 and \$188 in 2006.

The fair value of each option was estimated as of the grant date using the Black-Scholes options-pricing model. The assumptions used in this model for valuing Tredegar stock options granted in 2008, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
Dividend yield	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Weighted average volatility percentage	39.0%	33.1%	38.3%
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	3.0%	3.3%	4.7%
Holding period (years):			
Officers	6.0	n/a	6.0
Management	5.0	5.0	5.0
Weighted average exercise price at date of grant (also weighted average market price at date of grant):			
Officers	\$ 15.64	n/a	\$ 15.22
Management	15.81	\$ 14.40	15.32

The dividend yield is the dividend yield on our common stock at the date of grant, which we believe is a reasonable estimate of the expected yield during the holding period. We calculate expected volatility based on the historical volatility of our common stock using a sequential period of historical data equal to the expected holding period of the option. We have no reason to believe that future volatility for this period is likely to differ from the past. The assumed risk-free interest rate is based on observed interest rates (zero coupon U.S. Treasury debt securities) appropriate for the expected holding period. The expected holding period and forfeiture assumptions are based on historical experience. Estimated forfeiture assumptions are reviewed through the vesting period. Adjustments are made if actual forfeitures differ from previous estimates. The cumulative effect of a change in estimated forfeitures is recognized in the period of the change.

Tredegear stock options granted during 2008, 2007 and 2006, and related estimated fair value at the date of grant, are as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
Stock options granted (number of shares):			
Officers	220,000	n/a	107,500
Management	181,000	4,000	342,300
Total	401,000	4,000	449,800
Estimated weighted average fair value of options per share at date of grant:			
Officers	\$ 6.01	n/a	\$ 6.26
Management	5.48	\$ 4.91	5.69
Total estimated fair value of stock options granted (in thousands)	\$ 2,314	\$ 20	\$ 2,620

Additional disclosure of Tredegear stock options is included in Note 10.

Financial Instruments. We use derivative financial instruments for the purpose of hedging aluminum price volatility and interest rate and currency exchange rate exposures that exist as part of ongoing business operations. Our derivative financial instruments are designated as and qualify as cash flow hedges and are recognized in the balance sheet at fair value. A change in the fair value of the derivative that is highly effective as and that is designated and qualifies as a cash flow hedge is recorded in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses reported in other comprehensive income are reclassified to earnings in the periods in which earnings are affected by the variability of cash flows of the hedged transaction. Such gains and losses are reported on the same line as the underlying hedged item. Any hedge ineffectiveness (which represents the amount by which the changes in the fair value of the derivative exceed the variability in the cash flows of the forecasted transaction) is recorded in current period earnings. The amount of gains and losses recognized for hedge ineffectiveness was immaterial in 2008, 2007 and 2006.

Our policy requires that we formally document all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as our risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. We also formally assess (both at the hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis) whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions have been highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of hedged items and

whether those derivatives may be expected to remain highly effective in future periods. When it is determined that a derivative is not (or has ceased to be) highly effective as a hedge, we discontinue hedge accounting prospectively.

As a policy, we do not engage in speculative or leveraged transactions, nor do we hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes.

The cash flows related to financial instruments are classified in the statements of cash flows in a manner consistent with those of the transactions being hedged.

Comprehensive Income or Loss. Comprehensive income or loss, which is included in the consolidated statement of shareholders' equity, is defined as net income or loss and other comprehensive income or loss. Other comprehensive income or loss includes changes in foreign currency translation adjustments, unrealized gains and losses on derivative financial instruments, prior service cost and net gains or losses from pension and other postretirement benefit plans arising during the period and amortization of these prior service cost and net gains or losses, minimum pension liability adjustments and unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, all recorded net of deferred income taxes directly in shareholders' equity.

The available-for-sale securities adjustment included in the consolidated statement of shareholders' equity is comprised of the following components:

	2006
Available-for-sale securities adjustment:	
Unrealized net holding gains (losses)	
arising during the period	\$ 20
Income taxes	(7)
Reclassification adjustment for net	
losses (gains) realized in income	(56)
Income taxes	20
Available-for-sale securities adjustment	\$ (23)

Recently Issued Accounting Standards. The Financial Accounting Standards Board recently issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133* (SFAS No. 161), to enhance the current disclosure framework in SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS No. 133). SFAS No. 161 addresses concerns that the disclosures required by SFAS No. 133 do not provide adequate information about the impact derivative instruments can have on an entity's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. SFAS No. 161 amends and expands the disclosures required by SFAS No. 133 so that they provide an enhanced understanding of (i) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (ii) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS No. 133 and its related interpretations, and (iii) how derivative instruments affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. The new disclosure guidance will apply to all interim and annual reporting periods for which a balance sheet and income statement are presented. SFAS No. 161 is effective for both interim and annual reporting periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. SFAS No. 161 encourages, but does not require, comparative disclosures for earlier periods at initial adoption. We do not believe that the adoption of SFAS No. 161 will have a material impact on our financial statements and related disclosures.

2 INVESTMENTS

During the third quarter of 2007, we invested \$6,500 in a privately held drug delivery company. In the fourth quarter of 2008, we invested an additional \$1,000 as part of a new round of equity financing completed by the investee. The company is developing and commercializing state of the art drug delivery systems designed to improve patient compliance and outcomes, and our ownership interest on a fully diluted basis is approximately 21%. The investment is accounted for under the fair value method. We elected the fair value option over the equity method of accounting since our investment objectives are similar to those of venture capitalists, which typically do not have controlling financial

interests (venture capital funds use the fair value method to account for their investment portfolios). At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the estimated fair value of our investment (also the carrying value included in “Other assets and deferred charges” in our balance sheet) was \$13,100 and \$6,500, respectively. The write-up of \$5,600 (\$3,584 after taxes or 10 cents per share) was based on the valuation of our ownership interest implied from a new round of equity financing completed for the investee in the fourth quarter of 2008. This unrealized gain is included in “Other income (expense), net” in the consolidated statements of income and separately stated in the segment operating profit table in Note 3.

On the date of our most recent investment (December 15, 2008), we believe that the amount we paid for our ownership interest and liquidation preferences was based on Level 2 inputs, including investments by other investors. Subsequent to December 15, 2008, and until the next round of financing, we believe fair value estimates drop to Level 3 inputs since there is no secondary market for our ownership interest. In addition, the company currently has no product sales. Accordingly, after the latest financing and until the next round of financing or other significant financial transaction, value estimates will primarily be based on assumptions relating to meeting product development and commercialization milestones, cash flow projections (projections of sales, costs, expenses, capital expenditures and working capital investment) and discounting of these factors for the high degree of risk. As a result, an increase in our estimate of the fair value of our ownership interest is unlikely unless a significant new round of financing, merger or initial public offering indicates a higher value. However, if the company does not meet its development and commercialization milestones and there are indications that the amount or timing of its projected cash flows or related risks are unfavorable versus plans as of December 15, 2008, or a new round of financing or other significant financial transaction indicates a lower value, then our estimate of the fair value of our ownership interest in the company is likely to decline.

Had we not elected to account for our investment under the fair value method, we would have been required to use the equity method of accounting. On December 31, 2008, the privately held drug company was converted from a limited liability company taxed as a passthrough entity (partnership) to a corporation. Substantially all shareholder rights from the limited liability company carried over in the conversion. We estimate that our allocation of losses for tax purposes as a passthrough entity in 2008 will be approximately \$4,800 (there was no allocation of income or loss to us in 2007).

The condensed balance sheets for the drug delivery company at December 31, 2008 and 2007 and related condensed statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2008 and four months ended December 31, 2007, that were reported to us by the investee, are provided below:

(In Thousands)				
<i>(Unaudited)</i>	12/31/08	12/31/07	12/31/08	12/31/07
Assets			Liabilities & Equity	
Cash & cash equivalents	\$ 5,493	\$ 6,781	Liabilities	\$ 2,781
Other tangible assets	1,340	1,253	Convertible promissory notes	5,000
Identifiable intangible assets	1,602	1,396	Equity	654
Total assets	\$ 8,435	\$ 9,430	Total liabilities & equity	\$ 8,435
	2008	2007		
Revenues & Expenses				
Revenues	\$ -	\$ -		
Costs & expenses	7,321	2,379		
Net loss	\$ (7,321)	\$ (2,379)		

On April 2, 2007, we invested \$10,000 in Harbinger Capital Partners Special Situations Fund, L.P. (“Harbinger”), a fund that seeks to achieve superior absolute returns by participating primarily in medium to long-term investments involving distressed/high yield debt securities, special situation equities and private loans and notes. The fund is a highly speculative investment subject to limitations on withdrawal. There is no secondary market for interests in the fund. Our investment in Harbinger, which represents less than 2% of Harbinger’s total partnership capital, is accounted for under the cost method. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, Harbinger reported our capital account value at \$10,103 and \$23,000, respectively. The December 31, 2008 and 2007 carrying value in our balance sheet was equal to our cost basis of \$10,000 (included in “Other assets and deferred charges”).

During 2008 and 2007, we invested approximately \$4,300 and \$6,200, respectively, in real estate. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the carrying value in our balance sheet of investments in this real estate (included in “Other assets and deferred charges”) equaled the amount invested.

In August of 2004, we invested \$5,000 in Novalux, Inc., a developer of laser technology for potential use in a variety of applications. We made additional investments in Novalux based on its prospects at the time of \$1,095 in October 2005, \$400 in May 2006, \$142 in September 2006, \$458 in July 2007 and \$404 in November 2007. We wrote down our investment in Novalux and recognized losses of \$2,095 in September 2007 based on anticipated delays in bringing the company’s technology to market and liquidity issues. Our carrying value in Novalux of \$404 at December 31, 2007 is included in “Other assets and deferred charges” in the consolidated balance sheet. Novalux assets were sold in January 2008 in exchange for certain unrestricted and restricted common shares of a public company in Australia. We do not expect to receive any significant value from our remaining interest in the Australian company, and no carrying value remains in our balance sheet for this investment.

3 BUSINESS SEGMENTS

Information by business segment and geographic area for the last three years is provided below. There are no accounting transactions between segments and no allocations to segments. Net sales (sales less freight) and operating profit from ongoing operations are the measures of sales and operating profit used by the chief operating decision maker for purposes of assessing performance. Film Products’ net sales to The Procter & Gamble Company (“P&G”) totaled \$282,670 in 2008, \$258,602 in 2007 and \$255,414 in 2006. These amounts include plastic film sold to others that convert the film into materials used with products manufactured by P&G.

