

BRUSH ENGINEERED MATERIALS INC

FORM 10-Q (Quarterly Report)

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Address	17876 ST. CLAIR AVE. CLEVELAND, OH 44110
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 28, 2008

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 001-15885

BRUSH ENGINEERED MATERIALS INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in charter)

Ohio

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

17876 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

(Address of principal executive offices)

34-1919973

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

44110

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

216-486-4200

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

Indicate by check mark 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.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

As of April 25, 2008 there were 20,391,318 shares of Common Stock, no par value, outstanding.

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION
BRUSH ENGINEERED MATERIALS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Item 1. Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of Brush Engineered Materials Inc. and its subsidiaries for the quarter ended March 28, 2008 are as follows:

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**Consolidated Statements of Income
(Unaudited)**

	First Quarter Ended	
	Mar. 28, 2008	Mar. 30, 2007
<i>(Dollars in thousands except share and per share amounts)</i>		
Net sales	\$ 226,347	\$ 250,314
Cost of sales	189,329	180,930
Gross margin	37,018	69,384
Selling, general and administrative expense	26,789	28,670
Research and development expense	1,497	1,326
Other-net	761	2,533
Operating profit	7,971	36,855
Interest expense — net	336	683
Income before income taxes	7,635	36,172
Income taxes	3,039	13,058
Net income	<u>\$ 4,596</u>	<u>\$ 23,114</u>
Per share of common stock: basic	\$ 0.23	\$ 1.15
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	20,389,000	20,153,000
Per share of common stock: diluted	\$ 0.22	\$ 1.12
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	20,583,000	20,613,000

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Mar. 28, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,270	\$ 31,730
Accounts receivable	113,930	97,424
Other receivables	—	11,263
Inventories	175,823	165,189
Prepaid expenses	20,137	17,723
Deferred income taxes	6,178	6,107
Total current assets	328,338	329,436
Other assets	33,574	11,804
Related-party notes receivable	98	98
Long-term deferred income taxes	—	1,139
Property, plant and equipment	608,172	583,961
Less allowances for depreciation, depletion and amortization	407,461	397,786
	200,711	186,175
Goodwill	40,380	21,899
Total Assets	\$603,101	\$550,551
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Short-term debt	\$ 39,772	\$ 24,903
Current portion of long-term debt	600	600
Accounts payable	30,226	27,066
Other liabilities and accrued items	43,637	55,936
Unearned revenue	788	2,569
Income taxes	1,567	2,109
Total current liabilities	116,590	113,183
Other long-term liabilities	12,682	11,629
Retirement and post-employment benefits	59,331	57,511
Long-term income taxes	4,327	4,327
Deferred income taxes	492	182
Long-term debt	50,005	10,005
Shareholders' equity	359,674	353,714
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$603,101	\$550,551

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)**

	<u>First Quarter Ended</u>	
	<u>Mar. 28, 2008</u>	<u>Mar. 30, 2007</u>
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>		
Net income	\$ 4,596	\$ 23,114
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	7,032	6,158
Amortization of mine costs	1,925	—
Amortization of deferred financing costs in interest expense	90	107
Derivative financial instrument ineffectiveness	222	34
Stock-based compensation expense	1,257	939
Changes in assets and liabilities net of acquired assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(8,491)	(9,253)
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	11,263	—
Decrease (increase) in inventory	(5,743)	(17,970)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid and other current assets	(2,580)	(1,047)
Decrease (increase) in deferred income taxes	40	—
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(12,688)	(14,001)
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	(1,781)	1,061
Increase (decrease) in interest and taxes payable	1,339	10,272
Increase (decrease) in other long-term liabilities	3,221	(1,896)
Other — net	<u>(2,781)</u>	<u>(2,184)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	(3,079)	(4,666)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(7,048)	(4,845)
Payments for mine development	(21)	(1,974)
Payments for purchase of business net of cash received	(87,445)	—
Proceeds from sale of acquired inventory to consignment	24,325	—
Proceeds from sale of business	—	2,150
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	—	51
Other investments — net	<u>66</u>	<u>2</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	(70,123)	(4,616)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance (repayment) of short-term debt	14,304	(5,009)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	40,000	15,000
Repayment of long-term debt	—	(5,037)
Issuance of common stock under stock option plans	12	3,288
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	<u>3</u>	<u>1,713</u>
Net cash provided from financing activities	54,319	9,955
Effects of exchange rate changes	<u>(577)</u>	<u>(209)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(19,460)	464
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	<u>31,730</u>	<u>15,644</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 12,270</u>	<u>\$ 16,108</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)**

Note A — Accounting Policies

In management’s opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position as of March 28, 2008 and December 31, 2007 and the results of operations for the three month periods ended March 28, 2008 and March 30, 2007. Sales and income before income taxes were reduced in the first quarter 2008 by \$2.6 million to correct a billing error that occurred in 2007 that was not material to the 2007 results. All other adjustments were of a normal and recurring nature.

Note B — Inventories

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Mar. 28, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007
Principally average cost:		
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 35,081	\$ 30,338
Work in process	160,266	156,789
Finished goods	<u>60,573</u>	<u>54,530</u>
Gross inventories	255,920	241,657
Excess of average cost over LIFO inventory value	<u>80,097</u>	<u>76,468</u>
Net inventories	<u>\$175,823</u>	<u>\$165,189</u>

Note C — Pensions and Other Post-retirement Benefits

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	First Quarter Ended		First Quarter Ended	
	Mar. 28, 2008	Mar. 30, 2007	Mar. 28, 2008	Mar. 30, 2007
Components of net periodic benefit cost				
Service cost	\$ 1,270	\$ 1,153	\$ 76	\$ 75
Interest cost	1,976	1,838	532	478
Expected return on plan assets	(2,180)	(2,141)	—	—
Amortization of prior service cost	(161)	(163)	(9)	(9)
Amortization of net loss	<u>294</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net periodic benefit cost	<u>\$ 1,199</u>	<u>\$ 1,120</u>	<u>\$ 599</u>	<u>\$ 544</u>

Note D — Contingencies

Brush Wellman Inc., one of the Company’s wholly owned subsidiaries, is a defendant in various legal proceedings where the plaintiffs allege that they have contracted chronic beryllium disease (CBD) or related ailments as a result of exposure to beryllium. Management believes that the Company has substantial defenses and intends to defend these suits vigorously. The Company has recorded a reserve for CBD litigation of \$1.6 million as of March 28, 2008 and \$1.3 million as of December 31, 2007. This reserve covers existing claims only and unasserted claims could give rise to additional losses. Defense costs are expensed as incurred. Final resolution of the asserted claims may be for different amounts than currently reserved. There were no settlement payments made during the first quarter 2008.

Under the terms of a settlement reached with certain of the Company’s insurance carriers in the fourth quarter 2007, third party beryllium-related claims where the alleged exposure occurred prior to December 31, 2007 are covered by insurance subject to a \$1.0 million annual deductible for a fifteen year period ending in 2022. All of the cases outstanding as of March 31, 2008 are covered by this insurance. Both indemnity and defense costs are covered. Incurred costs were below the deductible in the first quarter 2008.

Williams Advanced Materials Inc. (WAM), one of the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries, and a small number of WAM's customers are defendants in a patent infringement legal case. WAM has provided an indemnity agreement to certain of those customers under which WAM will pay any damages awarded by the court. WAM has not made any payments for damages on behalf of any customer nor have they recorded a reserve for losses under these agreements as of March 28, 2008. WAM believes it has strong defenses applicable to both WAM and its customers and is contesting this action. While WAM does not believe that a loss is probable, should their defenses not prevail, the damages to be paid may potentially be material to the Company's results of operations in the period of payment.

The Company has an active environmental compliance program and records reserves for the probable cost of identified environmental remediation projects. The reserves are established based upon analyses conducted by the Company's engineers and outside consultants and are adjusted from time to time based upon ongoing studies and the difference between actual and estimated costs. The reserves may also be affected by rulings and negotiations with regulatory agencies. The undiscounted reserve balance was \$5.1 million as of March 28, 2008 and \$5.2 million as of December 31, 2007. Environmental projects tend to be long term and the final actual remediation costs may differ from the amounts currently recorded.

Note E — Comprehensive Income

The reconciliation between net income and comprehensive income for the three month periods ended March 28, 2008 and March 30, 2007 is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	First Quarter Ended	
	Mar. 28, 2008	Mar. 30, 2007
Net income	\$ 4,596	\$23,114
Cumulative translation adjustment	2,763	294
Change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments	(2,795)	(2,590)
Pension and other retirement plan liability adjustments	124	261
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 4,688</u>	<u>\$21,079</u>

Note F — Segment Reporting

(Dollars in thousands)	Advanced Material Technologies and Services	Specialty Engineered Alloys	Beryllium and Beryllium Composites	Engineered Material Systems	Subtotal	All Other	Total
First Quarter 2008							
Revenues from external customers	\$ 120,704	\$ 71,297	\$ 13,364	\$ 17,686	\$223,051	\$ 3,296	\$226,347
Intersegment revenues	1,630	2,069	123	335	4,157	7	4,164
Operating profit	5,326	704	227	1,362	7,619	352	7,971
Assets	257,209	242,653	40,033	26,718	566,613	36,488	603,101
First Quarter 2007							
Revenues from external customers	\$ 143,657	\$ 70,364	\$ 15,178	\$ 16,749	\$245,948	\$ 4,366	\$250,314
Intersegment revenues	1,301	3,449	307	790	5,847	—	5,847
Operating profit (loss)	31,975	5,302	2,133	580	39,990	(3,135)	36,855
Assets	177,967	236,486	32,747	27,222	474,422	43,626	518,048

Note G — Stock-based Compensation Expense

The Company granted approximately 50,000 shares of restricted stock to certain employees in the first quarter 2008 at a fair value of \$27.78 per share. The fair value was determined using the closing price of the Company's stock on the grant date and will be amortized over the vesting period of three years. The shares will be forfeited should the holders' employment terminate prior to the vesting period.

The Company granted approximately 32,000 stock appreciation rights (SARs) to certain employees in the first quarter 2008 at a strike price of \$27.78 per share. The fair value of the SARs, which was determined on the grant date using a Black-Scholes model, was \$14.05 per share and will be amortized over the vesting period of three years. The SARs expire ten years from the date of the grant.

The Company implemented a long-term incentive plan for the 2008 to 2010 time period for executive officers and certain other employees in the first quarter 2008. Awards under the plan are based upon the Company's performance during this time period and any payout at the end of the period may vary depending upon the degree to which the actual performance exceeds the pre-determined threshold, target and maximum performance levels. Under the 2008 to 2010 long-term incentive plan, awards earned up to the target level will be settled in shares of the Company's stock. The portion of any awards earned in excess of the target up to the maximum payout will be settled in cash based upon the share price of the Company's stock at the end of the performance period. Compensation expense is based upon the current performance projections for the three-year period, the percentage of requisite service rendered and the market value of the Company's stock on the grant date. The offset to compensation expense is recorded within shareholders' equity. The compensation expense for the portion of any payout in excess of target is based upon the market price of the Company's stock at the end of the period with the offset recorded as a liability.

