

MYERS INDUSTRIES INC

Form 10-K

March 16, 2009

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**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
Form 10-K**

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

For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2008

Commission File Number 001-08524

MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

OHIO
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

34-0778636
(IRS Employer Identification Number)

1293 S. Main Street, Akron, Ohio
(Address of Principal Executive
Offices)

44301
(Zip Code)

(330) 253-5592
(Telephone Number)

Securities Registered Pursuant to
Section 12(b) of the Act:
Common Stock, Without Par Value
(Title of Class)

Name of Each Exchange
On which registered:
New York Stock Exchange

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☒ Non-accelerated filer ☐ 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 Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Yes ☐ No ☒

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity stock held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the closing sale price on the New York Stock Exchange as of June 30, 2008: \$286,960,815.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of registrant's common stock as of February 27, 2009: 35,250,278 Shares of Common Stock, without par value.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for its 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K.

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PART I

ITEM 1. Business

(a) General Development of Business

Myers Industries, Inc. (the Company or Myers Industries) was founded in Akron, Ohio, in 1933. The Company grew from the vision of two brothers, Louis and Meyer Myers, and a partnership based on a \$620 loan, tire repair merchandise and a used truck. The new venture was named Myers Tire Supply and serviced tire dealers and retreaders through distribution of tools and supplies needed to grow their businesses. The Company expanded into manufacturing operations in the post-war 1940s and in 1963 was renamed Myers Industries, Inc. to reflect its diversity. In 1971, the Company went public, and the stock is traded today on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol MYE.

Still headquartered in Akron, Ohio, Myers Industries has grown from a small storefront into a premier, international manufacturing and distribution business. Today, the Company manufactures a diverse range of polymer products for industrial, agricultural, automotive, commercial and consumer markets. Myers Industries is a leader in the manufacturing of plastic reusable material handling containers and pallets and North America's leading producer of plastic horticultural pots, trays and flower planters. Other principal product lines include plastic storage and organization containers, plastic and rubber OEM parts, rubber tire repair products and custom plastic and rubber products.

The Company is also the largest wholesale distributor of tools, equipment and supplies for the tire, wheel and undervehicle service industry in the United States. The distribution products range from tire balancers and alignment systems to valve caps, tire repair tools and other consumable service supplies.

As of March 10, 2009, the Company included: 25 manufacturing facilities and 41 distribution branches located throughout North, Central and South America; approximately 12,000 manufactured products and 10,000 distributed products; and more than 3,600 employees.

Serving customers around the world, products and related services from Myers Industries' brands provide a wide range of performance benefits to customers in diverse niche markets. Some of these benefits include increasing productivity, lowering material handling costs, improving product quality, reducing labor costs, shortening assembly times, eliminating solid waste and increasing profitability. The Company's business strategy—the Strategic Business Evolution—is focused on sustainable, profitable growth guided by five key operating principles: 1) Business Growth, 2) Customer Satisfaction, 3) Cost Control, 4) Organizational Development and 5) Positioning the Business for the Future. Applying these within our Strategic Business Evolution, the Company emphasizes:

Industry-leading innovation of niche, high margin products;

Being the low-cost provider of certain commodity products where our brands excel;

Achieving leadership in key product areas through breadth of offering, consistent quality and superior customer service;

Concentrating our efforts on niche markets where our capabilities create profit opportunities for our customers and ourselves;

Leveraging brand equity and capabilities to grow business with existing customers and cultivate new ones, particularly in emerging growth markets where we can deliver the greatest value and achieve the best returns;

Investing in new technologies and processes to reinforce customer satisfaction and market strength across our key business segments;

Succession plans through our management teams at all levels in the Company, ensuring the right people are in the right positions to grow;

Selective acquisitions as opportunities arise to enhance our leadership in key markets;

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Potential divestiture of businesses with non-strategic products or markets, aligning our resources with the best avenues for long-term, profitable growth potential; and

Consolidation and rationalization initiatives to reduce costs and improve productivity within the Company's manufacturing and distribution footprint.

The Company's segments and brands are under continuous review for strategic fit and growth potential. The review process is dedicated to strengthening innovation, enhancing brand leadership in our markets, building strong customer relationships and positioning the Company to grow on a sustainable basis.

(b) Financial Information About Segments

The response to this section of Item 1 is contained in the Industry Segments footnote of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements under Item 8 of this report.

(c) Description of Business

The Company conducts its business activities in four distinct business segments, including three in manufacturing and one in distribution. The manufacturing segments consist of: Material Handling, Lawn and Garden, and Automotive and Custom. During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company also included one other manufacturing segment, European Material Handling, which was moved to discontinued operations status in the third quarter of 2006 after we publicly disclosed our intent to divest their businesses. The businesses in that segment were subsequently sold in February 2007.

In our manufacturing segments, we design, manufacture, and market a variety of plastic and rubber products. These range from plastic reusable material handling containers and small parts storage bins to plastic horticultural pots and hanging baskets, decorative resin planters, plastic and rubber OEM parts, tire repair materials and custom plastic and rubber products.

The Distribution Segment is engaged in the distribution of tools, equipment and supplies used for tire, wheel and undervehicle service on passenger, heavy truck and off-road vehicles.

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The following table summarizes the key attributes of our business segments in continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2008:

2008 Continuing Operations	Lawn and Garden Segment	Material Handling Segment	Distribution Segment	Automotive and Custom Segment
Net Sales	\$272.8mm	\$261.2mm	\$187.1mm	\$174.0mm
% of Total Net Sales	31%	30%	21%	18%
Key Product Areas	Plastic Horticultural Pots, Trays, Flats & Hanging Baskets Decorative Resin Planters Custom Products	Plastic Reusable Containers & Pallets Plastic Storage & Organization Products Plastic Carts Metal Carts Wooden Dollies Custom Products	Tire Valves & Accessories Tire Changing & Balancing Equipment Lifts & Alignment Equipment Service Equipment Hand Tools Tire Repair & Retread Equipment & Supplies Brake, Transmission & Allied Service Equipment & Supplies	Rubber & Plastic Original Equipment Replacement Parts Tire Repair & Retreading Products Highway Markings Industrial Rubber Custom Rubber & Plastic Products
Product Brands	Dille® ITME® List® Pro Cal®	Akro-Mil® Buckhorn®	Myers Tire Supply®	Ameri-Kat® Buckhorn Rubber® Michigan Rubber® Patch Rubber® WER®
Key Capabilities & Services	Product Design Prototyping Testing Material Formulation Injection Molding Thermoforming Co-Extrusion Thermoforming Custom Printing & Labeling Material Regrind & Recycling	Product Design Prototyping Product Testing Material Formulation Injection Molding Structural Foam Molding Metal Forming Wood Fabrication Powder Coating Material Regrind & Recycling	Broad Sales Coverage Local Sales & Inventory International Distribution Personalized Service National Accounts Product Training Repair/Service Training	Rubber Mixing Rubber Compounding Rubber Calendering Rubber Extrusion Rubber Injection Molding Rubber Compression & Transfer Molding Rubber & Plastic Blow Molding Co-Extrusion Blow Molding Rubber-to-Metal Bonding