<i>Net Sales</i>				
	2008		2007	2006
Film Products	\$ 522,839	\$	530,972	\$ 511,169
Aluminum Extrusions	340,278		371,803	403,790
Total net sales	863,117		902,775	914,959
Add back freight	20,782		19,808	22,602
Sales as shown in consolidated statements of income	\$ 883,899	\$	922,583	\$ 937,561
<i>Operating Profit</i>				
	2008		2007	2006
Film Products:				
Ongoing operations	\$ 53,914	\$	59,423	\$ 57,645
Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings, net of gains on the sale of assets (a)	(11,297)		(649)	221
Aluminum Extrusions:				
Ongoing operations	10,132		16,516	18,302
Plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings (a)	(687)		(634)	(1,434)
AFBS (formerly Therics):				
Loss on investment in Therics, LLC	-		-	(25)
Gain on sale of investments in Theken Spine and Therics, LLC	1,499		-	-
Restructurings (a)	-		(2,786)	(637)
Total	53,561		71,870	74,072
Interest income	1,006		1,212	1,240
Interest expense	2,393		2,721	5,520
Gain on sale of corporate assets (a)	1,001		2,699	56
Gain from write-up of an investment accounted for under the fair value method (a)	5,600		-	-
Loss from write-down of an investment (a)	-		2,095	-
Stock option-based compensation expense	782		978	970
Corporate expenses, net (a)	8,866		10,691	13,770
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	49,127		59,296	55,108
Income taxes (a)	19,486		24,366	19,791
Income from continuing operations	29,641		34,930	35,317
Income (loss) from discontinued operations (a)	(705)		(19,681)	2,884
Net income	\$ 28,936	\$	15,249	\$ 38,201

- (a) See Notes 2 and 15 for more information on losses associated with plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings, unusual items, gains from sale of assets, investment write-downs or write-ups and other items, and Note 17 for more information on discontinued operations.
- (b) We recognize in the balance sheets the funded status of each of our defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans. As of December 31, 2008, the funded status of our defined benefit pension plan was a net liability of \$17,147 in "Other noncurrent liabilities" compared with an asset of \$86,295 in "Other assets and deferred charges" (of which \$42,856 was reported in Film Products) and a liability of \$2,324 in "Other noncurrent liabilities" as of December 31, 2007. See Note 11 for more information on our pension and other postretirement plans.
- (c) The difference between total consolidated sales as reported in the consolidated statements of income and segment and geographic net sales reported in this note is freight of \$20,782 in 2008, \$19,808 in 2007 and \$22,602 in 2006.
- (d) Information on exports and foreign operations are provided on the next page. Cash and cash equivalents includes funds held in locations outside the U.S. of \$37,259, \$24,559 and \$19,118 at December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively. Export sales relate almost entirely to Film Products. Operations outside the U.S. in The Netherlands, Hungary, China, Italy and Brazil also relate to Film Products. Sales from our locations in The Netherlands, Hungary and Italy are primarily to customers located in Europe. Sales from our locations in China (Guangzhou and Shanghai) are primarily to customers located in China, but also include other customers in Asia.

<i>Identifiable Assets</i>					
December 31	2008		2007		2006
Film Products (b)	\$	399,895	\$	488,035	\$ 498,961
Aluminum Extrusions		112,259		115,223	128,967
AFBS (formerly Therics)		1,629		2,866	2,420
Subtotal		513,783		606,124	630,348
General corporate (b)		50,874		74,927	30,113
Cash and cash equivalents (d)		45,975		48,217	40,898
Continuing operations		610,632		729,268	701,359
Discontinued aluminum extrusions business in Canada (a)		-		55,210	80,428
Total	\$	610,632	\$	784,478	\$ 781,787

<i>Depreciation and Amortization</i>						<i>Capital Expenditures</i>					
		2008		2007	2006			2008		2007	2006
Film Products	\$	34,588	\$	34,092	\$ 31,847	\$	11,135	\$	15,304	\$	33,168
Aluminum Extrusions		8,018		8,472	8,378		9,692		4,391		6,609
AFBS (formerly Therics)		-		-	-		-		-		-
Subtotal		42,606		42,564	40,225		20,827		19,695		39,777
General corporate		70		91	111		78		6		24
Continuing operations		42,676		42,655	40,336		20,905		19,701		39,801
Discontinued aluminum extrusions business in Canada (a)		515		3,386	3,945		39		942		772
Total	\$	43,191	\$	46,041	\$ 44,281	\$	20,944	\$	20,643	\$	40,573

<i>Net Sales by Geographic Area (d)</i>					
2008		2007		2006	
United States	\$	531,235	\$	577,824	\$ 606,411
Exports from the United States to:					
Canada		46,790		46,243	42,669
Latin America		1,614		1,188	4,364
Europe		12,532		9,856	8,944
Asia		26,156		31,432	50,096
Foreign operations:					
The Netherlands		109,392		104,379	91,476
Hungary		34,889		35,286	29,152
China		62,957		57,252	42,460
Italy		11,057		13,359	14,323
Brazil		26,495		25,956	25,064
Total (c)	\$	863,117	\$	902,775	\$ 914,959

Identifiable Assets by Geographic Area (d)						Property, Plant & Equipment, Net by Geographic Area (d)						
December 31	2008		2007		2006	2008		2007		2006		
United States (b)	\$	373,073	\$	429,376	\$	454,931	\$	150,354	\$	163,130	\$	175,983
Foreign operations:												
The Netherlands		61,204		73,658		70,609		44,559		52,383		53,905
Hungary		15,195		20,178		20,039		7,731		10,952		12,475
China		40,092		49,696		53,633		27,809		33,192		34,671
Italy		15,187		17,378		16,734		2,792		3,580		3,565
Brazil		9,032		15,838		14,402		3,088		5,055		4,892
General corporate (b)		50,874		74,927		30,113		537		791		1,944
Cash and cash equivalents (d)		45,975		48,217		40,898		n/a		n/a		n/a
Continuing operations		610,632		729,268		701,359		236,870		269,083		287,435
Discontinued aluminum extrusions business in Canada (a)		-		55,210		80,428		-		11,001		38,328
Total	\$	610,632	\$	784,478	\$	781,787	\$	236,870	\$	280,084	\$	325,763

See footnotes on prior page and a reconciliation of net sales to sales as shown in the consolidated statements of income.

4 ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE

Accounts and notes receivable consist of the following:

December 31	2008	2007
Trade, less allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns of \$3,949 in 2008 and \$5,198 in 2007	\$ 87,551	\$ 94,699
Other	3,849	2,365
Total	\$ 91,400	\$ 97,064

The allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns decreased by \$1,249 in 2008 and \$2,190 in 2007 and increased by \$2,515 in 2006. The changes in 2008, 2007 and 2006 were comprised of increases to the allowance for charges to expense of \$2,527, \$3,001 and \$3,236, respectively, decreases in the allowance for income from recoveries of \$1,494, \$1,442 and \$57, respectively, decreases in the allowance for write-offs of \$2,171, \$3,780 and \$680, respectively, and foreign exchange and other adjustments to the allowance of minus \$111, plus \$31, and plus \$16, respectively.

5 INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of the following:

December 31	2008	2007
Finished goods	\$ 7,470	\$ 10,004
Work-in-process	2,210	3,624
Raw materials	14,264	19,369
Stores, supplies and other	12,865	15,669
Total	\$ 36,809	\$ 48,666

Inventories stated on the LIFO basis amounted to \$15,426 at December 31, 2008 and \$17,774 at December 31, 2007, which are below replacement costs by approximately \$17,214 at December 31, 2008 and \$25,845 at December 31, 2007. During 2008 and 2006, inventories accounted for on a LIFO basis declined, which resulted in cost of goods sold being stated at below current replacement costs, by approximately \$3,600 in 2008 (\$2,000 in Film Products and \$1,600 in Aluminum Extrusions) and \$5,400 in 2006 (\$5,300 in Film Products, including \$2,900 associated with the shutdown of the films manufacturing facility in LaGrange, Georgia, and \$100 in Aluminum Extrusions).

6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In the normal course of business, we enter into fixed-price forward sales contracts with certain customers for the sale of fixed quantities of aluminum extrusions at scheduled intervals. In order to hedge our exposure to aluminum price volatility under these fixed-price arrangements, which generally have a duration of not more than 12 months, we enter into a combination of forward purchase commitments and futures contracts to acquire or hedge aluminum, based on the scheduled deliveries. The futures contracts are designated as and accounted for as cash flow hedges. These contracts involve elements of credit and market risk that are not reflected on our balance sheet, including the risk of dealing with counterparties and their ability to meet the terms of the contracts. The counterparties to our forward purchase commitments are major aluminum brokers and suppliers, and the counterparties to our futures contracts are major financial institutions. Fixed-price forward sales contracts are only made available to our best and most credit-worthy customers. The notional amount of aluminum futures contracts that hedged fixed-price forward sales contracts was \$28,086 (23,810 pounds of aluminum) at December 31, 2008 and \$36,369 (32,762 pounds of aluminum) at December 31, 2007. Unrealized losses in excess of gains on aluminum futures contracts that hedge fixed-price forward sales contracts of \$11,042 (\$6,728 after taxes) at December 31, 2008 and \$1,815 (\$1,204 after taxes) at December 31, 2007, are included as a separate component of shareholders' equity for the respective periods. The portion of aluminum futures contracts that was ineffective in hedging fixed-price forward sales contracts was immaterial in 2008,

2007 and 2006.

In 2008, we used a fixed rate Euro forward with various settlement dates to hedge exchange rate exposure on contractual payments due to an Italian machinery supplier for equipment purchased for our expansion of the Carthage, Tennessee aluminum extrusion manufacturing facility. The forward contract is designated as and accounted for as a cash flow hedge. These contracts involve elements of credit and market risk that are not reflected on our balance sheet, including the risk of dealing with a counterparty and its ability to meet the terms of the contract. The counterparty to our futures contracts is a major financial institution. The notional amount of foreign currency forward was \$4,194 at December 31, 2008. Unrealized gains of \$56 (\$36 after taxes) at December 31, 2008 on foreign currency forwards that hedge future fixed, contractual Euro-denominated payments due to the Italian machinery supplier are included as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

In 2007, we used zero cost collar currency options to hedge a portion of our exposure to changes in exchange rates. Results for continuing operations include realized losses of \$239 on currency hedges of royalties relating to our operations in Europe and results from discontinued operations include realized gains of \$1,311 on currency hedges of our exposure to the Canadian Dollar (see Note 17 for more information). There were no derivatives outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2007 relating to currency option hedges.