Total share-based compensation expense for the above and previously existing awards and plans was \$1.3 million in the first quarter 2008 and \$0.9 million in the first quarter 2007.

Note H — Income Taxes

The tax expense of \$3.0 million in the first quarter 2008 was calculated by applying a rate of 39.8% against income before income taxes while the tax expense of \$13.1 million in the first quarter 2007 was calculated by applying a rate of 36.1% against income before income taxes in that period. The differences between the statutory and effective rates in both quarters was due to the impact of percentage depletion, foreign source income and deduction, the production deduction, executive compensation and other factors. The effective rate in the first quarter 2008 was also impacted by discrete events in the quarter, including a deferred tax asset adjustment.

Note I — Acquisition

On February 4, 2008, the Company acquired the operating assets of Techni-Met, Inc. of Windsor, Connecticut for \$87.4 million in cash. Techni-Met produces precision precious metal coated flexible polymeric films used in a variety of high-end applications, including diabetes diagnostic test strips. Techni-Met sources the majority of its precious metal requirements from the Company's Advanced Material Technologies and Services segment. Techni-Met employs approximately 45 people at its two facilities in the Windsor area.

The Company financed the acquisition with a combination of cash on hand and borrowing under the \$240.0 million revolving credit agreement. The purchase price included \$9.0 million to be held in escrow pending resolution of various matters as detailed in the purchase agreement. Immediately after the purchase, the Company sold Techni-Met's precious metal inventory to a financial institution for its fair value of \$24.3 million and consigned it back under the existing consignment lines.

Techni-Met's results are included in the Company's financial statements since the acquisition date and are reported as part of the Advanced Material Technologies and Services segment. The purchase price allocation is preliminary in that the Company has not yet completed its appraisal of the acquired tangible and intangible assets nor have the acquired deferred taxes been valued. The preliminary goodwill assigned to the transaction totaled \$18.5 million.

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Assuming that the Techni-Met acquisition occurred on January 1, 2007, the pro forma effect on selected line items from the Company's Consolidated Statement of Income are as follows:

	Pro Forma Results	
	First Quarter	
	Ended	
	Mar. 28 2008	Mar. 30, 2007
<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)</i>		
Sales	\$230,154	\$258,564
Income before income taxes	9,098	36,933
Net Income	5,500	23,587
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.27	\$ 1.14

Note J —Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company adopted FASB Statement No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" as of January 1, 2008 and no adjustments to the fair values of any assets or liabilities were recorded as a result of the adoption of the statement. The Company currently measures and records in the accompanying consolidated financial statements foreign currency and interest rate derivative contracts at fair value. Statement No. 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy for those instruments measured at fair value that distinguishes between assumptions based on market data (observable inputs) and the Company's assumptions (unobservable inputs). The hierarchy consists of three levels:

Level 1 — Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;

Level 2 — Inputs other than Level 1 inputs that are either directly or indirectly observable; and

Level 3 — Unobservable inputs developed using estimates and assumptions developed by the Company, which reflect those that a market participant would use.

The following table summarizes the financial instruments measured at fair value in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 28, 2008:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i> Description	Mar. 28, 2008	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Financial Assets				
Foreign currency contracts				
Forward Contracts	\$ 93	\$ —	\$ 93	\$ —
Total	<u>\$ 93</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 93</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Financial Liabilities				
Foreign currency contracts				
Forward Contracts	2,792	—	2,792	—
Options	800	—	800	—
Interest rate exchange contracts	587	—	587	—
Total	<u>\$ 4,179</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 4,179</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The Company uses a market approach to value the assets and liabilities for outstanding derivative contracts in the table above. These contracts are valued using a market approach which incorporates quoted market prices at the balance sheet date.

Note K —New Pronouncement

The Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement No. 159, “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities — including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115” in the first quarter 2007. The statement allows entities to value financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The statement provides guidance over the election of the fair value option, including the timing of the election and specific items eligible for fair value accounting treatment. Changes in fair values would be recognized in earnings. The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company adopted this statement effective January 1, 2008 but did not implement the optional provisions of the statement.

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Overview

We are an integrated producer of high performance specialty engineered materials used in a variety of electrical, electronic, thermal and structural applications. Our products are sold into numerous markets, including telecommunications and computer, data storage, aerospace and defense, automotive electronics, industrial components, appliance and medical.

Sales in the first quarter 2008 were \$226.3 million compared to \$250.3 million in the first quarter 2007. This was the first time since the fourth quarter 2002 that sales have not grown over the comparable quarter in the prior year. The decline in sales was due to a significant fall-off in shipments of ruthenium-based products for media applications in the data storage market. While we were discouraged by the results of our media-related business, other portions of our business performed well and new sales order entry rates strengthened during the quarter across various markets.

In the first quarter 2008, we acquired the operating assets of Techni-Met, Inc. of Windsor, Connecticut for \$87.4 million. Techni-Met produces precision precious metal coated polymeric strips for the medical and other markets. Techni-Met provided an immediate benefit to our sales and profitability in the first quarter 2008. We believe that in the long term Techni-Met provides technology that we can couple with our existing businesses to penetrate additional market opportunities.

Margins and profitability were lower in the first quarter 2008 as compared to the first quarter 2007 due to the lower sales volume, a weaker product mix, a change in pricing practices over ruthenium products and other factors.

Our debt increased and cash declined as a result of the Techni-Met acquisition, capital expenditures and other working capital changes. Immediately after acquiring Techni-Met, we sold its precious metal inventory for \$24.3 million to a financial institution and consigned the material back, which reduced our initial net investment in the operation. Our debt-to-debt-plus-equity ratio increased as a result of the acquisition, but it was still a healthy 20% as of the end of the first quarter and we had significant available borrowing capacity remaining on our existing credit lines.

Results of Operations

	First Quarter		
	2008	2007	Change
<i>(Millions, except per share data)</i>			
Sales	\$226.3	\$250.3	\$(24.0)
Operating profit	8.0	36.9	(28.9)
Income before income taxes	7.6	36.2	(28.6)
Net income	4.6	23.1	(18.5)
Diluted E.P.S.	\$ 0.22	\$ 1.12	\$(0.90)

Sales of \$226.3 million in the first quarter 2008 were 10% lower than sales of \$250.3 million in the first quarter 2007. Prior to the sales decline in the first quarter 2008, sales had grown over the comparable quarter in the prior year for twenty consecutive quarters. The lower sales in the first quarter 2008 as compared to the first quarter 2007

was largely due to softer shipments of ruthenium-based products for media applications within the data storage market. Shipments of our products to this market, which were very strong in the first quarter 2007, were weak throughout the first quarter 2008. Demand from a number of our other markets was solid in the first quarter 2008 and sales from portions of our businesses were higher than the year-ago period. The decline in sales from the lower ruthenium volumes was also partially offset by the impact of higher metal prices and the translation effect of the weaker U.S. dollar.

We use ruthenium, gold, silver, platinum, palladium and copper in the manufacture of various products. Our sales are affected by the prices for these metals, as changes in our purchase price are passed on to our customers in the form of higher or lower selling prices. Average ruthenium prices were lower in the first quarter 2008 than in the first quarter 2007 while the average prices of copper and various precious metals were higher. Changes in the prices for these metals resulted in a net estimated \$19.6 million increase in sales in the first quarter 2008 as compared to the first quarter 2007.

Total international sales were \$76.6 million in the first quarter 2008 compared to \$116.3 million in the first quarter 2007. This decline is mainly due to the lower sales of ruthenium-based products into Asia. European sales increased 8%. International sales were 34% of sales in the first quarter 2008 and 47% of sales in the first quarter 2007. The effect of translating foreign currency denominated sales was a favorable \$2.7 million in the first quarter 2008 as compared to the first quarter 2007. While international sales declined, domestic sales increased 12% over the first quarter 2007.

In the first quarter 2008, we reduced sales and accounts receivable by \$2.6 million in order to correct an error from 2007. The error was discovered late in the first quarter 2008 and resulted from inaccurate billings to one customer during the second half of 2007. We determined that the error was not material in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin 99 and Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 28 and therefore the 2007 financial statements were not adjusted. Correction of the error also reduced the gross margin by \$2.6 million in the first quarter 2008.

Gross margin was \$37.0 million, or 16% of sales, in the first quarter 2008 versus \$69.4 million, or 28% of sales, in the first quarter 2007. The lower margin was due to a combination of a change in our metal pricing practices, reduced volumes, a weaker mix and other factors.

The price of ruthenium escalated in the second half of 2006 and was significantly higher than the carrying cost of the inventory as of December 31, 2006. Sales of this existing lower cost inventory at the current market prices and other inventory transactions increased total gross margins by \$16.9 million (or 7% of sales) in the first quarter 2007. We subsequently changed our pricing practices so that the purchase price of ruthenium forms the basis for our selling price so this benefit did not occur in the first quarter 2008. The first quarter 2007 benefit accounted for over half the margin decline between periods.

The lower volumes in the first quarter 2008 reduced margins by an estimated \$12.3 million as compared to the first quarter 2007. The change in product mix between periods was unfavorable as a result of a decline in defense-related sales and sales of higher beryllium-containing strip alloys. Manufacturing overhead costs were \$1.0 million higher in the first quarter 2008 than the first quarter 2007. Manufacturing performance improvements at certain plants in the first quarter 2008 offset a portion of these factors.

Selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A) were \$26.8 million in the first quarter 2008 compared to \$28.7 million in the first quarter 2007, a decline of \$1.9 million. SG&A expenses were 12% of sales in the first quarter 2008 and 11% of sales in the first quarter 2007. Lower incentive compensation expense in the first quarter 2008 was partially offset by increases in other items described below.

Incentive compensation expense was \$3.7 million lower in the first quarter 2008 than the first quarter 2007 due to the lower levels of profitability in the current year relative to the plan targets as well as the impact of the lower share price of our stock on plan payouts.

Techni-Met incurred \$0.5 million of SG&A expenses since its acquisition. The currency effect of translating the expenses incurred by our foreign operations was an unfavorable \$0.5 million due to the weakening of the U.S. dollar in the first quarter 2008. Manpower costs were higher in the first quarter 2008 than the first quarter 2007.

Research and development expenses (R&D) were \$1.5 million in the first quarter 2008 and \$1.3 million in the first quarter 2007. R&D spending increased slightly in the current quarter as a result of increased process and product improvement efforts.