			New Products Speed to Market	Rubber-to-Plastic Bonding Plastic Rotational Molding
Representative Markets	Horticulture:	Agriculture	Retail Tire	Agricultural Vehicle
	- Growers	Automotive	Dealers	Automotive OEM
	- Nurseries	Commercial	Truck Tire	Construction Vehicle
	- Greenhouses	Food Processing	Dealers	Heavy Truck
	- Retail Garden Centers	Food Distribution	Auto Dealers	Industrial
	Consumer	Healthcare	Commercial	Mining
	- Retail Garden Centers	Industrial	Auto & Truck	Recreational Marine
	- Retail Home Centers	Manufacturing	Fleets	Recreational Vehicle
		Retail Distribution	General Repair & Services	Road Construction
			Facilities	Sporting Goods
			Tire Retreaders	Telecommunications
			Governmental Agencies	Water Control

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Manufacturing Segments Overview

Lawn and Garden Segment

The Company's Lawn and Garden Segment, the largest segment in net sales dollars, includes the **Dillen®**, **ITML®**, **Pro Cal®** and **Listo™** brands, which serve the horticultural container needs of the North American floriculture / horticulture market. Our product selection, manufacturing capabilities, quality and customer service rank at the top of our category in the market, which spans growers with 80-plus acre greenhouse facilities to small regional nurseries to retail garden centers and retail home centers.

In December 2008, the Company announced a realignment of its Lawn and Garden Segment. This resulted in the decision to close three facilities and reallocate production to the segment's other five remaining facilities. These initiatives will enable the Company to consolidate manufacturing and capacity, optimize distribution and supply chain channels, and drive increased productivity and customer service excellence through improved forecasting, workflow, and inventory management programs.

For growers, our products are available both direct and through a network of leading horticultural distributors. Our product range is one of the most extensive in North America. Products include injection-molded and thermoformed pots, hanging baskets, flats and carry trays, plug trays, nursery containers, propagation sheets, and specialty pots. Product innovation is centered on the changing needs of the professional grower, including increased automation in growing operations, improving efficiency and reducing costs, while focusing on environmental friendliness. For example, a recent focus has been in lightweight co-extruded (CoEx) thermoformed pots. CoEx pots have a thinner wall construction compared to injection pots and combine a color exterior with a dark interior layer made from recycled material which helps to protect plant roots against potential sunlight damage in both grower and retail operations and helps protect the environment.

In addition to working with growers on product innovation, we support their increasing needs for branding and retail merchandising programs with services such as in-mold labeling, multi-color offset printing and adhesive labeling. Once filled with plant material by the grower and shipped to retail, these customized pots serve as packaging for plants and create vibrant point-of-sale materials.

For retailers, our **Listo** brand encompasses decorative resin planters that feature intricate molding details and unique finishes in ceramic, metallic, weathered stone and textured styles. The upscale look of these decorative planters captures the retailer's attention and the consumer's imagination. Products include a diverse offering of planters, window boxes, urns and hanging baskets for indoor and outdoor container gardening. Consistent new product development is key to success in the retail garden center and mass merchandiser channels. Proprietary molding and finishing processes, along with creative designs, deliver the unique look in the decorative resin planter category that sets our planters apart from the competition in leading retail stores across North America.

In addition to Listo, two other brands in the retail channel of the Lawn and Garden Segment include **Planters Pride®** and **Akro-Mils Lawn & Garden Products®**. Planters Pride has a diverse product offering dedicated to the beginning gardener. Featured products include a wide range of Fiber Grow® seed starting kits with 100 percent peat free renewable coir pellets and other garden accessories, backed by customizable retail displays. Akro-Mils Lawn & Garden provides a wide range of plastic patio pots, planters and hanging baskets as well as watering cans and other related items for the home gardener.

Myers Industries seeks to expand its market leadership in the Lawn and Garden Segment through its current realignment of the segment, unrivaled product innovation and selection, diverse manufacturing processes, superior customer satisfaction and an array of internal and external strategic growth initiatives. One of these initiatives includes

expanding the use of reprocessed and recycled materials in the manufacturing process, which helps to reduce the Company's exposure to higher costs for virgin raw material. The Company has the capability to produce a wide range of plastic materials for use across its many product lines and is committed to being a "green" manufacturer to protect the environment.

Weather conditions, grower consolidation and grower supply chain adjustments to meet retail merchandising programs are some of the key external factors that influence this industry. As one of the industry leaders, however,

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the Company is well positioned to further align our capabilities to effectively meet the external challenges and changing needs of customers and the markets.

Material Handling Segment

The Material Handling Segment is comprised of plastic reusable material handling containers, pallets and bins, as well as metal shelving, cabinet and racking systems. The two brands in this segment, **Buckhorn®** and **Akro-Mils™**, have strong leadership positions across markets such as automotive, appliance, general industrial / manufacturing, distribution, agriculture, retail and food processing. This leadership is built through constant innovation, diverse manufacturing processes, consistent quality and superior customer service resulting in significant productivity and cost-saving benefits for our customers.

Buckhorn s reusable containers and pallets are used in closed-loop supply chains to help customers reduce material handling costs by replacing single-use cardboard boxes, easily damaged wooden pallets and high-cost steel containers. Cost-reduction benefits include: improving product protection, increasing handling efficiencies, reducing freight costs and eliminating solid waste and disposal costs. Small parts bins, storage systems and transport products from Akro-Mils provide similar benefits by creating storage and organization efficiency throughout customers operations.