After-tax losses of \$472 in 2008 and after-tax gains of \$731 in 2007 and \$1,104 in 2006 were reclassified from other comprehensive income to earnings and were offset by gains or losses, respectively, from transactions relating to the underlying hedged item. As of December 31, 2008, we expect \$6,240 of unrealized after-tax losses on derivative instruments reported in accumulated other comprehensive income to be reclassified to earnings within the next twelve months. We also expect that these losses will be offset by gains from transactions relating to the underlying hedged item.

7 ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses consist of the following:

December 31	2008	2007
Futures contracts, net of cash deposits	\$ 7,085	\$ 1,815
Vacation	5,922	6,182
Plant shutdowns and divestitures	4,922	6,201
Payrolls, related taxes and medical and other benefits	4,476	5,374
Workmen's compensation and disabilities	2,986	4,159
Incentive compensation	1,849	1,880
Other	11,109	8,065
Total	\$ 38,349	\$ 33,676

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of accrued expenses associated with plant shutdowns and divestitures for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008 is as follows:

		Severance	Long-Lived Asset Impairments	Accelerated Depreciation (a)	Other (b)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2005	\$	1,470	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,487	\$ 6,957
2006:						
Charges		1,371	1,150	-	1,607	4,128
Cash spent		(2,405)	-	-	(2,472)	(4,877)
Charged against assets		-	(1,150)	-	-	(1,150)
Balance at December 31, 2006		436	-	-	4,622	5,058
2007:						
Charges		592	594	-	2,841	4,027
Cash spent		(665)	-	-	(1,625)	(2,290)
Charged against assets		-	(594)	-	-	(594)
Balance at December 31, 2007		363	-	-	5,838	6,201
2008:						
Charges		2,662	6,994	1,649	-	11,305
Cash spent		(2,594)	-	-	(1,347)	(3,941)
Charged against assets		-	(6,994)	(1,649)	-	(8,643)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$	431	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,491	\$ 4,922

(a) Represents depreciation accelerated due to plant shutdowns based on a remaining useful life of less than one year.

(b) Other includes primarily accrued losses on a sub-lease at a facility in Princeton New, Jersey.

See Note 15 for more information on plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings of continuing operations.

8 DEBT AND CREDIT AGREEMENTS

On December 15, 2005, we refinanced our debt with a new \$300,000, five-year unsecured revolving credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement"). At January 1, 2009, the date our maximum leverage covenant dropped from 3.0x adjusted EBITDA to 2.75x adjusted EBITDA, available credit under the Credit Agreement was approximately \$233,340. Total debt due and outstanding at December 31, 2008 is summarized below:

Debt Due and Outstanding at December 31, 2008				
Year Due	Credit Agreement	Other	Total Debt Due	
2009	\$ -	\$ 554	\$ 554	
2010	21,000	469	21,469	
2011	-	261	261	
2012	-	146	146	
2013	-	272	272	
Total	\$ 21,000	\$ 1,702	\$ 22,702	

The credit spread over LIBOR and commitment fees charged on the unused amount under the Credit Agreement at various indebtedness-to-adjusted EBITDA levels are as follows:

Pricing Under Credit Agreement (Basis Points)		
Indebtedness-to-Adjusted EBITDA Ratio	Credit Spread Over LIBOR	
	(\$21 Million Outstanding at 12/31/08)	Commitment Fee
> 2.50x but ≤ 3x	125	25
> 1.75x but ≤ 2.50x	100	20
> 1x but ≤ 1.75x	87.5	17.5
≤ 1x	75	15

At December 31, 2008, the interest cost on debt was priced at one-month LIBOR plus the applicable credit spread of 75 basis points.

The most restrictive covenants in the Credit Agreement include:

- Maximum aggregate dividends over the term of the Credit Agreement of \$100,000 plus, beginning October 1, 2005, 50% of net income (\$141,638 as of December 31, 2008);
- Minimum shareholders' equity (minimum of \$336,147 compared with \$486,154 of shareholders' equity as defined in the Credit Agreement as of December 31, 2008);
- Maximum indebtedness-to-adjusted EBITDA through December 31, 2008 of 3x and 2.75x thereafter (2.5x on a pro forma basis for acquisitions); and
- Minimum adjusted EBIT-to-interest expense of 2.5x.

We believe we were in compliance with all of our debt covenants as of December 31, 2008. Noncompliance with any one or more of the debt covenants may have a material adverse effect on financial condition or liquidity in the event such noncompliance cannot be cured or should we be unable to obtain a waiver from the lenders. Renegotiation of the covenant through an amendment to the Credit Agreement may effectively cure the noncompliance, but may have an effect on financial condition or liquidity depending upon how the covenant is renegotiated.

In the past we have used interest rate swaps with large major financial institutions to manage interest rate exposure, but there have been no interest rate swaps outstanding since 2003.

9 SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS AGREEMENT

Pursuant to a Rights Agreement dated as of June 30, 1999 (as amended), between Tredegar and National City Bank as Rights Agent, one right is attendant to each share of our common stock ("Right"). Each Right entitles the registered holder to purchase from Tredegar one one-hundredth of a share of Participating Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series A (the "Preferred Stock"), at an exercise price of \$150 (the "Purchase Price"). The Rights will become exercisable, if not earlier redeemed, only if a person or group acquires 10% or more of the outstanding shares of our common stock or announces a tender offer which would result in ownership by a person or group of 10% or more of our common stock. Any action by a person or group whose beneficial ownership was reported on Amendment No. 4 to the Schedule 13D filed with respect to Tredegar on March 20, 1997, cannot cause the Rights to become exercisable.

Each holder of a Right, upon the occurrence of certain events, will become entitled to receive, upon exercise and payment of the Purchase Price, Preferred Stock (or in certain circumstances, cash, property or other securities of Tredegar or a potential acquirer) having a value equal to twice the amount of the Purchase Price.

The Rights are scheduled to expire on June 30, 2009.

10 STOCK OPTION AND STOCK AWARD PLANS

We have one stock option plan under which stock options may be granted to purchase a specified number of shares of common stock at a price no lower than the fair market value on the date of grant and for a term not to exceed 10 years. In addition, we have one other stock option plan under which there are options that remain outstanding, but no future grants can be made. Employee options ordinarily vest two years from the date of grant. The option plans also permit the grant of stock appreciation rights ("SARs"), stock, restricted stock, stock unit awards and incentive awards. No SARs have been granted since 1992 and none are currently outstanding.

A summary of our stock options outstanding at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, and changes during those years, is presented below:

	Number of Options	Option Exercise Price/Share			
		Range		Wgted. Ave.	
Outstanding at 12/31/05	2,250,340	\$ 7.38	to \$ 46.63	\$ 22.90	
Granted	449,800	15.11	to 19.52	15.30	
Forfeited and Expired	(874,525)	7.38	to 46.63	29.73	
Exercised	(578,442)	7.38	to 19.75	16.47	
Outstanding at 12/31/06	1,247,173	13.95	to 29.94	18.16	
Granted	4,000	14.40	to 14.40	14.40	
Forfeited and Expired	(184,065)	13.95	to 29.94	20.68	
Exercised	(364,125)	13.95	to 22.72	18.58	
Outstanding at 12/31/07	702,983	13.95	to 29.94	17.25	
Granted	401,000	14.06	to 19.25	15.72	
Forfeited and Expired	(161,515)	13.95	to 29.94	20.07	
Exercised	(248,118)	13.95	to 18.90	16.66	
Outstanding at 12/31/08	694,350	\$ 13.95	to \$ 19.52	\$ 15.92	

The following table summarizes additional information about stock options outstanding and exercisable and non-vested restricted stock outstanding at December 31, 2008:

Options Outstanding at December 31, 2008					Options Exercisable at December 31, 2008		
Range of Exercise Prices		Weighted Average		Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In Thousands)	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In Thousands)
		Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Exercise Price				
\$ 13.95 to \$ 17.88	593,350	5.8	\$ 15.40	\$ 1,651	222,850	\$ 14.95	\$ 721
17.89 to 19.52	101,000	0.7	18.98	-	98,500	18.97	-
Total	694,350	5.0	\$ 15.92	\$ 1,651	321,350	\$ 16.18	\$ 721

	Non-vested Restricted Stock			Maximum Non-vested Restricted Stock Units Issuable Upon Satisfaction of Certain Performance Criteria		
	Number of Shares	Wgt'd. Ave. Grant Date Fair Value/Sh.	Grant Date Fair Value (In Thousands)	Number of Shares	Wgt'd. Ave. Grant Date Fair Value/Sh.	Grant Date Fair Value (In Thousands)
Outstanding at 12/30/05	109,000	\$ 13.88	\$ 1,513	-	\$ -	\$ -
Granted	2,000	16.31	33	-	-	-
Vested	(17,333)	13.95	(242)	-	-	-
Forfeited	(24,167)	13.80	(333)	-	-	-
Outstanding at 12/31/06	69,500	13.97	971	-	-	-
Granted	-	-	-	233,375	20.80	4,854
Vested	(6,000)	13.95	(84)	-	-	-
Forfeited	(4,000)	13.95	(56)	(56,500)	23.00	(1,300)
Outstanding at 12/31/07	59,500	13.97	831	176,875	20.09	3,554
Granted	12,690	16.01	203	146,600	15.80	2,316
Vested	(8,190)	17.08	(140)	-	-	-
Forfeited	(10,500)	14.06	(148)	(115,694)	20.40	(2,360)
Outstanding at 12/31/08	53,500	\$ 13.94	\$ 746	207,781	\$ 16.89	\$ 3,510

The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised was \$653 in 2008, \$1,455 in 2007 and \$2,174 in 2006. The grant-date fair value of stock option-based awards vested was \$1,822 in 2008 and \$1,323 in 2006 (none in 2007). As of December 31, 2008, there was \$1,223 and \$418 of unrecognized compensation cost related to stock option-based awards and non-vested restricted stock and other stock-based awards, respectively. This cost is expected to be recognized over the remaining weighted average period of 1.2 years for stock option-based awards and 0.5 years for non-vested restricted stock and other stock-based awards. Compensation costs for non-vested restricted stock is subject to accelerated vesting based on meeting certain financial targets.

Stock options exercisable totaled 321,350 shares at December 31, 2008 and 851,873 shares at December 31, 2007. Stock options available for grant totaled 1,009,210 shares at December 31, 2008, 1,412,232 shares at December 31, 2007 and 1,601,700 shares at December 31, 2006.