Other-net expense for the first quarter 2008 and 2007 is summarized as follows:

<i>(Millions) Income (expense)</i>	First Quarter	
	2008	2007
Exchange/translation gain (loss)	\$ 0.3	\$(0.3)
Derivative ineffectiveness	(0.2)	—
Directors' deferred compensation	0.5	(1.0)
Metal financing fees	(0.8)	(0.6)
Loss on sale of business	—	(0.2)
Other items	(0.6)	(0.4)
Total	\$(0.8)	\$(2.5)

Exchange and translation gains and losses are a function of the movement in the value of the U.S. dollar versus certain other currencies and in relation to the strike prices in currency hedge contracts.

Derivative ineffectiveness results from the changes in the fair value of an interest rate swap that does not qualify for hedge accounting treatment. An expense of \$0.2 million was recorded in the first quarter 2008 as a result of a decrease in interest rates in that period. An immaterial expense was recorded in the first quarter 2007.

The income or expense on the directors' deferred compensation plan is a function of the outstanding shares in the plan and the movement in the share price of our stock; income was recorded in the first quarter 2008 due to a decline in the share price while an expense was recorded in the first quarter 2007 as a result of an increase in the share price.

The metal financing fee was higher in the first quarter 2008 than in the first quarter 2007 due largely to the higher value of the metal on hand in the first quarter 2008 as compared to the first quarter 2007.

In the first quarter 2007, we sold substantially all of the operating assets and liabilities of Circuits Processing Technology, Inc. (CPT), a wholly owned subsidiary that manufactures thick film circuits, for \$2.2 million. CPT, which was acquired in 1996, was a small operation with limited growth opportunities. The loss on the sale was \$0.2 million.

Net-other also includes the amortization of intangible assets, bad debt expense, gains and losses on the disposal of fixed assets, cash discounts and other non-operating items.

Operating profit was \$8.0 million in the first quarter 2008, a decline of \$28.9 million from the \$36.9 million of profit earned in the first quarter 2007. The lower profit resulted from the margin impact of the lower sales volume, the change in ruthenium pricing practices and other factors offset in part by the benefit of lower SG&A and other-net expenses.

Interest expense — net of \$0.3 million in the first quarter 2008 was \$0.3 million lower than interest expense in the first quarter 2007 as the average borrowing rate was lower in the current year. Outstanding debt levels were below the first quarter 2007 average at the beginning of the quarter but then increased during the quarter due to the Techni-Met acquisition and other factors. Interest income on cash balances was slightly higher in the first quarter 2008 than the first quarter 2007. Interest expense is projected to increase in the second quarter 2008 over the first quarter 2008 level.

Income before income taxes was \$7.6 million in the first quarter 2008 and \$36.2 million in the first quarter 2007, a decline of \$28.6 million.

Tax expense was calculated using an effective rate of 39.8% of income before income taxes in the first quarter 2008 and 36.1% of income before income taxes in the first quarter 2007.

The effects of percentage depletion, foreign source income, executive compensation, the production deduction and other factors were the major factors for the difference between the effective and statutory rates in both the first quarter 2008 and 2007. The tax rate was higher in the first quarter 2008 than the first quarter 2007 partially due to the impact of discrete events recorded in the period. See Note H to the Consolidated Financial Statements. We anticipate that the effective tax rate for the year will be lower than it was in the first quarter.

Net income was \$4.6 million in the first quarter 2008 compared to \$23.1 million in the first quarter 2007. Diluted earnings per share were \$0.22 in the first quarter 2008 and \$1.12 in the first quarter 2007.

Segment Results

We have four reporting segments. The results from the corporate office and Zentrix Technologies Inc. are included in the All Other column of our segment reporting. See Note F to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The operating results for All Other improved \$3.5 million in the first quarter 2008 over the first quarter 2007 due to lower incentive compensation expense, the operating loss and loss on the sale of the CPT business in 2007, the difference in the directors’ deferred compensation expense and other factors.

Advanced Material Technologies and Services

<i>(Millions)</i>	First Quarter		
	2008	2007	Change
Sales	\$120.7	\$143.7	\$(23.0)
Operating profit	\$ 5.3	\$ 32.0	\$(26.7)

Advanced Material Technologies and Services manufactures precious, non-precious and specialty metal products, including vapor deposition targets, frame lid assemblies, clad and precious metal preforms, high temperature braze materials, ultra-fine wire, specialty inorganic materials and precision precious metal coated films. Major markets for these products include data storage, medical and the wireless, semiconductor, photonic and hybrid sectors of the microelectronics market. Advanced Material Technologies and Services also has metal cleaning operations and an in-house refinery that allows for the reclaim of precious metals from its own or customers’ scrap. Due to the high cost of precious metal products, we emphasize quality, delivery performance and customer service in order to attract and maintain applications. This segment has domestic facilities in New York, California, Wisconsin and Connecticut and international facilities in Asia and Europe.

Sales from Advanced Material Technologies and Services were \$120.7 million in the first quarter 2008, a decline of \$23.0 million, or 16%, from the first quarter 2007. Sales in the first quarter 2008 for media applications in the data storage market, primarily ruthenium targets manufactured at the Brewster, New York facility, declined approximately \$57.0 million from the year-ago period. Media application demand was very strong in the first quarter 2007 as customers were ramping up on ruthenium-based products for the conversion to the new perpendicular magnetic recording technology during that period. Shipments to this market were weak throughout the first quarter 2008. Re-qualification work on ruthenium targets after a specification change at a major customer in the fourth quarter 2007 continued during the first quarter 2008. Our marketing and engineering staffs are also working on developing and qualifying new products and applications, including oxide and soft underlayer coatings for disk drives, with existing and new customers within this market and we are anticipating media market sales to increase over the balance of 2008 from the first quarter 2008 level.

Higher metal prices, growth in sales to other markets and the Techni-Met acquisition helped to offset a portion of the decline in sales to the media market in the first quarter 2008.

Advanced Material Technologies and Services adjusts its selling prices daily to reflect the current cost of the precious and certain other metals that are sold. The cost of the metal is generally a pass-through to the customer and a margin is generated on the fabrication efforts irrespective of the type or cost of the metal used in a given application. Therefore, the cost and mix of metals sold will affect sales but not necessarily the margins generated by those sales. The prices of gold, silver, platinum and palladium were higher on average in the first quarter 2008 than in the first quarter 2007 while the price of ruthenium was lower. The combination of these price differences increased sales by \$18.2 million in the first quarter 2008 over the first quarter 2007.

Sales of vapor deposition targets manufactured at the Buffalo, New York facility for photonics and wireless applications increased in the first quarter 2008 over the first quarter 2007 due to both volumes and higher metal prices. Sales of materials for LED application continued to improve. Sales of inorganic materials from CERAC grew slightly in the first quarter 2008. Sales from Thin Film Technology, Inc., which produces lids for defense and medical applications, also increased in the first quarter 2008 and the new sales order entry rate for these products was very strong.

The acquisition of Techni-Met during the quarter provided a small increase in sales as Techni-Met sourced its precious metals through the Buffalo facility so the net increase in sales is limited to the value added by Techni-Met over the sales value from Buffalo. The operation also contributed to the segment’s profitability in the first quarter 2008.

Sales through the recently created facilities in China and the Czech Republic were minor in the first quarter 2008 but remain growth opportunities for Advanced Material Technologies and Services’ product offerings.

The gross margin on Advanced Material Technologies and Services’ sales was \$16.2 million in the first quarter 2008 compared to \$42.0 million in the first quarter 2007. The gross margin was 13% of sales in the first quarter 2008 and 29% of sales in the first quarter 2007.

The main cause for the lower margin in the first quarter 2008 was the aforementioned \$16.9 million benefit from selling the lower cost ruthenium in the first quarter 2007. The lower volume reduced margins by an estimated \$8.7 million. The \$2.6 million error correction reduced margins in the segment in the first quarter 2008. The benefits from a slightly favorable change in product mix and the margin generated by Techni-Met were partially offset by an increase in manufacturing overhead costs, which was partially a result of our recent expansion and investment efforts.

Total SG&A, R&D and other-net expenses were \$10.8 million (9% of sales) in the first quarter 2008 and \$10.0 million (7% of sales) in the first quarter 2007. Expenses incurred by Techni-Met since its acquisition, higher metal consignment fees, the unfavorable translation effect on foreign subsidiaries’ expenses and differences in corporate charges were the main causes for the higher expense in the first quarter 2008.

Operating profit from Advanced Material Technologies and Services was \$5.3 million in the first quarter 2008 compared to \$32.0 million in the first quarter 2007. Operating profit was 4% of sales in the first quarter 2008 and 22% of sales in the first quarter 2007. The decline in segment profitability was due to the significant fall-off in the ruthenium business offset in part by improvements in other portions of the business and the acquisition of Techni-Met.

Specialty Engineered Alloys

<i>(Millions)</i>	First Quarter		
	2008	2007	Change
Sales	\$71.3	\$70.4	\$ 0.9
Operating profit	\$ 0.7	\$ 5.3	\$(4.6)

Specialty Engineered Alloys manufactures and sells three main product families:

Strip products, the larger of the product families, include thin gauge precision strip and small diameter rod and wire. These copper and nickel beryllium alloys provide a combination of high strength, high conductivity, high reliability and formability for use as connectors, contacts, switches, relays and shielding. Major markets for strip products include telecommunications and computer, automotive electronics and appliances;

Bulk products are copper and nickel-based alloys manufactured in plate, rod, bar, tube and other customized forms that, depending upon the application, may provide superior strength, corrosion or wear resistance or thermal conductivity. The majority of bulk products contain beryllium. Applications for bulk products include plastic mold tooling, bearings, bushings, welding rods, oil and gas drilling components and telecommunications housing equipment; and,

Beryllium hydroxide is produced by Brush Resources Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary, at its milling operations in Utah from its bertrandite mine and purchased beryl ore. The hydroxide is used primarily as a raw material input for strip and bulk products as well as by the Beryllium and Beryllium Composites segment. There were no external sales of hydroxide from the Utah operations in either the first quarter 2008 or 2007.

Strip and bulk products are manufactured at facilities in Ohio and Pennsylvania and are distributed worldwide through a network of company-owned service centers and outside distributors and agents.

Sales by Specialty Engineered Alloys of \$71.3 million in the first quarter 2008 improved \$0.9 million over sales of \$70.4 million in the first quarter 2007. The increase in sales was due to the pass-through of the higher base metal prices and the translation effect on the foreign subsidiaries' sales as sales volumes were slightly lower in the first quarter 2008 than in the first quarter 2007.

Strip volumes shipped in the first quarter 2008 were down 13% from the year-ago period. The reduction was across both the higher and lower beryllium-containing alloy product lines. Demand for materials for handset applications softened compared to the year-ago period, while the demand from the appliance market was solid, as was the automotive electronics market demand, particularly in Europe.

Bulk product volume shipped increased 10% in the first quarter 2008 over the first quarter 2007 due to strong demand from oil and gas, heavy equipment, undersea telecommunications and aerospace applications.