The Buckhorn brand in the Material Handling Segment offers a product selection rich in both breadth and depth, as well as a direct sales force with the packaging and material handling expertise that makes Buckhorn a key solutions partner for our customers. Buckhorn s product line spans injection-molded hand-held containers and totes; injection and structural foam-molded bulk transport containers in both collapsible and fixed-wall styles; and injection and structural foam pallets. Buckhorn also produces custom material handling packaging. Customers rely on Buckhorn s single-source efficiency and the productivity and profitability benefits delivered through value-added innovation, broad product selection, quality and packaging conversion services.

Buckhorn hand-held containers include attached lid, detached lid, bi-color and specialty styles that stack and/or nest for efficient space usage, thus lowering freight and storage costs. In automotive plants across North America, our container and pallet systems are reused hundreds of times to ship products as small as fasteners or as large as sidewall components from suppliers directly to assembly areas protecting parts throughout the supply chain and reducing scrap rates. Our attached lid containers and pallets are used in retail distribution centers to organize inventory, sort orders and then transport products directly to stores. In the food processing and distribution industry, our specialty containers provide superior protection to food products while in transit and are more sanitary than cardboard boxes. For example, case-ready, packaged meats are delivered from processors to retailers in containers designed to accommodate specific cuts and package sizes, while maintaining optimal airflow for chilling.

Buckhorn s selection of collapsible and fixed-wall bulk transport containers leads the North American material handling industry. Bulk containers perform both light and heavy-duty tasks, whether distributing seed products, carrying large automotive components or shipping liquids across long distances. These containers range in size from footprints of 32 x 30 to 70 x 48 ; heights up to 65 ; and weight capacities up to 3,000 lbs. Bulk containers are compatible with forklifts for easy handling. Many of the containers collapse to a third of their size for space-saving stacking, storage and return transport, thus helping to reduce freight and storage costs.

Examples of bulk container applications include our SeedBoxes™, which are used by leading seed distributors to efficiently transport and dispense up to 2,500 lbs. of their products. The unique SeedBox can be emptied in approximately 30 seconds, then broken down for return shipping and refilling, thus eliminating waste created by traditional seed bags. Automotive manufacturers and their suppliers employ our DunnageReady™ Bulk Container to ship sensitive parts direct to assembly areas. The DunnageReady Container accommodates custom-made, protective inserts to separate parts and prevent scratches or other costly damage to Class A painted surfaces. Manufacturers of

tomato paste employ our Citadel® bulk containers to move processed tomato products across the country in railcars. The smooth-sided, impact-resistant containers replace wooden crates and steel containers that can cause product damage and contamination. Citadel containers can carry up to 3,000 lbs. / 300 gallons of liquefied product, safely stack when fully loaded and are designed for long-term indoor or outdoor storage of loads. This product line is applicable to other food processing and ingredient niches such as concentrates, oils, syrups and similar products.

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Further strengthening our bulk container product line, in March 2007 Myers Industries purchased strategic assets of Schoeller Arca Systems, Inc. North America (SASNA), a manufacturer of reusable bulk containers. The purchase included select equipment, molds and inventory related to the well-known Xytex® and Combo™ product lines. The product lines were renamed the XT Series (formerly Xytex) and Caliber Intermediate Bulk Containers (formerly Combo) and integrated into the Buckhorn brand. This was an opportunistic purchase to enhance our brand leadership and to expand our bulk container product line for greater penetration in the liquid materials handling and transport market, particularly in niche markets of food processing.

Buckhorn's plastic pallets interwork with the hand-held containers and totes to create a completely reusable system and provide efficient space utilization in plants, warehouses and truck trailers helping customers to reduce storage and freight costs. Buckhorn also produces a wide range of specialty pallets for niche-type shipping applications, such as drum pallets for chemical and liquid transport.

Our **Akro-Mils** brand provides customers with everything needed to store, organize and transport for greater productivity and profitability. This mix of plastic, metal and wooden material handling products serves industrial and commercial end-users through leading industrial supply catalogers and material handling distributors. Products range from AkroBins® the industry's leading small parts bins to Super-Size AkroBins, metal panel and bin hanging systems, metal storage cabinet and bin systems, wire shelving systems, plastic and metal transport carts and a wide variety of custom storage and transport products. Capabilities used throughout the Akro-Mils product line include: injection molding, metal forming, powder-coat painting / metal finishing and wood fabrication, as well as the additional capabilities through potential synergies with Buckhorn.

Akro-Mils products deliver their storage and organization solutions in a wide variety of applications, from creating assembly line workstations to organizing medical supplies and retail displays. Emphasis is placed on product bundling and customizing systems to create specific storage and organization configurations for customers' operations. For example, industrial manufacturers with specialized tool and parts storage areas known as tool cribs use a combination of Akro-Mils bins, racking, locking cabinets, work tables and transport carts to speed assembly times, maintain accurate inventories and reduce loss. Metal carts and dollies are paired with custom-made containers to create unique transport systems capable of handling parts and components both small and large. Our powder coating / painting capability allows for high-quality, scratch-resistant finishing of metal products in a multitude of colors and finish styles.

Cross-marketing and cross-selling are key synergies between the Material Handling Segment brands. Equally important are cross-manufacturing capabilities that allow each brand to offer customers a wider range of value-added design and molding benefits. In addition to standard material handling products, we utilize the extensive design and manufacturing capabilities between Buckhorn and Akro-Mils for turnkey production of custom material handling products.

Sustainable, profitable growth in this segment is fueled by: a strong focus on innovation with value-added new products; concentrating sales efforts on niche markets and applications; increasing awareness of plastic reusable material handling products to drive conversions from cardboard and wood products; and managing the balance of product pricing and raw material costs. The potential for strategic, bolt-on acquisitions also provides opportunities to expand the scope of our brand leadership and the value-added products and services we bring to customers.

Automotive and Custom Segment

Myers Industries serves diverse niche markets and customers with rubber and plastic products from the Automotive and Custom Segment. Through our **Ameri-Kart™**, **Buckhorn Rubber™**, **Michigan Rubber™**, **Patch Rubber™** and **WEK™** brands, we provide an array of engineered plastic and rubber original equipment and replacement parts, tire

repair materials and custom components and materials. We offer a unique combination of product design, molding and finishing expertise to support our customers' needs for efficient, single sourcing of parts and turnkey custom product development. In addition to our plastics molding capabilities, we utilize a full range of rubber molding processes that include: injection molding; compression and transfer molding; compounding, calendaring and extrusion; 3-D co-extrusion blow molding; rubber-to-metal bonding; and rubber-to-plastic bonding. Additional capabilities include custom rubber formulation, mixing and testing.