11 RETIREMENT PLANS AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

We have noncontributory defined benefit (pension) plans covering most employees. The plans for salaried and hourly employees currently in effect are based on a formula using the participant's years of service and compensation or using the participant's years of service and a dollar amount.

On October 26, 2006, we announced changes to our U.S. defined benefit (pension) and savings plans covering salaried and certain other employees. The changes had no impact on our net income or earnings per share in 2006. The changes relating to the pension plan reduced our projected benefit obligation by approximately \$10,000 as of December 31, 2006. In 2007, the changes to the pension plan reduced our service cost, interest cost and amortization of prior service cost components of pension expense by approximately \$600, \$600 and \$1,500, respectively, and the savings plan changes (see Note 12) increased charges for company matching contributions by approximately \$700.

In addition to providing pension benefits, we provide postretirement life insurance and health care benefits for certain groups of employees. Tredegar and retirees share in the cost of postretirement health care benefits, with employees hired on or before January 1, 1993, receiving a fixed subsidy to cover a portion of their health care premiums. On December 8, 2003, the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the "Act") was signed into law. We eliminated prescription drug coverage for Medicare-eligible retirees as of January 1, 2006. Consequently, we are not eligible for any federal subsidies.

Assumptions used for financial reporting purposes to compute net benefit income or cost and benefit obligations for continuing operations, and the components of net periodic benefit income or cost for continuing operations, are as follows:

	Pension Benefits			Other Post-Retirement Benefits		
	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations:						
Discount rate	6.50%	6.25%	5.75%	6.50%	6.25%	5.75%
Rate of compensation increases	n/a	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost:						
Discount rate	6.25%	5.75%	5.75%	6.25%	5.75%	5.75%
Rate of compensation increases	n/a	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Expected long-term return on plan assets, during the year	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rate of increase in per-capita cost of covered health care benefits:						
Indemnity plans, end of year	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Managed care plans, end of year	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Components of net periodic benefit income (cost):						
Service cost	\$ (3,447)	\$ (4,232)	\$ (4,933)	\$ (71)	\$ (106)	\$ (70)
Interest cost	(12,909)	(11,447)	(12,079)	(484)	(503)	(513)
Expected return on plan assets	21,965	20,372	19,820	-	-	-
Amortization of prior service costs and gains or losses	(675)	(1,819)	(4,476)	47	-	14
Net periodic benefit income (cost)	\$ 4,934	\$ 2,874	\$ (1,668)	\$ (508)	\$ (609)	\$ (569)

The following tables reconcile the changes in benefit obligations and plan assets in 2008 and 2007, and reconcile the funded status to prepaid or accrued cost at December 31, 2008 and 2007:

	Pension Benefits		Other Post-Retirement Benefits	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Change in benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 200,129	\$ 205,588	\$ 8,690	\$ 9,366
Service cost	3,447	4,232	71	106
Interest cost	12,909	11,447	484	503
Plan amendments	-	23	-	-
Effect of actuarial (gains) losses related to the following:				
Discount rate change	(5,951)	(12,318)	(219)	(467)
Retirement rate assumptions and mortality table adjustments	8,899	-	-	-
Other	2,485	776	(659)	(377)
Benefits paid	(10,233)	(9,619)	(243)	(441)
Benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 211,685	\$ 200,129	\$ 8,124	\$ 8,690
Change in plan assets:				
Plan assets at fair value, beginning of year	\$ 284,100	\$ 256,669	\$ -	\$ -
Actual return on plan assets	(79,451)	36,883	-	-
Employer contributions	122	167	243	441
Benefits paid	(10,233)	(9,619)	(243)	(441)
Plan assets at fair value, end of year	\$ 194,538	\$ 284,100	\$ -	\$ -
Funded status of the plans	\$ (17,147)	\$ 83,971	\$ (8,124)	\$ (8,690)
Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets:				
Prepaid benefit cost	\$ -	\$ 86,295	\$ -	\$ -
Accrued benefit liability	(17,147)	(2,324)	(8,124)	(8,690)
Net amount recognized	\$ (17,147)	\$ 83,971	\$ (8,124)	\$ (8,690)

Net benefit income or cost is determined using assumptions at the beginning of each year. Funded status is determined using assumptions at the end of each year. Pension and other postretirement liabilities for continuing operations of \$25,271 and \$11,014 are included in "Other noncurrent liabilities" in the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Prepaid pension costs for continuing operations of \$86,295 is included in "Other assets and deferred charges" in the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2007. The amount of our accumulated benefit obligation is the same as our projected benefit obligation.

At December 31, 2008, the effect of a 1% change in the health care cost trend rate assumptions would be immaterial.

Expected benefit payments for continuing operations over the next five years and in the aggregate for 2014-2018 are as follows:

Years	Pension Benefits	Other Post-Retirement Benefits
2009	\$ 12,005	\$ 460
2010	12,609	505
2011	13,219	540
2012	13,896	572
2013	14,512	609
2014 - 2018	82,047	3,289

The incremental impact for continuing and discontinued operations of adopting SFAS No. 158 as of December 31, 2006 (see the pension costs and postretirement benefit costs other than pensions section of Note 1 for further information on this new standard) and recognizing an additional minimum liability (the “AML”) is shown in the table below:

As of December 31, 2006	Prior to AML & SFAS No. 158 Adjustments	AML Adjustment	SFAS No. 158 Adjustment	Post AML & SFAS No. 158 Adjustments
Prepaid pension costs	\$ 80,442	\$ 1,243	\$ (27,651)	\$ 54,034
Pension liabilities	-	-	3,619	3,619
Postretirement liabilities	9,740	-	(318)	9,422
Decrease (increase) in deferred income tax liabilities relating to accumulated other comprehensive loss	1,252	(422)	11,354	12,184
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	2,434	(821)	19,598	21,211

Amounts recognized in 2008, 2007 and 2006 before related deferred income taxes in accumulated other comprehensive income consist of:

	Pension			Other Post-Retirement		
	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006
Continuing operations:						
Prior service cost (benefit)	\$ (5,092)	\$ (6,140)	\$ (7,200)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net actuarial (gain) loss	110,319	5,194	36,103	(1,514)	(682)	161
Discontinued operations:						
Prior service cost (benefit)	-	1,108	1,002	-	-	-
Net actuarial (gain) loss	-	6,008	3,807	-	(445)	(478)
Total:						
Prior service cost (benefit)	(5,092)	(5,032)	(6,198)	-	-	-
Net actuarial (gain) loss	110,319	11,202	39,910	(1,514)	(1,127)	(317)

The amounts before related deferred income taxes in accumulated other comprehensive income that are expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit or cost during 2009 are as follows:

	Pension	Other Post-Retirement
Continuing operations:		
Prior service cost (benefit)	\$ (1,057)	\$ -
Net actuarial (gain) loss	2,170	(88)

The percentage composition of assets held by pension plans for continuing operations at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, and the current expected long-term return on assets are as follows:

December 31	% Composition of Plan Assets			Expected Long-term Return %
	2008	2007	2006	
Pension plans related to continuing operations:				
Low-risk fixed income securities	10.3 %	8.5 %	11.4 %	4.6 %
Large capitalization equity securities	19.9	20.7	22.4	9.1
Mid-capitalization equity securities	0.0	7.4	8.8	9.3
Small-capitalization equity securities	4.1	4.7	5.1	9.6
International equity securities	18.6	22.6	27.4	10.2
Total equity securities	42.6	55.4	63.7	9.6
Hedge and private equity funds	43.8	33.9	22.5	8.1
Other assets	3.3	2.2	2.4	3.8
Total for continuing operations	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	8.3 %

Our targeted allocation percentage for pension plan assets is in the range of the percentage composition that existed at December 31, 2008. Expected long-term returns are estimated by asset class and generally are based on inflation-adjusted historical returns, volatilities, risk premiums and managed asset premiums. The portfolio of fixed income securities is structured with maturities that generally match estimated benefit payments over the next 1-2 years. We believe that over the long term a diversified portfolio of equity securities, hedge funds and private equity funds have a better risk-return profile than fixed income securities. The average remaining duration of benefit payments for our pension plans is about 12 years. We expect our required contributions to approximate \$4,400 in 2009.

The estimate of the fair value of assets held by our pension plans is provided by third parties not affiliated with Tredegar. The fair value of low-risk fixed income securities and equity securities are typically based on Level 1 inputs. The fair value of the ownership interests held by our pension plans in hedge and private equity funds is reported by the funds. While the fair value of the underlying assets in these funds may be substantially based on Level 1 and Level 2 inputs, we believe that the ownership interests held by our pension plans in these funds are based on Level 3 inputs since there is no secondary market for the ownership interests and there are restrictions on withdrawals. Other assets are primarily comprised of cash and insurance contracts.

We also have a non-qualified supplemental pension plan covering certain employees. Effective December 31, 2005, further participation in this plan was terminated and benefit accruals for existing participants were frozen. The plan was designed to restore all or a part of the pension benefits that would have been payable to designated participants from our principal pension plans if it were not for limitations imposed by income tax regulations. The projected benefit obligation relating to this unfunded plan was \$2,809 at December 31, 2008 and \$2,324 at December 31, 2007. Pension expense recognized was \$185 in 2008, \$161 in 2007 and \$355 in 2006. This information has been included in the preceding pension benefit tables.

Approximately 146 employees at our films manufacturing facility in Kerkrade, The Netherlands are covered by a collective bargaining agreement that includes participation in a multi-employer pension plan. Pension expense recognized for participation in this plan, which is equal to required contributions, was \$1,007 in 2008, \$868 in 2007 and \$807 in 2006. This information has been excluded from the preceding pension benefit tables.

We have a savings plan that allows eligible employees to voluntarily contribute a percentage of their compensation up to Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) limitations. Under the provisions of the plan on or before December 31, 2006, we matched a portion (generally 50 cents for every \$1 of employee contribution, up to a maximum of 10% of base pay) of the employee’s contribution to the plan with shares of our common stock. Effective January 1, 2007, and in conjunction with certain pension plan changes (see Note 11), the following changes were made to the savings plan for salaried and certain hourly employees:

- The company makes matching contributions to the savings plan of \$1 for every \$1 of employee contribution. The maximum matching contribution is 6% of base pay for 2007-2009 and 5% of base pay thereafter.
- The savings plan includes immediate vesting for active employees of past matching contributions as well as future matching contributions when made (compared with the previous 5-year graded vesting) and automatic enrollment at 3% of base pay unless the employee opts out or elects a different percentage.