The sales order entry rate for Specialty Engineered Alloys improved during the first quarter 2008 and the book-to-bill ratio was positive.

The gross margin on Specialty Engineered Alloys' sales was \$13.6 million in the first quarter 2008, a decline of \$5.2 million from the first quarter 2007. The gross margin was 19% of sales in the first quarter 2008 and 27% of sales in the first quarter 2007.

In addition to the impact of the lower sales volumes, the gross margin declined due to a weaker product mix and other factors. The change in product mix was unfavorable as a portion of the increase in bulk product shipments was due to lower margin generating products while sales of various higher margin strip products declined. The cost of various supplies and commodity items used by Specialty Engineered Alloys also increased in 2008. Yields have improved in the first quarter 2008 over the first quarter 2007, but longer manufacturing lead times and related issues hampered margins in the quarter.

Total SG&A, R&D and other-net expenses were \$12.9 million (18% of sales) in the first quarter 2008 compared to \$13.5 million (19% of sales) in the first quarter 2007 as lower incentive compensation accruals and corporate charges more than offset the unfavorable translation impact on the foreign operations' expenses.

The operating profit generated by Specialty Engineered Alloys totaled \$0.7 million (1% of sales) in the first quarter 2008 and \$5.3 million (8% of sales) in the first quarter 2007.

Beryllium and Beryllium Composites

<i>(Millions)</i>	First Quarter		
	2008	2007	Change
Sales	\$13.4	\$15.2	\$(1.8)
Operating profit	\$ 0.2	\$ 2.1	\$(1.9)

Beryllium and Beryllium Composites manufactures beryllium-based metals and metal matrix composites in rod, tube, sheet, foil and a variety of customized forms at the Elmore, Ohio and Fremont, California facilities. These materials are used in applications that require high stiffness and/or low density and they tend to be premium priced due to their unique combination of properties. This segment also manufactures beryllia ceramics through our wholly owned subsidiary, Brush Ceramic Products in Tucson, Arizona. Defense and government-related applications, including aerospace, is the largest market for Beryllium and Beryllium Composites, while other markets served include medical, telecommunications and computer, electronics (including acoustics), optical scanning and automotive electronics.

Sales by Beryllium and Beryllium Composites totaled \$13.4 million in the first quarter 2008 versus \$15.2 million in the first quarter 2007. This 12% decline in sales was across the majority of the unit's product lines. Defense sales softened in the first quarter 2008, partially due to specific program delays. We anticipate that defense-related sales will improve over the balance of 2008. Sales for x-ray window applications also declined, partially due to customers' inventory positions, while sales of beryllia ceramics softened as well. Sales in the first quarter 2007 included \$0.6 million for the since completed JET nuclear fusion reactor project.

The gross margin on Beryllium and Beryllium Composites' sales was \$3.3 million, or 24% of sales, in the first quarter 2008 versus \$5.0 million, or 33% of sales, in the first quarter 2007. The majority of the difference in margins between periods was due to the lower sales volume. An increase in manufacturing overhead costs also contributed to the lower margin in the first quarter 2008 as compared to the first quarter 2007.

SG&A, R&D and other-net expenses for Beryllium and Beryllium Composites were \$3.0 million, or 23% of sales, in the first quarter 2008 and \$2.9 million, or 19% of sales, in the first quarter 2007. Selling expenses, including manpower and product samples, were slightly higher in the first quarter 2008 than the comparable period in 2007.

Operating profit for Beryllium and Beryllium Composites was \$0.2 million in the first quarter 2008 and \$2.1 million in the first quarter 2007. Operating profit was 2% of sales in the first quarter 2008 and 14% of sales in the first quarter 2007.

Engineered Material Systems

<i>(Millions)</i>	First Quarter		
	2008	2007	Change
Sales	\$17.7	\$16.7	\$ 1.0
Operating profit	\$ 1.4	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.8

Engineered Material Systems includes clad inlay and overlay metals, precious and base metal electroplated systems, electron beam welded systems, contour profiled systems and solder-coated metal systems. These specialty strip metal products provide a variety of thermal, electrical or mechanical properties from a surface area or particular section of the material. Our cladding and plating capabilities allow for a precious metal or brazing alloy to be applied to a base metal only where it is needed, reducing the material cost to the customer as well as providing design flexibility. Major applications for these products include connectors, contacts and semiconductors. The largest markets for Engineered Material Systems are automotive electronics, telecommunications and computer electronics and data storage, while the energy and defense and medical electronic markets offer further growth opportunities. Engineered Material Systems are manufactured at our Lincoln, Rhode Island facility.

Sales from Engineered Material Systems totaled \$17.7 million in the first quarter 2008, an increase of 6% over sales of \$16.7 million in the first quarter 2007. This increase was largely due to higher sales of materials for disk drive arm applications. Sales for disk drive arm applications were softer than the fourth quarter 2007 however, partially due to seasonality, and we anticipate that sales of these materials will improve in subsequent periods in 2008. Automotive sales were solid during the first quarter.

The new sales order entry rate exceeded shipments during the first quarter 2008 for this segment.

The gross margin on Engineered Material Systems' sales was \$3.4 million, or 19% of sales, in the first quarter 2008 and \$2.6 million, or 15% of sales, in the first quarter 2007. The majority of the higher margin in the first quarter 2008 resulted from manufacturing improvements. Yield and efficiency gains have been achieved through the implementation of a new high technology machining center in the Lincoln facility. Performance gains have also been achieved in the manufacture of plated products. The higher sales volume contributed to the margin improvement as well. Overhead manufacturing costs were unchanged from the year ago period.

Total SG&A, R&D and other-net expenses were \$2.0 million in both the first quarter 2008 and the first quarter 2007 as an increase in selling costs and other items was offset by a decline in incentive compensation and corporate charges.

Operating profit from Engineered Material Systems was \$1.4 million in the first quarter 2008, an \$0.8 million improvement over the operating profit of \$0.6 million in the first quarter 2007.

Legal

One of our subsidiaries, Brush Wellman Inc., is a defendant in proceedings in various state and federal courts brought by plaintiffs alleging that they have contracted chronic beryllium disease or other claims as a result of exposure to beryllium. Plaintiffs in beryllium cases seek recovery under negligence and various other legal theories and seek compensatory and punitive damages, in many cases of an unspecified sum. Spouses, if any, claim loss of consortium.

The following table summarizes the associated activity with beryllium cases.

	Quarter Ended Mar. 28, 2008	Year Ended Dec. 31, 2007
Total cases pending	9	9
Total plaintiffs	31	31
Number of claims (plaintiffs) filed during period ended	0(0)	0(0)
Number of claims (plaintiffs) settled during period ended	0(0)	1(1)
Aggregate cost of settlements during period ended (dollars in thousands)	\$ 0	\$ 100
Number of claims (plaintiffs) otherwise dismissed	0(0)	3(22)

Settlement payment and dismissal for a single case may not occur in the same period.

Additional beryllium claims may arise. Management believes that we have substantial defenses in these cases and intends to contest the suits vigorously. Employee cases, in which plaintiffs have a high burden of proof, have historically involved relatively small losses to us. Third-party plaintiffs (typically employees of customers or contractors) face a lower burden of proof than do employees or former employees, but these cases are generally covered by varying levels of insurance.

Although it is not possible to predict the outcome of the litigation pending against our subsidiaries and us, we provide for costs related to these matters when a loss is probable and the amount is reasonably estimable. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and it is possible that some of these actions could be decided unfavorably in amounts exceeding our reserves. An unfavorable outcome or settlement of a pending beryllium case or additional adverse media coverage could encourage the commencement of additional similar litigation. We are unable to estimate our potential exposure to unasserted claims.

Based upon currently known facts and assuming collectibility of insurance, we do not believe that resolution of the current and future beryllium proceedings will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or cash flow. However, our results of operations could be materially affected by unfavorable results in one or more of these cases. As of March 28, 2008, two purported class actions were pending.

The balances recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets associated with beryllium litigation were as follows:

<i>(Millions)</i>	March 28, 2008	December 31, 2007
Asset (liability)		
Reserve for litigation	\$ (1.6)	\$ (1.3)
Insurance recoverable	1.3	1.0

Regulatory Matters. Standards for exposure to beryllium are under review by the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration and by other governmental and private standard-setting organizations. One result of these reviews will likely be more stringent worker safety standards. More stringent standards may affect buying decisions by the users of beryllium-containing products. If the standards are made more stringent and our customers decide to reduce their use of beryllium-containing products, our operating results, liquidity and capital resources would likely be materially adversely affected. The impact of this potential adverse effect would depend on the

nature and extent of the changes to the standards, the cost and ability to meet the new standards, the extent of the reduction in customer use and other factors. The magnitude of this potential adverse effect cannot be estimated.

Financial Position

Net cash used in operating activities was \$3.1 million in the first quarter 2008 as changes in working capital items, including increases to accounts receivable and inventory and payment of the 2007 incentive compensation to employees, more than offset net income and the benefits of depreciation and amortization. Cash balances stood at \$12.3 million at the end of the first quarter 2008, a decline of \$19.5 million from year-end 2007, as cash on hand plus additional borrowings were used to acquire Techni-Met and to finance capital expenditures.

Accounts receivable stood at \$113.9 million at the end of the first quarter 2008, an increase of \$16.5 million, or 17%, during the quarter due primarily to an increase in the average collection period as sales were lower in the first quarter 2008 than the fourth quarter 2007. The acquisition of Techni-Met added approximately \$2.0 million to the receivable balance. Accounts written off to bad debt expense and adjustments to the bad debt allowance were immaterial in the first quarter 2008.

Other receivables totaling \$11.3 million as of December 31, 2007, which represented amounts due from our insurance carriers under the litigation settlement agreement signed in the fourth quarter 2007, were collected in full during the first quarter 2008.

Inventories increased by \$10.6 million, or 6%, during the first quarter 2008. The inventory turnover ratio, a measure of how quickly inventory is sold on average, declined slightly from the end of last year. Approximately \$2.1 million of the increase was due to the Techni-Met acquisition. Inventories at Brush Resources increased \$2.9 million in the quarter due to the opening of a new pit and increased bertrandite ore mining activity. Specialty Engineered Alloys' inventory pounds were up 5% in the quarter in part due to longer production lead times.

We use the last in, first out (LIFO) method for valuing a large portion of our domestic inventories. By so doing, the most recent cost of various raw materials, including gold, copper and nickel, is charged to cost of sales in the current period. The older, and typically lower, costs are used to value the inventory on hand. Therefore, current changes in the cost of raw materials subject to the LIFO valuation method have only a minimal impact on changes in the inventory carrying value.

Prepaid expenses totaled \$20.1 million as of the end of the first quarter 2008, an increase of \$2.4 million from year-end 2007. The change in the balance was due to the timing of payments for manufacturing supplies, miscellaneous taxes and other items.