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The **Michigan Rubber** and **WEK** brands support passenger car and truck manufacturers to create rubber and plastic components and assemblies for a wide variety of vehicle platforms. Our proven track record and expertise affords us guest engineering status with many of the world's leading automakers and suppliers. Our molding and assembly capabilities produce a diversified product mix, which includes: air induction hoses, HVAC components, noise vibration dampers, grommets, bushings, tubing assemblies, seals and gaskets. The Company's focus in the automotive arena is on highly engineered, niche products for select automotive platforms and strategic, long-term customers both transplants and domestics who reward their value-added manufacturing partners.

Manufacturers of recreational vehicles (RV) and watercraft rely on our design expertise and production capabilities to provide them an assortment of products. Through our **Ameri-Kart** brand, we create rotationally-molded plastic tanks for water, fuel and waste handling that are assembled to fit the precise space constraints within RV and marine craft designs. We utilize thermoforming and rotational molding to manufacture plastic trim and interior parts for RVs and helm consoles and seat frames for a wide variety of watercraft.

Our **Buckhorn Rubber** brand excels in providing engineering, quality and service to manufacturers of heavy trucks, trailers, construction and agriculture equipment. These customers rely on our custom-molded rubber air intake hoses, hood latches, boots, bellows, bushings and other products to perform under the harshest conditions, whether under-the-hood or on the vehicle's body. As one example of our market strength, we provide air intake hoses in more than 200 standard fittings for the majority of Class 6 and 8 trucks. Our expertise in co-extrusion blow molding with three-dimensional capabilities utilizing both rubber and plastic allows us to create single-piece, complex parts. These parts possess both rigid and flexible features and extreme angles to meet the needs of changing vehicle design. As heavy trucks and off-road vehicles are redesigned, engineering and production synergies between our Buckhorn Rubber and Michigan Rubber brands will keep Myers Industries in a strong position to mold new components for our customers' precise needs.

Specialized manufacturing expertise, including rubber-to-metal and rubber-to-plastic bonding, enables us to create a range of specific performance custom rubber products used in marine vehicles and lawn maintenance equipment. We also employ our unique rubber-to-metal bonding process to manufacture parts for the water control industry. These products include main valves for fire hydrants and mechanical joint gaskets for water supply lines used in residential and commercial construction.

Our manufacturing of rubber products began more than 60 years ago with our **Patch Rubber** brand, initially making tire patches. Today, we manufacture one of the most comprehensive lines of tire repair and retreading products in the United States. Service professionals rely on our extensive product selection and quality for safe, cost-effective repairs to passenger, truck and off-road tires. Products range from the plug that fills a puncture, the cement that seats the plug, the tire innerliner patch and the final sealing compound. Patch brand repair products maintain a strong position in the tire service markets with exclusive sales through our Distribution Segment's branch network.

Also within the capabilities of Patch Rubber, we apply our rubber calendaring and compounding expertise to create a diverse portfolio of products outside of the tire repair market, such as reflective highway marking tapes. Our rubber-based tape and symbols provide the durability and brightness that construction professionals demand to replace paint for marking road repair, intersections and hazardous areas. Compared with traditional highway paint, the tape stock is easier to apply, more reflective and longer lasting. It is available in both temporary and permanent grades to meet the customers' specific requirements.

Other custom products represent a wide range of markets and applications. These include: plastic elevated toilet seats and tub rails for the healthcare market, specialty tapes used for cable splicing in the telecommunications industry, custom rubber linings for material handling conveyors and rubber sheet stock used as the base material to produce the world's top-selling line of golf grips.

Distribution Segment Overview

The Company's Distribution Segment includes the **Myers Tire Supply®** and **Myers Tire Supply International®** brands. With these brands, the Company is the largest U.S. distributor and single source for tire, wheel and undervehicle service tools, equipment and supplies. We buy and sell nearly 10,000 different items everything that professionals need to service passenger, truck and off-road tires, wheels and related components.

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Independent tire dealers, mass merchandisers, commercial auto and truck fleets, tire retreaders and general repair facilities rely on our broad product selection, rapid availability and personal service to be more productive and profitably grow their business.

Within the continental United States, we provide widespread distribution and sales coverage from 36 branches positioned in major metropolitan areas. Each branch operates as a profit center and is staffed by a branch manager, sales and warehouse personnel. Internationally, we have three branches in Canada and three in Central America. Sales personnel from our Akron, Ohio headquarters cover niche markets in the Far East, Middle East, South Pacific and South America.

We purchase products from trusted, industry-leading manufacturers to ensure quality is delivered to our customers. Each of the brand-name products we sell is associated with superior performance in its respective area. Some of these well-known brands include: *Chicago Pneumatic* air tools; *Hennessy* tire changing, balancing and alignment equipment; *Corghi* tire changers and balancers; *Ingersoll-Rand* air service equipment; *John Bean Co.* tire balancing and changing equipment; *Rotary* lifts and related equipment; and our own Patch Rubber brand tire patches, cements and repair supplies.

An essential element of our success in the Distribution Segment is the network field sales representatives, who deliver personalized service on a local level. Customers rely on Myers sales representatives to introduce the latest tools and technologies and to provide training in new product features and applications. Representatives also teach the proper use of diagnostic equipment and present on-site workshops demonstrating industry-approved techniques for tire repair and undervehicle service.

While the needs and composition of our distribution markets constantly change, we adapt and deliver the new products and services that are crucial to our customers success. The new product pipeline is driven by innovations from auto and tire manufacturers, which in turn prompts Myers and its suppliers to develop new equipment, supplies and service techniques to keep cars and trucks moving down the road with confidence.

The Company's Distribution Segment is well positioned to continue its steady growth. The Myers Tire Supply (U.S.) brand is positioned to expand its leadership through superior product selection, rapid delivery and the personal service that is the hallmark of the Company's success in the tire, wheel, and undervehicle service marketplace. The Myers Tire Supply International brand is positioned to expand distribution of both tire supply and our plastic products in select regions of the world, presenting new growth opportunities for our diverse manufacturing businesses. All of this can be achieved through: 1) ongoing productivity improvements in our distribution network, 2) growing within key domestic market sectors and emerging international markets, 3) delivering a continuous flow of new products with first-to-market speed and 4) improving efficiency and customer satisfaction through implementation of innovative supply chain management technologies. Strategic, adjacent acquisitions are also a potential growth avenue in this segment.