We also have a non-qualified plan that restores matching benefits for employees suspended from the savings plan due to certain limitations imposed by income tax regulations. Charges recognized for these plans were \$3,118 in 2008, \$2,828 in 2007 and \$2,770 in 2006. The savings plan changes effective January 1, 2007 increased charges for company matching contributions in 2007 by approximately \$700. Our liability under the restoration plan was \$1,272 at December 31, 2008 (consisting of 69,957 phantom shares of common stock) and \$1,027 at December 31, 2007 (consisting of 63,852 phantom shares of common stock) valued at the closing market price on those dates.

The Tredegar Corporation Benefits Plan Trust (the “Trust”) purchased 7,200 shares of our common stock in 1998 for \$192 and 46,671 shares of our common stock in 1997 for \$1,020, as a partial hedge against the phantom shares held in the restoration plan. There have been no shares purchased since 1997 except for re-invested dividends. The cost of the shares held by the Trust is shown as a reduction to shareholders’ equity in the consolidated balance sheets.

13 RENTAL EXPENSE AND CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

Rental expense for continuing operations was \$3,541 in 2008, \$3,873 in 2007 and \$3,859 in 2006. Rental commitments under all non-cancelable operating leases for continuing operations as of December 31, 2008, are as follows:

Year	Amount
2009	\$ 3,001
2010	3,030
2011	1,772
2012	1,317
2013	238
Remainder	-
Total	\$ 9,358

AFBS, Inc. (formerly known as Therics, Inc. - see Note 15 for additional information regarding its restructuring in 2005), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tredegar, has future rental commitments under noncancelable operating leases through 2011 (most of which contain sublease options) totaling approximately \$3,766. These future rental commitments are included in the above table. Sublease rental commitments relating to excess space at AFBS total \$329 (excluded from the above table).

Contractual obligations for plant construction and purchases of real property and equipment amounted to \$17,499 at December 31, 2008 and \$2,965 at December 31, 2007. Contractual commitments at December 31, 2008, are primarily related to the capacity expansion at our aluminum extrusions facility in Carthage, Tennessee.

14 INCOME TAXES

Income from continuing operations before income taxes and income taxes are as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
Income from continuing operations before income taxes:			
Domestic	\$ 31,838	\$ 50,942	\$ 48,850
Foreign	17,289	8,354	6,258
Total	\$ 49,127	\$ 59,296	\$ 55,108
Current income taxes:			
Federal	\$ 1,494	\$ 24,698	\$ 5,165
State	1,126	856	840
Foreign	6,038	4,351	4,223
Total	8,658	29,905	10,228
Deferred income taxes:			
Federal	9,672	(4,009)	9,030
State	114	316	687
Foreign	1,042	(1,846)	(154)
Total	10,828	(5,539)	9,563
Total income taxes	\$ 19,486	\$ 24,366	\$ 19,791

The increase in 2008 compared with 2007 in income from continuing operations before income taxes for foreign operations is due to lower charges accrued by our domestic subsidiaries for royalties on technology licensed to our subsidiaries outside the U.S.

The significant differences between the U.S. federal statutory rate and the effective income tax rate for continuing operations are as follows:

	Percent of Income Before Income Taxes for Continuing Operations		
	2008	2007	2006
Income tax expense at federal statutory rate	35.0	35.0	35.0
Unremitted earnings from foreign operations	6.7	2.2	1.2
Valuation allowance for foreign operating loss carry-forwards	3.2	1.4	1.9
State taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	1.6	1.3	1.8
Non-deductible expenses	.2	.2	.3
Research and development tax credit	(.4)	(.1)	(.9)
Valuation allowance for capital loss carry-forwards	(2.2)	1.8	(1.1)
Foreign rate differences	(4.2)	(1.1)	(.3)
Extraterritorial Income Exclusion and Domestic Production Activities Deduction	-	(.5)	(1.8)
Other	(.2)	.9	(.2)
Effective income tax rate	39.7	41.1	35.9

Deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets at December 31, 2008 and 2007, are as follows:

December 31	2008	2007
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation	\$ 27,139	\$ 29,105
Amortization of goodwill	20,648	18,059
Foreign currency translation gain adjustment	12,648	13,497
Pensions	-	31,693
Other	1,975	1,152
Total deferred tax liabilities	62,410	93,506
Deferred tax assets:		
Pensions	6,218	-
Employee benefits	6,195	6,543
Derivative financial instruments	4,077	464
Asset write-offs, divestitures and environmental accruals	3,609	3,274
Timing adjustment for unrecognized tax benefits on uncertain tax positions, including portion relating to interest and penalties	2,304	2,761
Allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns	966	1,237
Tax benefit on state and foreign NOL carryforwards (net of valuation allowance of \$5,228 in 2008 and \$2,947 in 2007)	883	954
Inventory	166	70
Excess of tax basis over financial reporting basis for the aluminum extrusions business in Canada	-	11,428
Tax in excess of book basis for venture capital and other investments (net of valuation allowance of \$4,537 in 2008 and \$6,491 in 2007)	-	5,805
Other	494	1,517
Total deferred tax assets	24,912	34,053
Net deferred tax liability	\$ 37,498	\$ 59,453
Included in the balance sheet:		
Noncurrent deferred tax liabilities in excess of assets	\$ 45,152	\$ 68,625
Current deferred tax assets in excess of liabilities	7,654	9,172
Net deferred tax liability	\$ 37,498	\$ 59,453

Except as noted below, we believe that it is more likely than not that future taxable income will exceed future tax deductible amounts thereby resulting in the realization of deferred tax assets. A valuation allowance of \$5,228 and \$2,947 at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, is included in tax benefit on state and foreign NOL carryforwards that offsets an amount included in that line item relating to possible future tax benefits on domestic state and foreign operating losses generated by certain foreign and domestic subsidiaries that may not be recoverable in the carry-forward period. In addition, the valuation allowance for excess capital losses from venture capital and other items was reduced from \$6,491 at December 31, 2007 to \$4,537 at December 31, 2008 due to changes in the relative amounts of capital gains and losses generated during the year.

A reconciliation of our unrecognized uncertain tax positions since January 1, 2007, is shown below:

	Balance at Jan. 1, 2007	Increase (Decrease) Due to Tax Positions Taken in		Increase (Decrease) Due to Settlements with Taxing Authorities	Reductions Due to Lapse of Statute of Limitations	Balance at Dec. 31, 2007
Gross unrecognized tax benefits on uncertain tax positions (reflected in current income tax and other noncurrent liability accounts in the balance sheet)	\$ 3,393	\$ 566	\$ (506)	\$ -	\$ (185)	\$ 3,268
Deferred income tax assets related to unrecognized tax benefits on uncertain tax positions for which ultimate deductibility is highly certain but for which the timing of the deduction is uncertain (reflected in deferred income tax accounts in the balance sheet)	(2,733)					(2,325)
Net unrecognized tax benefits on uncertain tax positions, which would impact the effective tax rate if recognized	660					943
Interest and penalties accrued on deductions taken relating to uncertain tax positions (approximately \$300, \$300 and \$100 reflected in income tax expense in the income statement in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, with the balance shown in current income tax and other noncurrent liability accounts in the balance sheet)	891					1,195
Related deferred income tax assets recognized on interest and penalties	(327)					(436)
Interest and penalties accrued on uncertain tax positions net of related deferred income tax benefits, which would impact the effective tax rate if recognized	564					759
Total net unrecognized tax benefits on uncertain tax positions reflected in the balance sheet, which would impact the effective tax rate if recognized	\$ 1,224					\$ 1,702
	Balance at Jan. 1, 2008	Increase (Decrease) Due to Tax Positions Taken in		Increase (Decrease) Due to Settlements with Taxing Authorities	Reductions Due to Lapse of Statute of Limitations	Balance at Dec. 31, 2008
Gross unrecognized tax benefits on uncertain tax positions (reflected in current income tax and other noncurrent liability accounts in the balance sheet)	\$ 3,268	\$ 105	\$ (392)	\$ (31)	\$ (397)	\$ 2,553
Deferred income tax assets related to unrecognized tax benefits on uncertain tax positions for which ultimate deductibility is highly certain but for which the timing of the deduction is uncertain (reflected in deferred income tax accounts in the balance sheet)	(2,325)					(1,828)
Net unrecognized tax benefits on uncertain tax positions, which would impact the effective tax rate if recognized	943					725
Interest and penalties accrued on deductions taken relating to uncertain tax positions (approximately \$100, \$300 and \$300 reflected in income tax expense in the income statement in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, with the balance shown in current income tax and other noncurrent liability accounts in the balance sheet)	1,195					1,303
Related deferred income tax assets recognized on interest and penalties	(436)					(476)
Interest and penalties accrued on uncertain tax positions net of related deferred income tax benefits, which would impact the effective tax rate if recognized	759					827
Total net unrecognized tax benefits on uncertain tax positions reflected in the balance sheet, which would impact the effective tax rate if recognized	\$ 1,702					\$ 1,552

We anticipate that by December 31, 2009, we will settle several disputed issues raised by the IRS during its examination of our U.S. income tax returns for 2001-2003, the most significant of which regards the recognition of our captive insurance subsidiary as an insurance company for U.S. income tax purposes. It is reasonably possible that a settlement with the IRS for the disputed issues would cost us \$1,300, which would be applied against the balance of unrecognized tax benefits and accrued interest and penalties.

Tredegear and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in U.S., state and foreign jurisdictions. Tredegear is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2001. With few exceptions, Tredegear and its subsidiaries are no longer subject to state or non-U.S. income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2005.

15 LOSSES ASSOCIATED WITH PLANT SHUTDOWNS, ASSET IMPAIRMENTS AND RESTRUCTURINGS, UNUSUAL ITEMS, GAINS FROM SALE OF ASSETS AND OTHER ITEMS

Losses associated with plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings for continuing operations in 2008 totaled \$11,984 (\$8,433 after taxes) and included:

- A fourth quarter charge of \$7,231 (\$5,039 after taxes), a second quarter charge of \$854 (\$717 after taxes) and first quarter charge of \$1,650 (\$1,218 after taxes) for asset impairments in Film Products;
- A second quarter charge of \$90 (\$83 after taxes) and a first quarter charge of \$2,055 (\$1,390 after taxes) for severance and other employee-related costs in connection with restructurings in Film Products;
- A second quarter charge of \$275 (\$169 after taxes) and a first quarter charge of \$235 (\$145 after taxes) for severance and other employee-related costs in connection with restructurings in Aluminum Extrusions;
- A fourth quarter pretax gain of \$583 (\$437 after taxes) related to the sale of land rights and related improvements at the Film Products facility in Shanghai, China (included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income); and
- A fourth quarter charge of \$72 (\$44 after taxes) and a second quarter charge of \$105 (\$65 after taxes) related to expected future environmental costs at the Aluminum Extrusions facility in Newnan, Georgia (included in "Cost of goods sold" in the consolidated statements of income).