Other assets of \$33.6 million at the end of the first quarter 2008 were \$21.8 million higher than at the end of 2007. The increase is primarily from the estimated value of the intangible assets acquired with Techni-Met. The intangible asset values are subject to change pending a final appraisal.

Capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment and mine development totaled \$7.1 million in the first quarter 2008, which was slightly above the spending rate in the first quarter 2007 but below the total depreciation and amortization level for the current quarter.

Spending in the first quarter 2008 included \$1.8 million for the design and development of the new facility for the production of primary beryllium under a Title III contract with the U.S. Department of Defense. Reimbursements from the DOD for these expenditures are recorded as unearned income and included in other long-term liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. We anticipate that construction of the facility will begin in the third quarter 2008 and that the total cost of the facility will be between \$70.0 and \$90.0 million.

Advanced Material Technologies and Services expended approximately \$1.7 million for the construction of the China facility, expansion of various domestic facilities and other projects. Specialty Engineered Alloys and Engineered Material Systems have various projects underway to upgrade and/or replace existing discrete pieces of equipment.

We acquired the operating assets of Techni-Met, Inc. for \$87.4 million in February 2008. The acquisition was financed with a combination of cash and borrowings under the revolving credit agreement. Immediately subsequent

to the acquisition, we sold the precious metal content of Techni-Met's inventory for its fair value of \$24.3 million to a financial institution and consigned it back under existing consignment lines. Preliminary goodwill assigned to the transaction, which is subject to final valuation, was \$18.5 million.

Other liabilities and accrued items of \$43.6 million at the end of the first quarter 2008 were \$12.3 million lower than the balance of \$55.9 million at the end of 2007. Payment of the 2007 incentive compensation in the first quarter 2008 was the primary cause of the reduction. An increase in the fair value of outstanding derivative contracts of \$2.7 million offset a portion of the decline in the accrued incentive compensation. Accruals for other items, including changes in the timing of the payment of payroll deductions, fringe benefits and taxes other than income taxes, contributed to the movement in the balance outstanding.

Unearned revenue, which is a liability representing products invoiced to customers but not shipped, was \$0.8 million as of March 28, 2008 compared to \$2.6 million as of December 31, 2007. Revenue and the associated margin will be recognized for these transactions when the goods ship, title passes and all other revenue recognition criteria are met. Invoicing in advance of the shipment, which is only done in certain circumstances, allows us to collect cash sooner than we would otherwise.

Other long-term liabilities were \$12.7 million as of the end of the first quarter 2008 compared to \$11.6 million as of the prior year end. This increase was primarily due to additional payments received from the government under a contract for the design of a new production facility that were classified as long-term unearned income. This liability will be relieved to income over the life of the facility once it is built and placed into service. Other long-term liabilities, including the reserve for CBD litigation and the long-term portion of the incentive accruals, changed by minor amounts during the quarter.

The retirement and post-employment obligation balance was \$59.3 million at the end of the first quarter 2008, an increase of \$1.8 million from the balance at December 31, 2007. This balance represents the liability under our domestic defined benefit pension plan, the retiree medical plan and other retirement plans and post-employment obligations. The main cause for the increase in the liability was the expense for the defined benefit plan as the expense for the other retirement plans was largely offset by the payments made during the first quarter 2008.

Debt totaled \$90.4 million as of March 28, 2008, an increase of \$54.9 million over the balance as of December 31, 2007. This increase was primarily due to the Techni-Met acquisition and to a lesser extent as a result of funding the changes in working capital and capital expenditures. Short-term debt, which included foreign currency denominated loans, a gold-denominated loan and overnight dollar-based borrowings, totaled \$39.8 million as of the end of the first quarter 2008. The current portion of long-term debt was \$0.6 million, while long-term debt was \$50.0 million, an increase of \$40.0 million during the first quarter 2008. We were in compliance with all of our debt covenants as of the end of the first quarter 2008.

Shareholders' equity totaled \$359.7 million at the end of the first quarter 2008, an increase of \$6.0 million over the \$353.7 million balance at the beginning of the quarter. The increase was primarily due to comprehensive income of \$4.7 million (see Note E to the Consolidated Financial Statements). Equity was also affected by stock compensation expense, the exercise of stock options, the tax benefits from the exercise of options and other factors.

The balance outstanding under the off-balance sheet precious metal consigned inventory arrangements totaled \$123.2 million at the end of the first quarter 2008, an increase of \$52.0 million during the quarter as the quantities on hand as well as the average metal prices increased. The increase was also due to the acquisition of Techni-Met in the first quarter 2008 and the addition of their metal requirements under the consignment lines.

There have been no substantive changes in the summary of contractual obligations under long-term debt agreements, operating leases and material purchase commitments as of March 28, 2008 from the year-end 2007 totals as disclosed on page 39 of our annual report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2007.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$4.7 million in the first quarter 2007 as changes in working capital items, including increases to accounts receivable and inventory and a defined benefit pension plan contribution, more than offset net income and the benefits of depreciation and amortization. Receivables grew \$9.2 million due to the higher sales volume in the quarter offset in part by the benefits from a faster days sales outstanding. Inventories increased \$16.7 million, or 11%, in the first quarter 2007, although the inventory turnover period improved. The

majority of the inventory increase was in ruthenium-based products. Capital expenditures were \$4.8 million while mine development expenditures totaled \$2.0 million in the first quarter 2007. Outstanding debt totaled \$54.0 million at the end of the first quarter 2007, an increase of \$5.0 million during that period primarily as a result of funding the increase in working capital items. We received \$3.3 million for the exercise of stock options during the first quarter 2007. The cash balance stood at \$16.1 million at the end of the first quarter 2007, an increase of \$0.5 million over the prior year end.

We believe funds from operations and the available borrowing capacity are adequate to support operating requirements, capital expenditures, projected pension plan contributions, strategic acquisitions and environmental remediation projects. Although debt increased in the first quarter 2008, primarily as a result of the Techni-Met acquisition, we had approximately \$171.1 million of available borrowing capacity under the existing lines of credit as of March 28, 2008.

Critical Accounting Policies

For information regarding critical accounting policies, please refer to pages 41 to 44 of our annual report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2007.

Market Risk Disclosures

For information regarding market risks, please refer to pages 44 to 46 of our annual report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2007.

Outlook

We continued our product qualification and other development work on various media market applications and we anticipate that this business will improve during 2008. Sales order entry rates for various other portions of our business were quite strong and exceeded shipments in the first quarter 2008. We anticipate that sales for defense-related applications will strengthen over the balance of the year. The Techni-Met acquisition provides an additional growth opportunity for this year as well as new technologies that can, in the long-term, be used in conjunction with our existing businesses to develop new applications.

We have made progress in improving manufacturing yields and performance and we will continue these efforts in order to improve our margins. Earnings in the first quarter 2008 were adversely affected by the one-time correction of the \$2.6 million error as well as a higher tax rate.

As of early second quarter 2008 and including first quarter earnings of \$0.22 per diluted share, we are projecting earnings per diluted share for the entire year 2008 to be in a range of \$1.67 to \$2.17.

Forward-Looking Statements

Portions of the narrative set forth in this document that are not statements of historical or current facts are forward-looking statements. Our actual future performance may materially differ from that contemplated by the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of factors. These factors include, in addition to those mentioned herein:

- The global and domestic economies;
- The condition of the markets which we serve, whether defined geographically or by segment, with the major market segments being telecommunications and computer, data storage, aerospace and defense, automotive electronics, industrial components, appliance and medical;
- Changes in product mix and the financial condition of customers;
- Actual sales, operating rates and margins for the year 2008;
- Our success in developing and introducing new products and new product ramp up rates, especially in the media market;

- Our success in passing through the costs of raw materials to customers or otherwise mitigating fluctuating prices for those materials, including the impact of fluctuating inventory values;
- Our success in integrating newly acquired businesses, including the recent acquisition of the assets of Techni-Met, Inc.;
- Our success in implementing our strategic plans and the timely and successful completion of any capital projects;
- The availability of adequate lines of credit and the associated interest rates;
- Other financial factors, including cost and availability of raw materials (both base and precious metal), tax rates, interest rates, metal financing fees, exchange rates, pension and other employee benefit costs, energy costs, regulatory compliance costs, the cost and availability of insurance, and the impact of the Company's stock price on the cost of incentive and deferred compensation plans;
- The uncertainties related to the impact of war and terrorist activities;
- Changes in government regulatory requirements and the enactment of new legislation that may impact our obligations; and
- The conclusion of pending litigation matters in accordance with our expectation that there will be no material adverse effects.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

For information about our market risks, please refer to our annual report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2007.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

We carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 28, 2008 pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Based upon that evaluation, our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the evaluation date.

There have been no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that occurred during the quarter ended March 28, 2008 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Our subsidiaries and our holding company are subject, from time to time, to a variety of civil and administrative proceedings arising out of our normal operations, including, without limitation, product liability claims, health, safety and environmental claims and employment-related actions. Among such proceedings are the cases described below.

Beryllium Claims

As of March 28, 2008, our subsidiary, Brush Wellman Inc., was a defendant in nine proceedings in various state and federal courts brought by plaintiffs alleging that they have contracted, or have been placed at risk of contracting, chronic beryllium disease or other lung conditions as a result of exposure to beryllium. Plaintiffs in beryllium cases seek recovery under negligence and various other legal theories and seek compensatory and punitive damages, in many cases of an unspecified sum. Spouses of some plaintiffs claim loss of consortium.

During the first quarter of 2008, the number of beryllium cases remained unchanged at 9 cases (involving 31 plaintiffs) as of December 31, 2007 and as of March 28, 2008. No cases were filed, settled or dismissed during the quarter. During the first quarter of 2008, the court ruled against the claims of five plaintiffs regarding class treatment in one case described below.

The nine pending beryllium cases as of March 28, 2008 fall into two categories: Seven cases involving third-party individual plaintiffs, with 15 individuals (and four spouses who have filed claims as part of their spouse's case and two children who have filed claims as part of their parent's case); and two purported class actions, involving ten named plaintiffs, as discussed more fully below. Claims brought by third-party plaintiffs (typically employees of our customers or contractors) are generally covered by varying levels of insurance.