Raw Materials & Suppliers Manufacturing and Distribution Segments

For the manufacturing segments, the Company purchases substantially all of its raw materials from a wide range of third-party suppliers. These materials are primarily polyethylene, polypropylene, and polystyrene plastic resins, as well as synthetic and natural rubber. Most raw materials are commodity products and available from several domestic suppliers. We believe that the loss of any one supplier or group of suppliers would not have a material adverse effect on our business.

The Distribution Segment purchases substantially all of its components from third-party suppliers and has multiple sources for its products.

Competition

Competition in the manufacturing segments is substantial and varied in form and size from manufacturers of similar products and of other products which can be substituted for those produced by the Company. In general, most direct competitors with the Company's brands are private entities. Myers Industries maintains strong brand presence and market positions in the niche sectors of the markets it serves. The Company does not command substantial, overall market presence in the broad market sectors.

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Competition in the Distribution Segment is generally from private, smaller local and regional businesses. Within the overall tire, wheel and undervehicle service market, Myers is the largest North American distributor of tools, equipment and supplies.

Customer Dependence

During the past three years, no single customer accounted for more than five percent of the Company's total net sales. Myers Industries serves thousands of customers who demand value through product selection, innovation, quality, delivery and responsive, personal service. Our brands foster satisfied, loyal customers who have recognized our performance through numerous supplier quality awards.

Employees

As of December 31, 2008, Myers Industries had a total of 3,652 full-time and part-time employees. Of these, 3,049 were employed in the Company's manufacturing segments, including: 709 in the Material Handling Segment, 1,064 in the Automotive and Custom Segment, and 1,276 in the Lawn and Garden Segment. The Distribution Segment employed 530 personnel. The Company's corporate offices had 73 employees.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company had 46 employees in the U.S. who were members of unions. The Company believes it has a good relationship with its union employees.

(d) Financial Information About Geographic Areas

The response to this section of Item 1 is contained in the Industry Segments footnote of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under Item 8 of this report.

(e) Available Information

Filings with the SEC. As a public company, we regularly file reports and proxy statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), such as:

- * annual reports on Form 10-K;
- * quarterly reports on Form 10-Q;
- * current reports on Form 8-K; and
- * proxy statements on Schedule 14A.

Anyone may read and copy any of the materials we file with the SEC at its Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, DC 20549. Information regarding operations of the Public Reference Room may also be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains an internet website that contains our reports, proxy and information statements, and our other SEC filings; the address of that site is <http://www.sec.gov>.

Also, we make our SEC filings available free of charge on our own internet site as soon as reasonably practicable after we have filed with the SEC. Our internet address is <http://www.myersind.com>. The content on the Company's website is available for information purposes only, and is not incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K.

Corporate Governance. We have a Code of Business Conduct for our employees and members of our Board of Directors. A copy of the Code is posted on our website. We will satisfy any disclosure requirement under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K regarding an amendment to, or waiver from, any provision of the Code with respect to our executive officers or directors by disclosing the nature of that amendment or waiver.

Our website also contains additional information about our corporate governance policies, including the charters of our standing board committees. Any of these items are available in print to any shareholder who requests them. Requests should be sent to Corporate Secretary, Myers Industries, Inc., 1293 S. Main Street, Akron, Ohio 44301.

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ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

This Form 10-K and the information we are incorporating by reference contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of federal securities laws, including information regarding the Company's 2009 financial outlook, future plans, objectives, business prospects and anticipated financial performance. You can identify these statements by the fact that they include words such as will, believe, anticipate, expect, estimate, intend, plan, or variations of words, or similar expressions. These forward-looking statements are not statements of historical facts and represent only our current expectations regarding such matters. These statements inherently involve a wide range of known and unknown uncertainties. The Company's actual actions and results could differ materially from what is expressed or implied by these statements. Specific factors that could cause such a difference include those set forth below and other important factors disclosed previously and from time to time in our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Given these factors, as well as other variables that may affect our operating results, you should not rely on forward-looking statements, assume that past financial performance will be a reliable indicator of future performance, nor use historical trends to anticipate results or trends in future periods. We expressly disclaim any obligation or intention to provide updates to the forward-looking statements and the estimates and assumptions associated with them.

Risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the applicable statements include:

Any significant increase in the cost of raw materials or disruption in the availability of raw materials could adversely affect our performance.

Our ability to manage our cost structure can be adversely affected by movements in commodity and other raw material prices. Our primary raw materials include plastic resins, colorants and natural and synthetic rubbers. Plastic resins in particular are subject to substantial price fluctuations, including those arising from supply shortages and changes in the price of natural gas, crude oil and other petrochemical intermediates from which resins are produced, as well as other factors. Over the past several years, we have at times experienced rapidly increasing resin prices. For instance, the price of resin increased significantly during 2005 and remained at historically elevated levels during 2006 as a result of the impact of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita which caused a significant increase in energy costs. In the latter half of 2007 and through the third quarter of 2008, resin prices reached a new historical high based on the substantial rise of underlying energy costs. In the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company began to see some softening in resin prices as global demand caused energy prices to decline. The Company's revenue and profitability may be materially and adversely affected by these price fluctuations.

We attempt to reduce our exposure to increases by working with existing suppliers, evaluating new suppliers, improving material efficiencies and adjusting prices. Market conditions, however, may limit our ability to raise selling prices to offset increases in our raw material input costs. If we are unsuccessful in developing ways to mitigate raw material cost increases, we may not be able to improve productivity or realize our ongoing cost reduction programs sufficiently to help offset the impact of these increased raw material costs. As a result, higher raw material costs could result in declining margins and operating results.

Changes in raw material availability may also occur due to events beyond our control, including natural disasters such as floods, tornados and hurricanes. Our specific molding technologies and/or product specifications can limit our ability to locate alternative supplies to produce certain products.

We incur inherent risks associated with our strategic growth initiatives.