A gain of \$1,499 (\$965 after taxes) from the sale of our investments in Theken Spine and Therics, LLC is included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income. AFBS, Inc. (formerly Therics, Inc.) received these investments in 2005, when substantially all of the assets of AFBS, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Tredegear, were sold or assigned to a newly created limited liability company, Therics, LLC, controlled and managed by an individual not affiliated with Tredegear. Results in 2008 also include unrealized gains from the write-up of an investment in a privately held drug company of \$5,600 (\$3,584 after taxes). See Note 2 for additional information on this investment, which is accounted for under the fair value method. Gains on the sale of corporate assets in 2008 include realized gains of \$509 (\$310 after taxes) from the sale of equity securities and \$492 (\$316 after taxes) from the sale of corporate real estate. The pretax amounts for each of these items are included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income. Income taxes for 2008 include the reversal of a valuation allowance recognized in the third quarter of 2007 of \$1,066 that originally related to expected limitations on the utilization of assumed capital losses on certain investments.

The severance in Film Products includes a reduction in workforce in the first quarter of 2008 (approximately 6% or 90 of Film Products' total employees) that is expected to save approximately \$4,200 on an annualized basis. In accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* (SFAS No. 144), we recognized the impairment charge to write down the machinery and equipment for certain product groups to the lower of their carrying value or estimated fair value. The estimated fair value of machinery and equipment that was evaluated for impairment was primarily based on our estimates of the proceeds that we would receive if and/or when assets are sold. Our estimates of the remaining fair value for the related machinery and equipment were based on both Level 2 and 3 inputs as defined by SFAS No. 157.

Losses associated with plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings for continuing operations in 2007 totaled \$4,069 (\$2,781 after taxes) and included:

- A fourth quarter charge of \$1,200 (\$780 after taxes), a third quarter charge of \$1,220 (\$793 after taxes) and a first

quarter charge of \$366 (\$238 after taxes) related to the estimated loss on the sub-lease of a portion of the AFBS (formerly Therics) facility in Princeton, New Jersey;

- A fourth quarter charge of \$256 (\$256 after taxes) and a first quarter charge of \$338 (\$284 after taxes) for asset impairments in Film Products;
- A third quarter charge of \$493 (\$309 after taxes) and a second quarter charge of \$99 (\$62 after taxes) for severance and other employee-related costs in Aluminum Extrusions;
- A second quarter charge of \$26 (\$16 after taxes) and a first quarter charge of \$29 (\$17 after taxes) for costs related to the shutdown of the films manufacturing facility in LaGrange, Georgia; and
- A third quarter charge of \$42 (\$26 after taxes) related to expected future environmental costs at the aluminum extrusions facility in Newnan, Georgia (included in "Cost of goods sold" in the consolidated statements of income).

Results in 2007 also include a fourth-quarter gain of \$2,699 (\$1,737 after taxes) on the sale of corporate real estate (proceeds of approximately \$3,800) and a third-quarter loss from the write-down of Novalux of \$2,095 (\$1,341 after taxes). See Note 2 for more information on Novalux. The pretax amounts for both of these items are included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income and separately shown in the segment operating profit table in Note 3. Income taxes in 2007 include the recognition of a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets of \$1,066 in the third quarter for expected limitations on the utilization of assumed capital losses (see Note 14).

Losses associated with plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings for continuing operations, net of gains on sale of related assets, in 2006 totaled \$1,850 (\$1,441 after taxes) and include:

- A fourth quarter net gain of \$14 (\$8 after taxes), a third-quarter net gain of \$1,022 (\$615 after taxes), a second-quarter net gain of \$822 (\$494 after taxes) and a first-quarter pretax charge of \$404 (\$243 after taxes) associated with the shutdown of the films manufacturing facility in LaGrange, Georgia, including a pretax gain of \$2,889 for related LIFO inventory liquidations (included in "Cost of goods sold" in the consolidated statements of income), severance and other costs of \$1,566, asset impairment charges of \$130 and a gain on the disposal of equipment of \$261 (included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income);
- A third-quarter charge of \$920 (\$566 after taxes) related to expected future environmental costs at the aluminum extrusions facility in Newnan, Georgia (included in "Cost of goods sold" in the consolidated statements of income);
- A fourth quarter charge of \$143 (\$93 after taxes) and a third quarter charge of \$494 (\$321 after taxes) related to the estimated loss on the sub-lease of a portion of the AFBS facility in Princeton, New Jersey;
- Second-quarter charges of \$459 (\$289 after taxes) and first-quarter charges of \$268 (\$170 after taxes) for severance and other employee-related costs in connection with restructurings in Aluminum Extrusions (\$514) and Film Products (\$213); and
- First-quarter charges of \$1,020 (\$876 after taxes) for asset impairments relating to machinery & equipment in Film Products.

In 2006, a pretax gain on the sale of public equity securities of \$56 (proceeds also of \$56) is included in "Other income (expense), net" in the consolidated statements of income and "Gain on the sale of corporate assets" in the segment operating profit table in Note 3. Income taxes in 2006 include a reversal of a valuation allowance of \$577 for deferred tax assets associated with capital loss carry-forwards recorded with the write-down of the investment in Novalux (see Notes 2 and 14).

16 CONTINGENCIES

We are involved in various stages of investigation and remediation relating to environmental matters at certain current and former plant locations. Where we have determined the nature and scope of any required environmental remediation activity, estimates of cleanup costs have been obtained and accrued. As we continue efforts to maintain compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations, additional contingencies may be identified. If additional contingencies are identified, our practice is to determine the nature and scope of those contingencies, obtain and accrue estimates of the cost of remediation, and perform remediation. We do not believe that additional costs that could arise from those activities will have a material adverse effect on our financial position. However, those costs could have a material adverse effect on quarterly or annual operating results at that time.

We are involved in various other legal actions arising in the normal course of business. After taking into consideration information we deemed relevant, we believe that we have sufficiently accrued for probable losses and that the actions will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position. However, the resolution of the actions in a future period could have a material adverse effect on quarterly or annual operating results at that time.

From time to time, we enter into transactions with third parties in connection with the sale of assets or businesses in which we agree to indemnify the buyers or third parties involved in the sale for certain liabilities or risks related to the assets or business. Also, in the ordinary course of our business, we may enter into agreements with third parties for the sale of goods or services that may contain indemnification provisions. In the event that an indemnification claim is asserted, liability for indemnification would be subject to an assessment of the underlying facts and circumstances under the terms of the applicable agreement. Further, any indemnification payments may be limited or barred by a monetary cap, a time limitation, or a deductible or basket. For these reasons, we are unable to estimate the maximum potential amount of the potential future liability under the indemnity provisions of these agreements. We do, however, accrue for losses for any known contingent liability, including those that may arise from indemnification provisions, when future payment is probable. We disclose contingent liabilities if the probability of loss is reasonably possible and significant.

17 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On February 12, 2008, we sold our aluminum extrusions business in Canada for approximately \$25,000 to an affiliate of H.I.G. Capital. We realized cash income tax benefits in 2008 from the sale of approximately \$12,000.

The sale of our aluminum extrusions business in Canada, which was suffering from operating losses driven by lower volume and higher conversion costs from appreciation of the Canadian dollar, allows us to focus on our U.S. aluminum extrusions operations where we have more control over costs and profitability. The business was classified as held for sale at the end of December 2007 when it became probable that the business would be sold. All historical results for this business have been reflected as discontinued operations; however, cash flows for discontinued operations have not been separately disclosed in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

We recognized losses of \$1,130 (\$430 after taxes) in the first quarter of 2008 and \$207 (\$207 after taxes) in the second quarter of 2008, which were in addition to the asset impairment charges recognized in 2007, to adjust primarily for differences in the carrying value of assets and liabilities and related tax benefits associated with the business sold since December 31, 2007. We also recognized \$225 in the fourth quarter of 2008 for additional income tax benefits relating to the worthless stock deduction for the business. The remaining after-tax loss for discontinued operations in 2008 of \$293 relates to the loss recognized in the first quarter from operations up through the date of sale.

During September 2007, we recognized a charge of \$27,550 (\$22,744 after taxes) for impairment of property, plant and equipment ("PP&E") related to the aluminum extrusions operations in Canada. The impairment of PP&E was due to deteriorating business conditions and financial results. The combination of lower volume and appreciation of the Canadian dollar, which impacted our costs, caused a shift from overall profitability in 2006 to losses in 2007. In addition, our projections of the future unlevered pretax cash flows for this business indicated that the carrying value of its net assets at September 30, 2007 of approximately \$71,700 (tangible assets in excess of liabilities excluding deferred income taxes) before the impairment would not be recovered. As a result, in accordance with SFAS No. 144, we recognized the impairment charge to write down the individual components of long-lived assets (PP&E) to the lower of their carrying value or estimated fair value. Our estimates of real property values were based on a commonly used valuation methodology in real estate whereby projected net operating income for the property (projected EBITDA that could be earned from rent) is divided by a related risk-adjusted expected rate of return (referred to as the capitalization rate). The estimated fair value of machinery and equipment was based on our estimates of the proceeds that we would receive if they were sold. Our estimates of the value of real estate and machinery and equipment were based on Level 2 inputs as defined by SFAS No. 157.

During December 2007, we recognized an additional impairment charge of \$4,143 (\$4,143 after taxes) to write down the remaining carrying value of the aluminum extrusions operations in Canada to estimated fair value less cost to sell in accordance with SFAS No. 144. In addition, in December 2007 we recognized income tax benefits of \$11,428 relating to a worthless stock deduction for the business that will be recognized in Tredegar's 2008 consolidated income tax return (included in discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of income in 2007 but reflected as a deferred income tax asset for continuing operations in our consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2007). This tax benefit was realized by a reduction of Tredegar's quarterly estimated income tax payments by the third quarter of 2008.