The first purported class action is Manuel Marin, et al. v. Brush Wellman Inc., filed in Superior Court of California, Los Angeles County, case number BC299055, on July 15, 2003. The named plaintiffs are Manuel Marin, Lisa Marin, Garfield Perry and Susan Perry. The defendants are Brush Wellman, Appanaitis Enterprises, Inc., and Doe Defendants 1 through 100. A First Amended Complaint was filed on September 15, 2004, naming five additional plaintiffs. The five additional named plaintiffs are Robert Thomas, Darnell White, Leonard Joffrion, James Jones and John Kesselring. The plaintiffs allege that they have been sensitized to beryllium while employed at the Boeing Company. The plaintiffs' wives claim loss of consortium. The plaintiffs purport to represent two classes of approximately 250 members each, one consisting of workers who worked at Boeing or its predecessors and are beryllium sensitized and the other consisting of their spouses. They have brought claims for negligence, strict liability — design defect, strict liability — failure to warn, fraudulent concealment, breach of implied warranties, and unfair business practices. The plaintiffs seek injunctive relief, medical monitoring, medical and health care provider reimbursement, attorneys' fees and costs, revocation of business license, and compensatory and punitive damages. Messrs. Marin, Perry, Thomas, White, Joffrion, Jones and Kesselring represent current and past employees of Boeing in California; and Ms. Marin and Ms. Perry are spouses. Defendant Appanaitis Enterprises Inc. was dismissed on May 5, 2005. Plaintiffs' motion for class certification, which the Company opposed, was heard by the Court on February 8, 2008, and we are awaiting a ruling. The case is set for trial on June 17, 2008.

The second purported class action is Gary Anthony v. Small Tube Manufacturing Corporation d/b/a Small Tube Products Corporation, Inc., et al., filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, case number 000525, on September 7, 2006. The case was removed to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, case number 06-CV-4419, on October 4, 2006. The only named plaintiff is Gary Anthony. The defendants are Small Tube Manufacturing Corporation, d/b/a Small Tube Products Corporation, Inc.; Admiral Metals Inc.; Tube Methods, Inc.; and Cabot Corporation. The plaintiff purports to sue on behalf of a class of current and former employees of the U.S. Gauge facility in Sellersville, Pennsylvania who have ever been exposed to beryllium for a period of at least one month while employed at U.S. Gauge. The plaintiff has brought claims for negligence. Plaintiff seeks the establishment of a medical monitoring trust fund, cost of publication of approved guidelines and procedures for medical screening and monitoring of the class, attorneys' fees and expenses. Defendant Tube Methods, Inc. filed a third-party complaint against Brush Wellman Inc. in that action on

November 15, 2006. Tube Methods alleges that Brush supplied beryllium-containing products to U.S. Gauge, and that Tube Methods worked on those products, but that Brush is liable to Tube Methods for indemnification and contribution. Brush moved to dismiss the Tube Methods complaint on December 22, 2006. On January 12, 2007, Tube Methods filed an amended third-party complaint, which Brush moved to dismiss on January 26, 2007; however, the Court denied the motion on September 28, 2007. Brush filed its answer to the amended third-party complaint on October 19, 2007. On November 14, 2007, two of the defendants filed a joint motion for an order permitting discovery to make the threshold determination of whether plaintiff is sensitized to beryllium. On February 13, 2008, the court approved the parties' stipulation that the plaintiff is not sensitized to beryllium. On February 29, 2008, Brush filed a motion for summary judgment based on plaintiff's lack of any substantially increased risk of CBD. Oral argument on this motion is scheduled for June 2008. Plaintiff is required to file a motion for class certification on or before September 3, 2008, with oral argument on that motion scheduled for December 2008.

As noted above, the trial court in one purported class action ruled against the class claims of five plaintiffs. Neal Parker, et al. v. Brush Wellman Inc., was filed in the Superior Court of Fulton County, State of Georgia, case number 2004CV80827, on January 29, 2004. The case was removed to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, case number 04-CV-606, on May 4, 2004. The named plaintiffs were Neal Parker, Wilbert Carlton, Stephen King, Ray Burns, Deborah Watkins, Leonard Ponder, Barbara King and Patricia Burns. The defendants were Brush Wellman; Schmiede Machine and Tool Corporation; ThyssenKrupp Materials NA Inc., d/b/a Copper and Brass Sales; Axsys Technologies Inc.; Alcoa, Inc.; McCann Aerospace Machining Corporation; Cobb Tool, Inc.; and Lockheed Martin Corporation. Messrs. Parker, Carlton, King and Burns and Ms. Watkins were current employees of Lockheed. Mr. Ponder was a retired employee; and Ms. King and Ms. Burns were family members. The plaintiffs brought claims for negligence, strict liability, fraudulent concealment, civil conspiracy and punitive damages. The plaintiffs sought a permanent injunction requiring the defendants to fund a court-supervised medical monitoring program, attorneys' fees and punitive damages. On March 29, 2005, the Court entered an order (1) directing plaintiffs to amend their pleading to segregate out those plaintiffs who endured only subclinical, cellular and subcellular effects from those who sustained actionable tort injuries, and stating that following such amendment, the Court would enter an order dismissing the claims asserted by the former subset of claimants; (2) dismissing Count I of the Complaint, which sought the creation of a medical monitoring fund; and (3) dismissing the claims against Axsys Technologies Inc. On April 20, 2005, the plaintiffs filed a Substituted Amended Complaint for Damages, contending that each of the eight named plaintiffs and the individuals listed on the attachment to the original Complaint, and each of the putative class members sustained personal injuries; however, they alleged that they identified five individuals whose injuries manifested themselves such that they had been detected by physical examination and/or laboratory test. On May 23, 2005, the defendants filed a Motion to Enforce the March 29, 2005 Order, which argued that the five plaintiffs identified in the Amended Complaint had only beryllium sensitization which is not an actionable tort injury as defined in the March 29, 2005 Order. On March 10, 2006, the Court entered an order construing this motion as a Motion for Summary Judgment and granted summary judgment in the Company's favor; however, plaintiffs filed an appeal. On April 18, 2007, the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed in part and reversed in part the trial court's grant of summary judgment, holding that Georgia tort law requires a current physical injury and that allegations of subclinical and cellular damage do not satisfy the physical injury requirement. However, with respect to the five named individuals with alleged beryllium sensitization, there was a genuine issue of material fact that precluded summary judgment, and the case has been remanded to the district court for further proceedings. After remand, on October 18, 2007, the defendants filed a renewed motion for judgment on the pleadings as to plaintiffs' class claims, asserting that five individuals were not sufficiently numerous to warrant class treatment. The trial court granted this motion on January 2, 2008.

Other Claims

One of our subsidiaries, Williams Advanced Materials Inc. ("WAM"), is a party to two patent litigations in the U.S. involving Target Technology Company, LLC of Irvine, California ("Target"). Both actions involve patents directed to technology used in the production of DVD-9s, which are high storage capacity DVDs. The patents at issue concern certain silver alloys used to make the semi-reflective layer in DVD-9s, a thin metal film that is applied to a DVD-9 through a process known as sputtering. The raw material used in the sputtering process is called a target. Target alleges that WAM manufactures and sells infringing sputtering targets to DVD manufacturers.

In the first action, filed in April 2003 by WAM against Target in the U.S. District Court, Western District of New York (case no. 03-CV-0276A (SR)) (the “NY Action”), WAM has asked the Court for a judgment declaring certain Target patents invalid and/or unenforceable and awarding WAM damages. Target counterclaimed alleging infringement of those patents and seeking a judgment for infringement, an injunction against further infringement and damages for past infringement. Following certain proceedings in which WAM was denied an injunction to prevent Target from suing and threatening to sue WAM’s customers, Target filed an amended counterclaim and a third-party complaint naming certain of WAM’s customers and other entities as parties to the case and adding related other patents to the NY Action. The action is stayed pending resolution of the ownership issue in the CA Action, discussed more fully below.

In the second litigation, Target in September 2004 filed in the U.S. District Court, Central District of California (case no. SAC04-1083 DOC (MLGx)) a separate action for infringement of one of the same patents named in the NY Action (the “CA Action”), naming as defendants WAM and certain of WAM’s customers who purchase certain WAM sputtering targets. Target seeks a judgment that the patent is valid and infringed by the defendants, a permanent injunction, damages adequate to compensate Target for the infringement, treble damages and attorneys’ fees and costs. In April 2007, Sony DADC U.S., Inc. (“Sony”) intervened in the CA Action claiming ownership of that patent and others of the patents that Target is seeking to enforce in the NY Action. Sony’s claim is based on its prior employment of the patentee and Target’s founder, Hampshire H. Nee, and includes a demand for damages against both Target and Nee. WAM on behalf of itself and its customers has a paid-up license from Sony under any rights that Sony has in those patents. Trial of the CA Action is currently scheduled for August 2008.

Item 6. Exhibits

- 10.1 Amended and Restated Executive Deferred Compensation Plan II
- 10.2 Amendment No. 1 to Second Amended and Restated Precious Metals Agreement, March 3, 2008 (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 3, 2008), incorporated herein by reference
- 10.3 Long-term Incentive Plan for the performance period January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2010 (filed as Exhibit 10o to the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007), incorporated herein by reference
- 10.4 Form of 2008 Restricted Stock Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10ag to the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007), incorporated herein by reference
- 10.5 Form of 2008 Performance Restricted Share and Performance Share Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10ak to the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007), incorporated herein by reference
- 10.6 Form of 2008 Stock Appreciation Rights Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10an to the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007), incorporated herein by reference
- 10.7 2008 Management Performance Compensation Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 12, 2008), incorporated herein by reference
- 11 Statement regarding computation of per share earnings
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a)
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a)
- 32 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements 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.

BRUSH ENGINEERED MATERIALS INC.

/s/ John D. Grampa

John D. Grampa
Senior Vice President Finance
and Chief Financial Officer

Dated: May 2, 2008

BRUSH ENGINEERED MATERIALS INC.
AMENDED AND RESTATED EXECUTIVE DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN II

ARTICLE 1
PURPOSE

The Brush Engineered Materials Inc. Executive Deferred Compensation Plan II (the "Plan") adopted by the Board on December 7, 2004, for years beginning after December 31, 2004, is maintained for the purpose of providing deferred compensation to eligible employees, which plan is intended to be a non-qualified deferred compensation arrangement for a select group of management and highly compensated employees. Effective January 1, 2008, the Plan is amended and restated in the form of this Amended and Restated Executive Deferred Compensation Plan II to provide as follows:

ARTICLE 2
DEFINITIONS

The following terms shall have the following meanings described in this Article unless the context clearly indicates another meaning. All references in the Plan to specific Articles or Sections shall refer to Articles or Sections of the Plan unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Account means the record or records established for each Participant in accordance with Section 5.1.

2.2 Annual Excess Compensation means for a Plan Year a Participant's Base Salary for services performed during the Plan Year, performance compensation payable in the Plan Year under the Brush Engineered Materials Inc. and Subsidiaries Management Performance Compensation Plan, and incentive compensation payable in cash and cash equivalents in the Plan Year under the Brush Engineered Materials Inc. and Subsidiaries Long-Term Incentive Plan, whether or not such compensation is reportable on Form W-2 for the Plan Year, but only to the extent that such compensation exceeds the limit imposed on compensation taken into account under the Brush Engineered Materials Inc. Savings and Investment Plan by reason of Code Section 401(a)(17) as determined by the Plan Administrator.