Our growth initiatives include: internal growth driven by strong brands and new product innovation; development of new, high-growth markets and expansion in existing niche markets; strengthened customer relationships through value-added initiatives and key product partnerships; investments in new technology and processes to reinforce market strength and capabilities in key business groups; consolidation and rationalization activities to further reduce costs and improve productivity within our manufacturing and distribution footprint; an opportunistic and disciplined approach to strategic, bolt-on acquisitions to accelerate growth in our market positions; and potential divestitures of businesses with non-strategic products or markets.

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While this is a continuous process, all of these activities and initiatives have inherent risks and there remain significant challenges and uncertainties, including economic and general business conditions that could limit our ability to achieve anticipated benefits associated with announced strategic initiatives and affect our financial results. We may not achieve any or all of these goals and are unable to predict whether these initiatives will produce significant revenues or profits.

We may not realize the improved operating results that we anticipate from past acquisitions or from acquisitions we may make in the future and we may experience difficulties in integrating the acquired businesses or may inherit significant liabilities related to such businesses.

We explore opportunities to acquire businesses that we believe are related to our core competencies from time to time, some of which may be material to us. We expect such acquisitions will produce operating results consistent with our other operations; however, we may be unable to achieve the benefits expected to be realized from our acquisitions. In addition, we may incur additional costs and our management's attention may be diverted because of unforeseen expenses, difficulties, complications, delays and other risks inherent in acquiring businesses, including the following:

we may have difficulty integrating the acquired businesses as planned, which may include integration of systems of internal controls over financial reporting and other financial and administrative functions;

acquisitions may divert management's attention from our existing operations;

we may have difficulty in competing successfully for available acquisition candidates, completing future acquisitions or accurately estimating the financial effect of any businesses we acquire;

we may have delays in realizing the benefits of our strategies for an acquired business;

we may not be able to retain key employees necessary to continue the operations of an acquired business;

acquisition costs may be met with cash or debt, increasing the risk that we will be unable to satisfy current financial obligations;

we may acquire businesses that are less profitable or have lower profit margins than our historical profit margins; and

acquired companies may have unknown liabilities that could require us to spend significant amounts of additional capital.

Our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected by a downturn in the general markets or the general economic environment.

We operate in a wide range of geographies, primarily North America, Central America and South America. Worldwide and regional economic, business and political conditions, including changes in the economic conditions of the broader markets and in our individual niche markets, could have an adverse affect on one or more of our operating segments.

We operate in a very competitive business environment.

Each of our segments participates in markets that are highly competitive. Many of our competitors sell their products at prices lower than ours and we compete primarily on the basis of product quality, product performance, value,

supply chain competency and customer relationships. Our competitive success also depends on our ability to maintain strong brands and the belief that customers will need our products and services to meet their growth requirements. The development and maintenance of such brands requires continuous investment in brand building, marketing initiatives and advertising. The competition that we face in all of our markets which varies depending on the particular business segment, product lines and customers may prevent us from achieving sales, product pricing and income goals, which could affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The results of operations for our Lawn and Garden Segment are influenced by weather conditions.

Demand for our Lawn and Garden Segment products is influenced by weather, particularly weekend weather during the peak gardening season. Additionally, product demand in this segment is strongest in the first and fourth quarters and weakest in the third quarter, as our customers (in particular greenhouses and nurseries) order our

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products in advance of the growing season. As a result, our business, financial results, cash flow and our ability to service our debt could be adversely affected by certain weather patterns such as unseasonably cool or warm temperatures, hurricanes, water shortages or floods.

Our operations depend on our ability to maintain continuous, uninterrupted production at our manufacturing facilities, which are subject to physical and other risks that could disrupt production.

We are subject to inherent risks in our diverse manufacturing and distribution activities, including, but not limited to: product quality, safety, licensing requirements and other regulatory issues, environmental events, loss or impairment of key manufacturing or distribution sites, disruptions in logistics and transportation services, labor disputes and industrial accidents. While we maintain insurance covering our manufacturing and production facilities, including business interruption insurance, a catastrophic loss of the use of all or a portion of our facilities due to accident, fire, explosion, or natural disaster, whether short or long-term, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Unexpected failures of our equipment and machinery may also result in production delays, revenue loss and significant repair costs, as well as injuries to our employees. Any interruption in production capability may require us to make large capital expenditures to remedy the situation, which could have a negative impact on our profitability and cash flows. Our business interruption insurance may not be sufficient to offset the lost revenues or increased costs that we may experience during a disruption of our operations. A temporary or long-term business disruption could result in a permanent loss of customers. If this were to occur, our future sales levels and therefore our profitability, could be materially adversely affected.

We derive a portion of our revenues from direct and indirect sales outside the United States and are subject to the risks of doing business in foreign countries.

We currently operate manufacturing, sales and service facilities outside of the United States, particularly in Canada and Brazil. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, international net sales accounted for approximately 17% of our total net sales from continuing operations. Accordingly, we are subject to risks associated with operations in foreign countries, including:

fluctuations in currency exchange rates;

limitations on the remittance of dividends and other payments by foreign subsidiaries;

limitations on foreign investment;

additional costs of compliance with local regulations; and

in certain countries, higher rates of inflation than in the United States.

In addition, our operations outside the United States are subject to the risk of new and different legal and regulatory requirements in local jurisdictions, potential difficulties in staffing and managing local operations and potentially adverse tax consequences. The costs related to our international operations could adversely affect our operations and financial results in the future.

We are a supplier to North American automotive original equipment manufacturers, a highly cyclical industry dependent on the overall strength of consumer demand for cars and light trucks.

Approximately 6% of our total net sales from continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2008, were made to North American automotive original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), both domestics and transplants. The OEM supplier industry is highly cyclical and, in large part, dependent upon the overall strength of consumer demand for light trucks and passenger cars. There can be no assurance that the automotive industry for which the Company supplies parts will not experience downturns in the future. A decrease in overall consumer demand for light trucks or passenger cars could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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Our future performance depends in part on our ability to develop and market new products if there are changes in technology, regulatory requirements or competitive processes.

Changes in technology, regulatory requirements and competitive processes may render certain products obsolete or less attractive. Our performance in the future will depend in part on our ability to develop and market new products that will gain customer acceptance and loyalty, as well as our ability to adapt our product offerings and control our costs to meet changing market conditions. Our operating performance would be adversely affected if we were to incur delays in developing new products or if such products did not gain market acceptance. There can be no assurance that existing or future products will be sufficiently successful to enable us to effectively compete in our markets or, should new product offerings meet with significant customer acceptance, that one or more current or future competitors will not introduce products that render our products noncompetitive.