Goodwill for the Aluminum Extrusions reporting unit of \$6,459 has been allocated to the discontinued aluminum extrusions operations in Canada using the estimated fair value of the business sold (the after-tax cash flow expected from disposal of approximately \$30,000 when it was classified as held for sale at the end of December 2007), and the estimated fair value of the aluminum extrusions business in the U.S. retained. The fair value of the aluminum extrusions business in the U.S. was estimated at approximately \$145,000 using comparable enterprise value-to-EBITDA multiples as of December 31, 2007.

The statements of income for 2008, 2007 and 2006 and balance sheets as of December 31, 2007 for the aluminum extrusions business in Canada are shown below:

Aluminum Extrusions Business in Canada				
Statements of Income				
	Jan. 1, 2008 to Feb. 12, 2008	2007	2006	
Revenues	\$ 18,756	\$ 157,691	\$ 178,965	
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of goods sold	17,913	156,700	165,465	
Freight	744	4,969	5,494	
Selling, general and administrative	490	2,389	4,277	
Asset impairments and costs associated with exit and disposal activities	1,337	31,754	-	
Total	20,484	195,812	175,236	
Income (loss) before income taxes	(1,728)	(38,121)	3,729	
Income taxes	(1,023)	(18,440)	845	
Net income (loss)	\$ (705)	\$ (19,681)	\$ 2,884	

Aluminum Extrusions Business in Canada			
Balance Sheets			
December 31	2007	December 31	2007
<u>Assets</u>		Liabilities and Carrying Value of <u>Tredegar's Net Advances & Investment</u>	
Current assets:		Current liabilities:	
Accounts and notes receivable, net	\$ 15,470	Accounts payable	\$ 13,528
Inventories	22,089	Accrued expenses	3,624
Prepaid expenses and other	191		
Total current assets	37,750	Total current liabilities	17,152
Noncurrent assets:		Noncurrent liabilities:	
Net property, plant and equipment	11,001	Deferred income taxes	6,048
Goodwill and other intangibles	6,459	Other noncurrent liabilities	2,770
Total noncurrent assets	17,460	Total noncurrent liabilities	8,818
		Accumul. other comprehensive income (loss):	
		Foreign currency translation adjust.	15,700
		Loss on derivatives	(465)
		Pension and other postret. benefit adjust.	(4,871)
		Carrying value of Tredegar's net advances & investment	18,876
Total assets	\$ 55,210	Liabilities and carrying value of Tredegar's net advances & investment	\$ 55,210

SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA

Tredegar Corporation and Subsidiaries
(In thousands, except per-share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Year
2008					
Sales	\$ 228,480	\$ 234,008	\$ 228,709	\$ 192,702	\$ 883,899
Gross profit	29,140	31,962	27,821	34,473	123,396
Income from continuing operations	3,785	8,865	11,078	5,913	29,641
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(723)	(207)	-	225	(705)
Net income	3,062	8,658	11,078	6,138	28,936
Earnings (loss) per share:					
Basic					
Continuing operations	.11	.26	.33	.17	.87
Discontinued operations	(.02)	(.01)	-	.01	(.02)
Net income	.09	.25	.33	.18	.85
Diluted					
Continuing operations	.11	.26	.33	.17	.87
Discontinued operations	(.02)	(.01)	-	.01	(.02)
Net income	.09	.25	.33	.18	.85
Shares used to compute earnings per share:					
Basic	34,467	33,997	33,672	33,782	33,977
Diluted	34,682	34,211	33,903	33,990	34,194
2007					
Sales	\$ 244,887	\$ 234,882	\$ 234,352	\$ 208,462	\$ 922,583
Gross profit	37,180	35,075	36,297	32,714	141,266
Income from continuing operations	11,135	10,564	6,195	7,036	34,930
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(802)	(629)	(24,571)	6,321	(19,681)
Net income (loss)	10,333	9,935	(18,376)	13,357	15,249
Earnings (loss) per share:					
Basic					
Continuing operations	.28	.27	.16	.19	.91
Discontinued operations	(.02)	(.02)	(.63)	.17	(.51)
Net income (loss)	.26	.25	(.47)	.36	.40
Diluted					
Continuing operations	.28	.27	.16	.19	.90
Discontinued operations	(.02)	(.02)	(.63)	.17	(.51)
Net income (loss)	.26	.25	(.47)	.36	.39
Shares used to compute earnings per share:					
Basic	39,272	39,402	38,985	36,494	38,532
Diluted	39,487	39,584	39,119	36,587	38,688

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

TREDEGAR CORPORATION
(Registrant)

Dated: March 5, 2009

By /s/ John D. Gottwald
John D. Gottwald
President and Chief Executive
Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated on March 5, 2009.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
<u>/s/ John D. Gottwald</u> (John D. Gottwald)	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)
<u>/s/ D. Andrew Edwards</u> (D. Andrew Edwards)	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)
<u>/s/ Richard L. Morrill</u> (Richard L. Morrill)	Chairman of the Board of Directors
<u>/s/ William M. Gottwald</u> (William M. Gottwald)	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors
<u>/s/ N. A. Scher</u> (Norman A. Scher)	Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors
<u>/s/ Austin Brockenbrough, III</u> (Austin Brockenbrough, III)	Director
<u>/s/ George A. Newbill</u> (George A. Newbill)	Director

/s/ Thomas G. Slater, Jr.

(Thomas G. Slater, Jr.)

Director

/s/ R. Gregory Williams

(R. Gregory Williams)

Director

Section 302 Certification

I, John D. Gottwald, certify that:

- (1) I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, of Tredegar Corporation;
- (2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- (3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- (4) The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting;
- (5) The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 5, 2009

/s/ John D. Gottwald

John D. Gottwald
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Section 302 Certification

I, D. Andrew Edwards, certify that:

- (1) I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, of Tredegar Corporation;
- (2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- (3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- (4) The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting;
- (5) The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 5, 2009

/s/ D. Andrew Edwards
 D. Andrew Edwards,
 Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
 (Principal Financial Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Tredegar Corporation (the “Company”) for the year ended December 31, 2008 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, John D. Gottwald, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ John D. Gottwald

John D. Gottwald
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)
March 5, 2009

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Tredegar Corporation (the “Company”) for the year ended December 31, 2008 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, D. Andrew Edwards, Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ D. Andrew Edwards
D. Andrew Edwards
Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
(Principal Financial Officer)
March 5, 2009

EXHIBIT INDEX

- 3.1 Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Tredegar (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Tredegar's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-10258) for the year ended December 31, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 3.2 Amended and Restated By-laws of Tredegar (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to Tredegar's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-10258), filed November 6, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 3.3 Articles of Amendment (filed as Exhibit 3.3 to Tredegar's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-10258) for the year ended December 31, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.1 Form of Common Stock Certificate (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to Tredegar's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-10258) for the year ended December 31, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.2 Rights Agreement, dated as of June 30, 1999, by and between Tredegar and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as Rights Agent (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to Tredegar's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-10258) for the year ended December 31, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.2.1 Amendment and Substitution Agreement (Rights Agreement) dated as of December 11, 2002, by and among Tredegar, American Stock Transfer and Trust Company and National City Bank (filed as Exhibit 4.2.1 to Tredegar's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-10258) for the year ended December 31, 2002, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.3 Credit Agreement among Tredegar Corporation, as borrower, the domestic subsidiaries of Tredegar that from time to time become parties thereto, as guarantors, the several banks and other financial institutions as may from time to time become parties thereto, Wachovia Bank, National Association, as administrative agent, SunTrust Bank, as syndication agent, and Bank of America, N.A., KeyBank National Association, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as documentation agents, dated as of December 15, 2005 (filed as Exhibit 10.16 to Tredegar's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-10258), filed December 20, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.3.1 First Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of February 29, 2008 (filed as Exhibit 10.18 to Tredegar's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-10258), filed March 4, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.1 Reorganization and Distribution Agreement dated as of June 1, 1989, between Tredegar and Ethyl (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Tredegar's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-10258) for the year ended December 31, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference)
- *10.2 Employee Benefits Agreement dated as of June 1, 1989, between Tredegar and Ethyl (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Tredegar's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-10258) for the year ended December 31, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.3 Tax Sharing Agreement dated as of June 1, 1989, between Tredegar and Ethyl (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Tredegar's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-10258) for the year ended December 31, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.4 Indemnification Agreement dated as of June 1, 1989, between Tredegar and Ethyl (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to Tredegar's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-10258) for the year ended December 31, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference)
- *10.5 Tredegar Industries, Inc. Retirement Benefit Restoration Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.7 to Tredegar's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-10258) for the year ended December 31, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference)
- *10.5.1 Amendment to the Tredegar Retirement Benefit Restoration Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.7.1 to Tredegar's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-10258) for the year ended December 31, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference)
- *10.6 Tredegar Industries, Inc. Savings Plan Benefit Restoration Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.8 to Tredegar's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-10258) for the year ended December 31, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference)
- *10.6.1 Resolutions of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of Tredegar Corporation adopted on December 28, 2004 (effective as of December 31, 2004) amending the Tredegar Corporation Retirement Savings Plan Benefit Restoration Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.9.1 to Tredegar's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-10258), filed on December 30, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference)
- *10.7 Tredegar Industries, Inc. Amended and Restated Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.9 to Tredegar's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-10258) for the year ended December 31, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference)
- *10.8 Tredegar Corporation's 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (filed as Annex to Tredegar's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed on March 4, 2004 (No. 1-10258) and incorporated herein by reference)

- *10.9 Transfer Agreement, by and between Old Therics and New Therics, dated as of June 30, 2005 (filed as Exhibit 10.17 to Tredegar's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-10258), filed July 1, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.10 Intellectual Property Transfer Agreement, by and between Old Therics and New Therics, dated as of June 30, 2005 (filed as Exhibit 10.18 to Tredegar's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-10258), filed July 1, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.11 Unit Purchase Agreement, by and between Old Therics, New Therics and Randall R. Theken, dated as of June 30, 2005 (filed as Exhibit 10.19 to Tredegar's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-10258), filed July 1, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.12 Payment Agreement, by and between Old Therics and New Therics, dated as of June 30, 2005 (filed as Exhibit 10.20 to Tredegar's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-10258), filed July 1, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference)
- *10.13 Form of Notice of Nonstatutory Stock Option Grant and Nonstatutory Stock Option Terms and Conditions (filed as Item 1.01 to Tredegar's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-10258), filed on March 10, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference)
- *10.14 Form of Notice of Stock Unit Award and Stock Unit Award Terms and Conditions (filed as Exhibit 10.21 to Tredegar's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-10258), filed on February 27, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference)
- *10.15 Form of Notice of Stock Unit Award and Stock Unit Award Terms and Conditions (2007 EPA) (filed as Exhibit 10.22 to Tredegar's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-10258), filed on June 26, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference)
- *10.16 Form of Notice of Stock Unit Award and Stock Unit Award Terms and Conditions (2008 EPA) (filed as Exhibit 10.23 to Tredegar's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-10258), filed on June 26, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference)
- *10.17 Severance Agreement, dated August 12, 2008, between Tredegar and D. Andrew Edwards (filed as Exhibit 10.19 to Tredegar's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-10258), filed August 14, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference)
- *10.18 Form of Notice of Stock Award and Stock Award Terms and Conditions (filed as Exhibit 10.18 to Tredegar's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 1-10258), filed February 19, 2009, and incorporated herein by reference)
- +*10.19 Summary of Director Compensation for Fiscal 2008
- +21 Subsidiaries of Tredegar
- +23.1 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
- +31.1 Section 302 Certification of Principal Executive Officer
- +31.2 Section 302 Certification of Principal Financial Officer
- +32.1 Section 906 Certification of Principal Executive Officer
- +32.2 Section 906 Certification of Principal Financial Officer

* Denotes compensatory plans or arrangements or management contracts.