2.3 Base Salary means for a Plan Year the annual cash compensation relating to services performed during such Plan Year, whether or not paid in such Plan Year or included on the Federal Income Tax Form W-2 for such year, excluding bonuses, commissions, overtime, special awards, tax planning stipends, fringe benefits, stock options, relocation expenses, incentive payments, non-monetary awards, fees, automobile and other allowances paid to a Participant for employment services rendered (whether or not such allowances are included in the Employee's gross income). Base Salary shall be calculated before reduction for compensation voluntarily deferred or contributed by the Participant pursuant to all qualified or non-qualified plans of any Employer and shall be calculated to include amounts not otherwise included in the Participant's gross income under Code Sections 125, 402(e)(3), 402(h), or 403(b) pursuant to plans established by any Employer; provided, however, that all such amounts will be

included in compensation only to the extent that, had there been no such plan, the amount would have been payable in cash to the Employee.

2.4 Board means the Board of Directors of Company.

2.5 Bonus means for a Plan Year any compensation payable in the form of cash to a Participant with respect to the Plan Year pursuant to the Brush Engineered Materials Inc. and Subsidiaries Management Performance Compensation Plan, whether or not paid in a calendar year or included on the Federal Income Tax Form W-2 for a calendar year.

2.6 Code means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

2.7 Company means Brush Engineered Materials Inc., an Ohio corporation.

2.8 Compensation Committee means the Compensation Committee of the Board or, at any time that no such committee exists, the Board.

2.9 Deferred Compensation means the portion of a Participant's Base Salary or Bonus allocated to the Participant's Account in accordance with Section 4.1 of the Plan.

2.10 Election Agreement means the written agreement entered into by an Employee, which shall be irrevocable, pursuant to which the Employee becomes a Participant in the Plan and makes an election relating to Deferred Compensation and the period over which Deferred Compensation and Nonelective Deferred Compensation and investment return thereon will be paid.

2.11 Employee means, with respect to each Employer, management and highly compensated employees.

2.12 Employer means the Company and any other corporation in a controlled group of corporations (under Code Section 414(b)) of which Company is a member which, with the authorization of the Board, adopts the Plan for the benefit of its employees pursuant to resolution of its board of directors.

2.13 Nonelective Deferred Compensation means a Participant's nonelective deferred compensation allocated to the Participant's Account in accordance with Section 5.1 of the Plan.

2.14 Participant means an Employee or former Employee of an Employer who has met the requirements for participation under Section 3.1 and who is or may become eligible to receive a benefit from the Plan or whose beneficiary may be eligible to receive a benefit from the Plan.

2.15 Plan means the plan, the terms and provisions of which are herein set forth, and as it may be amended or restated from time to time, designated as the "Brush Engineered Materials Inc. Executive Deferred Compensation Plan II."

2.16 Plan Administrator means the Company.

2.17 Plan Year means the period beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31 of each year.

2.18 Trust means any domestic trust that may be maintained in the United States pursuant to Article 8.

2.19 Valuation Date means the last business day of each calendar month.

ARTICLE 3 PARTICIPATION

3.1 Eligibility. An Employee shall be eligible to participate in the Plan if he or she is an Employee designated as eligible by the Compensation Committee. Individuals not specifically designated by the Compensation Committee are not eligible to participate in the Plan.

3.2 Participation. An Employee shall become a Participant as of the date he or she satisfies the eligibility requirements of Section 3.1 and completes all administrative forms required by the Plan Administrator. A Participant's participation in the Plan shall terminate upon termination of employment with the Company and all direct and indirect subsidiaries of Company or upon such other events as determined by the Compensation Committee.

ARTICLE 4 BENEFITS

4.1 Deferred Compensation. Subject to any limitations established by the Compensation Committee or the Plan Administrator, a Participant may elect for a Plan Year to have his or her Base Salary and/or Bonus deferred in any amount not to exceed (i) the Participant's Base Salary in excess of the dollar limitation provided for under Code Section 401(a)(17) as determined by the Plan Administrator, except that this dollar limitation will not be applied with respect to the 2005 Plan Year, and (ii) the Participant's full Bonus, less applicable tax withholding, and to have that amount credited to his or her Account as Deferred Compensation. Deferred Compensation shall be credited to a Participant's Account monthly.

4.2 Nonelective Deferred Compensation. There shall be credited to each Participant's Account for each Plan Year an amount equal to three (3) percent of his or her Annual Excess Compensation, or such other percent as may be established from time to time by action of the Board to maintain parity with the matching contribution rate available under the Brush Engineered Materials Inc. Savings and Investment Plan. Moreover, the Compensation Committee may in its discretion determine for any Plan Year to make an additional credit to a Participant's Account as Nonelective Deferred Compensation, which amount may be a different amount or percentage (including no amount) for each Participant, as the Compensation Committee shall in its sole and absolute discretion determine. Nonelective Deferred Compensation shall be credited to a Participant's Account monthly.

4.3 Election Procedures.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) below, compensation for services performed during a taxable year may be deferred at the Participant's election only if the election to defer such compensation is made not later than the close of the preceding taxable year.

(b) In the case of the first year in which a Participant becomes eligible to participate in the Plan, the Participant's election with respect to amounts deferred pursuant to Sections 4.1 and 4.2 may be made with respect to services to be performed subsequent to the election within 30 days after the date the Participant becomes eligible to participate in the Plan.

(c) In the case of any performance-based compensation based on services performed over a period of at least 12 months as determined by the Plan Administrator in accordance with regulatory guidance under Code Section 409A, an election may be made no later than six months before the end of the period.

(d) Each Participant shall specify on his or her Election Agreement with respect to each Plan Year (i) the percentage of Base Salary and/or the percentage of Bonus the Participant elects to defer for such Plan Year; and (ii) whether the Deferred Compensation and Nonelective Deferred Compensation for such Plan Year plus investment return credited to such amounts will be paid in a single lump sum, annual installments payable over three years or annual installments payable over five years upon the Participant's termination of employment with the Company and all direct and indirect subsidiaries of the Company; subject to the further provisions of Article 6.

(e) A Participant can change his or her Election Agreement and an eligible Employee who is not a Participant may become a Participant, as of any January 1 by completing, signing and filing an Election Agreement with the Plan Administrator not later than the preceding December 31 (subject, however, to the provisions of paragraph (b) above in the case of a Participant who becomes newly eligible during the Plan Year). A Participant who does not complete a new Election Agreement for a Plan Year will be deemed to have elected not to have any Deferred Compensation for the Plan Year and will be deemed to have elected a single lump sum method of payment for any Nonelective Deferral Compensation for such Plan Year. In the event any amount is credited to the Account of Participant with respect to which no timely election concerning method of payment has been made, such amount shall be payable in the single lump sum method of payment.

(f) All Election Agreements shall be in a form acceptable to the Plan Administrator and shall be completed, signed, and filed with the Plan Administrator as provided herein.

ARTICLE 5
ACCOUNTS

5.1 Participant Accounts . The Plan Administrator shall establish a separate Account in the name of each Participant in respect of each Employer of such Participant for all amounts attributable to Deferred Compensation for each Plan Year for which the Participant has elected to defer compensation otherwise payable by such Employer and all Nonelective Deferred Compensation for each Plan Year. A Participant's Account shall be maintained by the Plan Administrator in accordance with the terms of this Plan until all of the Deferred Compensation, Nonelective Deferred Compensation, and investment return to which a Participant is entitled has been distributed to a Participant or his or her beneficiary in accordance with the terms of the Plan. A Participant shall be fully vested in his or her Account at all times.

5.2 Investment Return . Each Account shall be deemed to bear an investment return as if invested in the manner elected by the Participant from a list of investment funds from time to time determined by the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee may delegate to the Company's Pension Investment Committee the duty and authority to determine the investment funds to be used for this purpose under the Plan, including the discretion to eliminate, add, or substitute investment funds from time to time. Deemed investment return under the Plan shall be determined from the date of crediting of an amount to the Participant's Account (including deemed income thereon) through the date of complete distribution of the Account. A Participant shall be permitted to change his investment election under the Plan for any portion or all of his Account as of the first business day of any calendar quarter in accordance with such rules and procedures as the Company shall establish for this purpose. The Company shall have no obligation to actually invest funds pursuant to a Participant's elections, and if the Company does invest funds, a Participant shall have no right to any invested assets other than as a general unsecured creditor of the Company. During any period in which a Participant has not made an election relating to the investment of some portion of his Account, such as in the case of an investment fund previously selected by the Participant ceasing to be available under the Plan, the Pension Investment committee shall determine the investment fund or funds to be used in determining investment return for that portion of his Account.

5.3 Valuation of Accounts . The value of an Account as of any Valuation Date shall equal the amounts previously credited to such Account less any payments debited to such Account plus the investment return deemed to be earned on such Account in accordance with Section 5.2 through the Valuation Date.

ARTICLE 6
DISTRIBUTIONS

6.1 Termination of Employment . Upon termination of employment for any reason other than death, a Participant's Account with respect to a Plan Year shall be distributed to the Participant in a single lump sum payment, annual installments payable over three years or annual installments payable over five years as elected by the Participant on his or her Election Agreement with respect to deferrals for the Plan Year. Payment will be made or begin on the business day coinciding with or next following the sixtieth (60th) day after the Participant's termination of employment or as soon thereafter as is administratively practicable; subject, however, to the provisions of Section 6.3. Installment payments shall be calculated and recalculated annually by multiplying the balance credited to the Participant's Account (including any increase or decrease resulting from investment return) as of the most recent Valuation Date

by a fraction, the numerator of which is one and the denominator of which is the remaining number of payments to be made to the Participant.

6.2 Death. If a Participant dies prior to termination of employment or complete distribution of his or her Account, the amounts credited to his or her Account will be distributed in a single lump sum payment to the beneficiary named by the Participant on a beneficiary designation form filed with the Company. Payment of a death benefit will begin on the business day coinciding with or next following the sixtieth (60th) day after a Participant's death or as soon thereafter as is administratively practicable. The Participant may change the beneficiary designation at any time by signing and filing a new beneficiary designation form with the Plan Administrator. If for any reason no beneficiary is designated or no beneficiary survives the Participant, the beneficiary shall be the Participant's estate. If the Participant designates a trust as beneficiary, the Plan Administrator shall determine the rights of the trustee without responsibility for determining the validity, existence or provisions of the trust. Further, neither the Plan Administrator nor the Company nor any Employer shall have responsibility for the application of sums paid to the trustee or for the discharge of the trust.

6.3 Distribution Limitations. Notwithstanding any provision of the Plan to the contrary, compensation deferred under the Plan shall not be distributed earlier than

(a) separation from service as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury (except as provided below with respect to a key employee of an Employer);

(b) the date the Participant becomes disabled (within the meaning of Section 409A(a)(2)(C) of the Code);

(c) death of the Participant;

(d) a specified time (or pursuant to a fixed schedule) specified under the Plan at the date of the deferral of such compensation;

(e) to the extent provided by the Secretary of the Treasury, a change in the ownership or effective control of the Company, or in the ownership of a substantial portion of the assets of the Company; or

(f) the occurrence of an unforeseeable emergency as defined in Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(ii) of the Code.