We may not be successful in protecting our intellectual property rights, including our unpatented proprietary know-how and trade secrets, or in avoiding claims that we infringed on the intellectual property rights of others.

In addition to relying on patent and trademark rights, we rely on unpatented proprietary know-how and trade secrets and employ various methods, including confidentiality agreements with employees and consultants, to protect our know-how and trade secrets. However, these methods and our patents and trademarks may not afford complete protection and there can be no assurance that others will not independently develop the know-how and trade secrets or develop better production methods than us. Further, we may not be able to deter current and former employees, contractors and other parties from breaching confidentiality agreements and misappropriating proprietary information and it is possible that third parties may copy or otherwise obtain and use our information and proprietary technology without authorization or otherwise infringe on our intellectual property rights. Additionally, in the future we may license patents, trademarks, trade secrets and similar proprietary rights to third parties. While we attempt to ensure that our intellectual property and similar proprietary rights are protected when entering into business relationships, third parties may take actions that could materially and adversely affect our rights or the value of our intellectual property, similar proprietary rights or reputation. In the future, we may also rely on litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights and contractual rights and, if not successful, we may not be able to protect the value of our intellectual property. Furthermore, no assurance can be given that we will not be subject to claims asserting the infringement of the intellectual property rights of third parties seeking damages, the payment of royalties or licensing fees and/or injunctions against the sale of our products. Any litigation could be protracted and costly and could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations regardless of its outcome.

If we are unable to maintain access to credit financing, our business may be adversely affected.

The Company's ability to make payments and to refinance our indebtedness, fund planned capital expenditures and acquisitions and pay dividends will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future and retain access to credit financing. This, to some extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control.

We cannot provide assurance that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operating activities or that future borrowings will be available to us under our credit facilities in amounts sufficient to enable us to service debt, make necessary capital expenditures or fund other liquidity needs. We may need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness, on or before maturity. We cannot be sure that we would be able to refinance any of our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

The credit facilities contain restrictive covenants and cross default provisions that require us to maintain specified financial ratios. The Company's ability to satisfy those financial ratios can be affected by events beyond our control, and we cannot be assured we will satisfy those ratios. A breach of any of these financial ratio covenants or other

covenants could result in a default. Upon the occurrence of an event of default, the lenders could elect to declare the applicable outstanding indebtedness due immediately and payable and terminate all commitments to extend further credit. We cannot be sure that our lenders would waive a default or that we could pay the indebtedness in full if it were accelerated.

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Future claims, litigation and regulatory actions could adversely affect our financial condition and our ability to conduct our business.

While we strive to ensure that our products comply with applicable government regulatory standards and internal requirements and that our products perform effectively and safely, customers from time to time could claim that our products do not meet contractual requirements, and users could be harmed by use or misuse of our products. This could give rise to breach of contract, warranty or recall claims, or claims for negligence, product liability, strict liability, personal injury or property damage. Product liability insurance coverage may not be available or adequate in all circumstances. In addition, claims may arise related to patent infringement, environmental liabilities, distributor terminations, commercial contracts, antitrust or competition law, employment law and employee benefits issues and other regulatory matters. While we have in place processes and policies to mitigate these risks and to investigate and address such claims as they arise, we cannot predict the underlying costs to defend or resolve such claims.

Current and future environmental and other governmental laws and requirements could adversely affect our financial condition and our ability to conduct our business.

Our operations are subject to federal, state, local and foreign environmental laws and regulations that impose limitations on the discharge of pollutants into the air and water and establish standards for the handling, use, treatment, storage and disposal of, or exposure to, hazardous wastes and other materials and require clean up of contaminated sites. Some of these laws and regulations require us to obtain permits, which contain terms and conditions that impose limitations on our ability to emit and discharge hazardous materials into the environment and periodically may be subject to modification, renewal and revocation by issuing authorities. Fines, penalties and other civil or criminal sanctions may be imposed for non-compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and the failure to have or to comply with the terms and conditions of required permits. Certain environmental laws in the United States, such as the federal Superfund law and similar state laws, impose liability for the cost of investigation or remediation of contaminated sites upon the current or, in some cases, the former site owners or operators (or their predecessor entities) and upon parties who arranged for the disposal of wastes or transported or sent those wastes to an off-site facility for treatment or disposal, regardless of when the release of hazardous substances occurred or the lawfulness of the activities giving rise to the release. Such liability can be imposed without regard to fault and, under certain circumstances, can be joint and several, resulting in one party being held responsible for the entire obligation.

While we have not been required historically to make significant capital expenditures in order to comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations, we cannot predict with any certainty our future capital expenditure requirements because of continually changing compliance standards and environmental technology. Furthermore, violations or contaminated sites that we do not know about, including contamination caused by prior owners and operators of such sites, or at sites formerly owned or operated by us or our predecessors in connection with discontinued operations, could result in additional compliance or remediation costs or other liabilities, which could be material.

We have limited insurance coverage for potential environmental liabilities associated with historic and current operations and we do not anticipate increasing such coverage in the future. We may also assume significant environmental liabilities in acquisitions. Such costs or liabilities could adversely affect our financial situation and our ability to conduct our business.

Environmental regulations specific to plastic products and containers could adversely affect our ability to conduct our business.

Federal, state, local and foreign governments could enact laws or regulations concerning environmental matters that increase the cost of producing, or otherwise adversely affect the demand for, plastic products. Legislation that would prohibit, tax or restrict the sale or use of certain types of plastic and other containers, and would require diversion of solid wastes such as packaging materials from disposal in landfills, has been or may be introduced in the U.S. Congress, in state legislatures and other legislative bodies. While container legislation has been adopted in a few jurisdictions, similar legislation has been defeated in public referenda in several states, local

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elections and many state and local legislative sessions. There can be no assurance that future legislation or regulation would not have a material adverse effect on us. Furthermore, a decline in consumer preference for plastic products due to environmental considerations could have a negative effect on our business.

Our insurance coverage may be inadequate to protect against potential hazardous incidents to our business.