+ Filed herewith

APPENDIX – FOOTNOTES

- The after-tax effects of unusual items, plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings, AFBS' (formerly Therics, Inc.) ongoing operations, and gains or losses from the sale of assets, investment write-downs or write-ups and other items have been presented separately and removed from income and earnings per share from continuing operations as reported under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) to determine Tredegar's presentation of income and earnings per share from continuing manufacturing operations. Income and earnings per share from continuing manufacturing operations are key financial and analytical measures used by Tredegar to gauge the operating performance of its manufacturing businesses. They are not intended to represent the stand-alone results for Tredegar's manufacturing businesses under GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to net income or earnings per share as defined by GAAP. They exclude items that we believe do not relate to Tredegar's ongoing manufacturing operations. They also exclude AFBS. On June 30, 2005, substantially all of the assets of AFBS were sold or assigned to a newly-created limited liability company, Therics LLC, which is controlled and managed by an individual not affiliated with Tredegar. Diluted earnings per share from continuing manufacturing operations is reconciled to diluted earnings per share from continuing operations as reported under GAAP below.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations as reported under GAAP	\$.72	\$.35	\$.91	\$.90	\$.87
After-tax effects per diluted share of:					
Loss associated with plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings	.22	.30	.08	.11	.26
Loss from AFBS' (formerly Therics) ongoing operations	.16	.06	-	-	-
(Gains) losses from sale of assets, investment write-downs or write-ups & other items	(.35)	.05	(.06)	(.02)	(.20)
Diluted earnings per share from continuing manufacturing operations	\$.75	\$.76	\$.93	\$.99	\$.93

- Net sales represent gross sales less freight. Net sales is not intended to represent gross sales as defined by GAAP. Net sales is a key measure used by the chief operating decision maker of each segment for purposes of assessing performance. Net sales is reconciled to gross sales in the Segment Tables on page 13.
- Adjusted EBITDA represents income from continuing operations before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, unusual items and losses associated with plant shutdowns, asset impairments and restructurings, gains or losses from the sale of assets, investment write-downs or write-ups, charges related to stock option awards accounted for under the fair value-based method and other items. Adjusted EBITDA is not intended to represent cash flow from operations as defined by GAAP and should not be considered as either an alternative to net income (as an indicator of operating performance) or to cash flow (as a measure of liquidity). Tredegar uses Adjusted EBITDA as a measure of unlevered (debt-free) operating cash flow. We also use it when comparing relative enterprise values of manufacturing companies and when measuring debt capacity. When comparing the valuations of a peer group of manufacturing companies, we express enterprise value as a multiple of Adjusted EBITDA. We believe Adjusted EBITDA is preferable to operating profit and other GAAP measures when applying a comparable multiple approach to enterprise valuation because it excludes the items noted above, measures of which may vary among peer companies. A reconciliation of ongoing operating profit to Adjusted EBITDA is shown below.

(In millions)

	Film Products	Aluminum Extrusions	Total
2008			
Operating profit from continuing ongoing operations	\$ 53.9	\$ 10.1	\$ 64.0
Allocation of corporate overhead	(7.2)	(1.4)	(8.6)
Add back depreciation & amortization from continuing operations	34.6	8.0	42.6
Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations	\$ 81.3	\$ 16.7	\$ 98.0
2007			
Operating profit from continuing ongoing operations	\$ 59.4	\$ 16.5	\$ 75.9
Allocation of corporate overhead	(8.4)	(2.2)	(10.6)
Add back depreciation & amortization from continuing operations	34.1	8.5	42.6
Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations	\$ 85.1	\$ 22.8	\$ 107.9
2006			
Operating profit from continuing ongoing operations	\$ 57.6	\$ 18.3	\$ 75.9
Allocation of corporate overhead	(9.9)	(3.7)	(13.6)
Add back depreciation & amortization from continuing operations	31.9	8.4	40.3
Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations	\$ 79.6	\$ 23.0	\$ 102.6

APPENDIX – FOOTNOTES, CONTINUED

- 4 Net debt or cash is not intended to represent debt or cash as defined by GAAP, but is utilized by management in evaluating financial leverage and equity valuation and we believe that investors also may find net debt or cash helpful for the same purposes. A calculation of net debt or cash is shown below.

(In millions)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 23.0	\$ 23.4	\$ 40.9	\$ 48.2	\$ 46.0
Less: Debt	(103.5)	(113.0)	(62.5)	(82.0)	(22.7)
Net (debt) cash	\$ (80.5)	\$ (89.6)	\$ (21.6)	\$ (33.8)	\$ 23.3

- 5 Net cash flows from operating and investing activities does not reflect all of the components included in a statement of cash flows as defined by GAAP. Net cash flows from operating and investing activities is utilized by management in evaluating the company's overall net cash flow generation before financing activities for a period, and the company believes that investors also may find this measure to be helpful for the same purposes. A calculation of net cash flows from operating and investing activities is shown below.

(In millions)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 93.8	\$ 53.7	\$ 104.6	\$ 95.6	\$ 75.4
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(52.2)	(55.0)	(40.6)	(36.3)	3.5
Net cash flows from operating and investing activities	\$ 41.6	\$ (1.3)	\$ 64.0	\$ 59.3	\$ 78.9

TREDEGAR LOCATIONS

Corporate Headquarters

Richmond, Virginia

Aluminum Extrusions

Division Headquarters

Newnan, Georgia

Manufacturing Plants*

Domestic

Carthage, Tennessee

Kentland, Indiana

Newnan, Georgia

*Aluminum Extrusions sold its operations in Canada on February 12, 2008.

Film Products

Division Headquarters

Richmond, Virginia

Technical Centers

Chieti, Italy

Richmond, Virginia

Terre Haute, Indiana

Manufacturing Plants

Domestic

Lake Zurich, Illinois

Pottsville, Pennsylvania

International

Guangzhou, China

Kerkrade, The Netherlands

Rétság, Hungary

Red Springs, North Carolina

Terre Haute, Indiana

Roccamontepiano, Italy

São Paulo, Brazil

Shanghai, China

CORPORATE INFORMATION

CORPORATE OFFICERS AND OPERATING COMPANY MANAGEMENT

John D. Gottwald
President and Chief Executive Officer

Nancy M. Taylor
President, Tredegar Film Products and Corporate Executive Vice President

Duncan A. Crowdis
President, The William L. Bonnell Company and Corporate Vice President

D. Andrew Edwards
Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

A. Brent King
Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

Larry J. Scott
Vice President, Audit

DIRECTORS

Richard L. Morrill^{3, 4, 5, 6}

Chairman

Tredegar Corporation

Chancellor

University of Richmond

Austin Brockenbrough, III^{2, 4, 5, 6}

Managing Director and President

Lowe, Brockenbrough & Company, Inc.

Donald T. Cowles^{2, 3, 5, 6}

Retired

Reynolds Metals Company

John D. Gottwald¹

President and Chief Executive Officer

Tredegar Corporation

William M. Gottwald¹

Vice Chairman

Tredegar Corporation

Retired

Albemarle Corporation

George A. Newbill^{3, 6}

Retired

Albemarle Corporation

Norman A. Scher¹

Vice Chairman

Tredegar Corporation

Thomas G. Slater, Jr.

Partner

Hunton & Williams LLP

R. Gregory Williams^{2, 4, 6}

President

CCA Financial Services, LLC

¹ Executive Committee

² Audit Committee

³ Executive Compensation Committee

⁴ Nominating and Governance Committee

⁵ Investment Policy Committee

⁶ Independent Director

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of shareholders of Tredegar Corporation will be held on May 19, 2009, beginning at 9:00 AM EDT at Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden in Richmond, Virginia. Formal notices of the annual meeting, proxies and proxy statements will be mailed to shareholders on or about April 14.

Corporate Headquarters

1100 Boulders Parkway
Richmond, Virginia 23225

Phone: 804-330-1000

Website: www.tredegar.com

Number of Employees

Approximately 2,200

Counsel

Hunton & Williams LLP

Richmond, Virginia

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Richmond, Virginia

Stock Listing

New York Stock Exchange

Ticker Symbol: TG

Transfer Agent and Registrar

National City Bank

Now a part of PNC

Cleveland, Ohio

Inquiries

Inquiries concerning stock transfers, dividends, dividend reinvestment, consolidating accounts, changes of address, or lost or stolen stock certificates should be directed to:

National City Bank

Now a part of PNC

Dept. 5352

Shareholder Services Operations

P.O. Box 92301

Cleveland, Ohio 44101-4301

Phone: 800-622-6757

E-mail:

shareholder.inquiries@nationalcity.com

All other inquiries should be directed to:

Tredegar Corporation
Investor Relations Department
1100 Boulders Parkway
Richmond, Virginia 23225
Phone: 800-411-7441 or
804-330-1044

E-mail: invest@tredegar.com

Website: www.tredegar.com



CORPORATE PROFILE

Tredegar Corporation is a global manufacturer of plastic films and aluminum extrusions based in Richmond, Virginia. Tredegar Film Products is dedicated to providing innovation and quality at the right price. The William L. Bonnell Company, our aluminum extrusions subsidiary, is committed to enhancing its value advantage by providing high quality products and superior service. Tredegar employs over 2,200 people at more than 15 locations throughout North America, Europe, Asia and Latin America.



Personal Care • Surface Protection • Packaging & Specialty and Other Markets



Tredegar Corporation
1100 Boulders Parkway
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