In the case of any key employee (as defined in Section 416(i) of the Code without regard to paragraph (5) thereof) of an Employer, distributions may not be made before the date which is six months after the date of separation from service (or, if earlier, the date of death of the Participant), provided that in the case of any distribution which would be made on an earlier date but for this restriction, such distribution shall be made as soon as practicable on or after the first day of the month following the date which is six months after the date of the key employee's separation from service.

ARTICLE 7
ADMINISTRATION

7.1 Plan Administrator. The Company shall have the sole responsibility for the administration of the Plan and is designated as Plan Administrator.

7.2 Appointment of Administrative Committee. The Company may delegate its duties as Plan Administrator to an Administrative Committee. The members of the Administrative Committee shall be selected by the Board.

7.3 Powers of Plan Administrator. The Plan Administrator shall have the full and exclusive power, discretion and authority to administer the Plan. The determinations and decisions of the Plan Administrator are final and binding on all persons. The Plan Administrator's powers shall include but shall not be limited to, the power to:

- (a) Maintain records pertaining to the Plan.
- (b) Interpret the terms and provisions of the Plan, and to construe ambiguities and correct omissions.
- (c) Establish procedures by which Participants may apply for benefits under the Plan and appeal a denial of benefits.
- (d) Determine the rights under the Plan of any Participant applying for or receiving benefits.
- (e) Administer the claims procedure provided in this Article.

(f) Perform all acts necessary to meet the reporting and disclosure obligations imposed by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA").

(g) Delegate specific responsibilities for the operation and administration of the Plan to such employees or agents as it deems advisable and necessary.

In the exercise of its powers, the Plan Administrator shall be entitled to rely upon all tables, valuations, certificates and reports furnished by any accountant or consultant and upon opinions given by any legal counsel in each case duly selected by the Plan Administrator.

7.4 Limitation of Liability. The Plan Administrator and the Company and all other Employers, and their respective officers and directors (including but not limited to the members of the Board), shall not be liable for any act or omission relating to their duties under the Plan, unless such act or omission is attributable to their own willful misconduct or lack of good faith.

7.5 Claims Procedures.

(a) All claims under the Plan shall be directed to the attention of the Plan Administrator. Any Participant or beneficiary whose application for benefits or other

claim under the Plan has been denied, in whole or in part, shall be given written notice of the denial by the Plan Administrator within sixty (60) days after the receipt of the claim. The notice shall explain that the Participant or beneficiary may request a review of the denial and the procedure for requesting review. The notice shall describe any additional information necessary to perfect the Participant's or beneficiary's claim and explain why such information is necessary. If a Participant or beneficiary does not receive a written response to a claim within sixty (60) days after receipt of the claim by the Plan Administrator, the claim will be deemed to be denied.

(b) A Participant or beneficiary may make a written request to the Plan Administrator for a review of any denial of claims under this Plan. The request for review must be in writing and must be made within sixty (60) days after the mailing date of the notice of denial or the deemed denial. The request shall refer to the provisions of the Plan on which it is based and shall set forth the facts relied upon as justifying a reversal or modification of the determination being appealed.

(c) A Participant or beneficiary who requests a review of denial of claims in accordance with this claims procedure may examine pertinent documents and submit pertinent issues and comments in writing. A Participant or beneficiary may have a duly authorized representative act on his or her behalf in exercising his or her right to request a review and any other rights granted by this claims procedure. The Plan Administrator shall provide a review of the decision denying the claim within sixty (60) days after receiving the written request for review. If a Participant or beneficiary does not receive a written response to a request for a review within the foregoing time limit, such request will be deemed to be denied. A decision by the Plan Administrator for review shall be final and binding on all persons.

ARTICLE 8 MISCELLANEOUS

8.1 Unfunded Plan .

(a) The Plan shall be an unfunded plan maintained by the Company and the other Employers for the purpose of providing benefits for a select group of management or highly compensated employees. Neither the Company nor any other Employer shall be required to set aside, earmark or entrust any fund or money with which to pay their obligations under this Plan or to invest in any particular investment vehicle and may change investments of Company assets at any time.

(b) The Company may establish a Trust to hold property that may be used to pay benefits under the Plan. The Trust shall be a domestic trust maintained in the United States. The Trust shall be intended to be a grantor trust, within the meaning of Section 671 of the Code, of which the Company is the grantor, and the Plan is to be construed in accordance with that intention. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Plan, the assets of the Trust will remain the property of the Company and will be subject to the claims of creditors in the event of bankruptcy or insolvency, as provided in the Trust Agreement. No Participant or person claiming through a Participant will have any

priority claim on the assets of the Trust or any security interest or other right superior to the rights of a general creditor of the Company or the other Employers as provided in the Trust Agreement.

(c) Subject to the following provisions of this Section 8(c), all benefits under this Plan shall be paid by the Participant's Employer(s) from its general assets and/or the assets of the Trust, which assets shall, at all times, remain subject to the claims of creditors as provided in the Trust Agreement. No Employer, other than the Company as provided below, shall have any obligation to pay benefits hereunder in respect of any Participants who are not Employees or former Employees of such Employer. The obligation of each Employer hereunder in respect of any Participant shall be limited to the amounts payable to such Participant from the Account established for such Participant in respect of employment with that Employer, except that if an Employer shall fail to make or cause to be made any benefit payment hereunder when due, the Company shall promptly make such benefit payment from its general assets and/or the assets of the Trust.

(d) Neither Participants, their beneficiaries nor their legal representatives shall have any right, other than the right of an unsecured general creditor, against the Company or any other Employer in respect of any portion of a Participant's Account and shall have no right, title or interest, legal or equitable, in or to any asset of the Company or any other Employer or the Trust.

8.2 Spendthrift Provision . The Plan shall not in any manner be liable for or subject to the debts or liabilities of any Participant or beneficiary. No benefit or interest under the Plan is subject to assignment, alienation, pledge or encumbrance, whether voluntary or involuntary, and any purported or attempted assignment, alienation, pledge or encumbrance of benefits shall be void and will not be recognized by the Company or any other Employer.

8.3 Employment Rights . The existence of the Plan shall not grant a Participant any legal or equitable right to continue as an Employee nor affect the right of the Company or any other Employer to discharge a Participant.

8.4 Withholding of Taxes . To the extent required by applicable law, the Company or another Employer will withhold from Compensation and/or Deferred Compensation and any payment hereunder all taxes required to be withheld for federal, state or local government purposes.

8.5 Amendment or Termination . Subject to the provisions of Section 8.12, the Company reserves the right to amend, modify, suspend or terminate the Plan at any time by action of its Board or of the Compensation Committee of its Board; provided that no prior notice to any Participant shall be required, and provided, further that no such action may deprive a Participant of his rights to receive a benefit pursuant to the Plan with respect to compensation deferred prior to such action.

8.6 No Fiduciary Relationship Created . Nothing contained in this Plan, and no action taken pursuant to the provisions of this Plan, shall create or be deemed to create a fiduciary

relationship between the Company or any other Employer or the Plan Administrator and any Participant, beneficiary or any other person.

8.7 Release. Any payment to any Participant or beneficiary in accordance with the provisions of this Plan shall, to the extent thereof, be in full satisfaction of all claims against the Plan Administrator, the Company, the other Employers and any of their respective officers, directors, shareholders, employees or agents.

8.8 No Warranty or Representation. Neither the Company nor any other Employer makes any warranty or representation regarding the effect of deferrals made or benefits paid under this Plan for any purpose.

8.9 Construction. Words used in the masculine shall apply to the feminine where applicable; and wherever the context of the Plan dictates, the plural shall be read as the singular and the singular as the plural.

8.10 Governing Law. To the extent that Ohio law is not preempted by ERISA, the provisions of the Plan shall be governed by the laws of the State of Ohio.

8.11 Counterparts. This Plan may be signed in any one or more counterparts each of which together shall constitute one instrument.

8.12 American Jobs Creation Act of 2004. The Plan is intended to provide for the deferral of compensation in accordance with the provisions of Section 409A of the Code and Treasury Regulations and published guidance issued pursuant thereto. Accordingly, the Plan shall be construed in a manner consistent with those provisions and may at any time be amended in the manner and to the extent determined necessary or desirable by the Company to reflect or otherwise facilitate compliance with such provisions with respect to amounts deferred on and after January 1, 2005, including as contemplated by Section 885(f) of the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004. Moreover, to the extent permitted in guidance issued by the Secretary of the Treasury and in accordance with procedures established by the Committee, a Participant may be permitted to terminate participation in the Plan or cancel an outstanding deferral election with regard to amounts deferred after December 31, 2004. Notwithstanding any provision of the Plan to the contrary, no otherwise permissible election or distribution shall be made or given effect under the Plan that would result in taxation of any amount under Section 409A of the Code.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Brush Engineered Materials, Inc. has executed this Plan this 5th day of March, 2008.

BRUSH ENGINEERED MATERIALS INC.

By: /s/ Michael C. Hasychak

Name: Michael C. Hasychak

Title: Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary

BRUSH ENGINEERED MATERIALS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
COMPUTATION OF PER SHARE EARNINGS

	First Quarter Ended	
	Mar 28 2008	Mar 30 2007
Basic:		
Average shares outstanding	20,389,000	20,153,000
Net Income	\$ 4,596,000	\$23,114,000
Per share amount	\$ 0.23	\$ 1.15
Diluted:		
Average shares outstanding	20,389,000	20,153,000
Dilutive stock securities based on the treasury stock method using average market price	194,000	460,000
Totals	20,583,000	20,613,000
Net Income	\$ 4,596,000	\$23,114,000
Per share amount	\$ 0.22	\$ 1.12

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Richard J. Hipple, certify that:

- 1) I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Brush Engineered Materials Inc. (the “registrant”);
- 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 we 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; and
- 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.

Dated: May 2, 2008

/s/ Richard J. Hipple

Richard J. Hipple

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, John D. Grampa, certify that:

- 1) I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Brush Engineered Materials Inc. (the “registrant”);
- 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 we 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; and
- 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.

Dated: May 2, 2008

/s/ John D. Grampa

John D. Grampa
Senior Vice President Finance and
Chief Financial Officer

Certification Pursuant to
18 U.S.C. Section 1350,
As Adopted Pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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 filing of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Brush Engineered Materials Inc. (the "Company") for the quarter ended March 28, 2008, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), each of the undersigned officers of the Company certifies, that, to such officer's knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o (d)), and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of the dates and for the periods expressed in the Report.

Dated: May 2, 2008

/s/ Richard J. Hipple

Richard J. Hipple
Chairman of the Board, President and Chief
Executive Officer

/s/ John D. Grampa

John D. Grampa
Senior Vice President Finance and
Chief Financial Officer