We maintain property, business interruption, product liability and casualty insurance coverage, but such insurance may not provide adequate coverage against potential claims, including losses resulting from war risks, terrorist acts or product liability claims relating to products we manufacture. Consistent with market conditions in the insurance industry, premiums and deductibles for some of our insurance policies have been increasing and may continue to increase in the future. In some instances, some types of insurance may become available only for reduced amounts of coverage, if at all. In addition, there can be no assurance that our insurers would not challenge coverage for certain claims. If we were to incur a significant liability for which we were not fully insured or that our insurers disputed, it could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Our business operations could be significantly disrupted if members of our senior management team were to leave.

Our success depends to a significant degree upon the continued contributions of our senior management team. Our senior management team has extensive manufacturing, finance and engineering experience, and we believe that the depth of our management team is instrumental to our continued success. The loss of any of our key executive officers in the future could significantly impede our ability to successfully implement our business strategy, financial plans, expansion of services, marketing and other objectives.

Unforeseen future events may negatively impact our economic condition.

Future events may occur that would adversely affect the reported value of our assets. Such events may include, but are not limited to, strategic decisions made in response to changes in economic and competitive conditions, the impact of the economic environment on our customer base, or a material adverse change in our relationship with significant customers.

Equity Ownership Concentration

Descendents of the Company's co-founder Louis S. Myers beneficially owned approximately 17.83% of the Company's outstanding common shares as of March 10, 2009. Stephen E. Myers, former Chief Executive Officer of the Company beneficially owned approximately 8.07% of the Company's outstanding common shares as of such date, and Kathryn A. Myers and Ellen J. Myers, as co-trustees of the trust established by their late mother Mary S. Myers, beneficially owned approximately 9.76% of the Company's outstanding common shares as of such date. Combined, these individuals have sufficient voting power to influence actions requiring the approval of our shareholders.

Legal & Regulatory Actions

Changes in laws and regulations and approvals and decisions of courts, regulators, and governmental bodies on any legal claims known or unknown, could have an adverse affect on the Company's financial results.

ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

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The following table sets forth by segment certain information with respect to properties owned by the Company:

Distribution

Location	Approximate Floor Space (Square Feet)	Approximate Land Area (Acres)	Use
Akron, Ohio	129,000	8	Executive offices and warehousing
Akron, Ohio	60,000	5	Warehousing
Akron, Ohio	31,000	2	Warehousing
Pomona, California	17,700	1	Sales and distribution
Englewood, Colorado	9,500	1	Sales and distribution
Phoenix, Arizona	8,200	1	Sales and distribution
Indianapolis, Indiana	7,800	2	Sales and distribution
Cincinnati, Ohio	7,500	1	Sales and distribution
York, Pennsylvania	7,400	3	Sales and distribution
Minneapolis, Minnesota	5,500	1	Sales and distribution
Charlotte, North Carolina	5,100	1	Sales and distribution
Syracuse, New York	4,800	1	Sales and distribution
Franklin Park, Illinois	4,400	1	Sales and distribution

Manufacturing

Sandusky, Ohio	305,000	8	Manufacturing and distribution
Springfield, Missouri	227,000	19	Manufacturing and distribution
Dawson Springs, Kentucky	209,000	36	Held for sale
Wadsworth, Ohio	197,000	23	Manufacturing and distribution
Hannibal, Missouri	196,000	10	Manufacturing and distribution
Sparks, Nevada	185,000	11	Manufacturing and distribution
Bluffton, Indiana	175,000	17	Manufacturing and distribution
Roanoke Rapids, N. Carolina	172,000	20	Manufacturing and distribution
Cadillac, Michigan	162,000	14	Manufacturing and distribution
Shelbyville, Kentucky	160,000	8	Manufacturing and distribution
Bristol, Indiana	166,000	12	Manufacturing and distribution
Jefferson, Ohio	115,000	11	Manufacturing and distribution
Lugoff, S. Carolina	115,000	12	Held for sale
Fostoria, Ohio	75,000	3	Manufacturing and distribution
Waco, Texas	60,000	5	Manufacturing and distribution
Reidsville, North Carolina	53,000	17	Manufacturing and distribution
Surrey, B.C., Canada	42,000	3	Manufacturing and distribution
Mebane, North Carolina	30,000	5	Held for sale

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The following table sets forth by segment certain information with respect to facilities leased by the Company:

Manufacturing

Location	Approximate Floor Space (Square Feet)	Expiration Date of Lease	Use
Middlefield, Ohio	632,000	September 30, 2025	Manufacturing and distribution
Brantford, Ontario, Canada	216,000	January 9, 2012	Manufacturing and distribution
Cassopolis, Michigan	210,000	October 31, 2010	Manufacturing and distribution
Reidsville, N. Carolina	171,000	September 30, 2009	Manufacturing and distribution
South Gate, California	122,000	October 31, 2009	Manufacturing and distribution
Jaguariuna, Brazil	54,000	March 3, 2009	Manufacturing and distribution
Burlington, Ontario Canada	46,000	January 9, 2012	Manufacturing and distribution
Milford, Ohio	22,000	August 31, 2010	Administration and sales

The Company also leases distribution facilities in 31 locations throughout the United States and Canada which, in the aggregate, amount to approximately 188,000 square feet of warehouse and office space. All of these locations are used by the Distribution Segment.

The Company believes that all of its properties, machinery and equipment generally are well maintained and adequate for the purposes for which they are used.

ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings

The Company is, in the ordinary course of business, a defendant in various lawsuits and a party to various other legal proceedings, some of which are covered in whole or in part by insurance. We believe that the outcome of these lawsuits and other proceedings will not individually or in the aggregate have a future material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

A number of parties, including the Company and its subsidiary, Buckhorn, Inc., were identified in a planning document adopted in October 2008 by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (RWQCB). The planning document relates to the presence of mercury, including amounts contained in mining wastes, in and around the Guadalupe River Watershed (Watershed) region in Santa Clara County, California. Buckhorn has been alleged to be a successor in interest to an entity that performed mining operations in a portion of the Watershed area. The Company has not been contacted by the RWQCB with respect to Watershed clean-up efforts that may result from the adoption of this planning document. The extent of the mining wastes that may be the subject of future cleanup has yet to be determined, and the actions of the RWQCB have not yet advanced to the stage where a reasonable estimate of remediation cost, if any is available. Although assertion of a claim by the RWQCB is reasonably possible, it is not possible at this time to estimate the amount of any obligation the Company may incur for

these cleanup efforts within the Watershed region, or whether such cost would be material to the Company's financial statements.

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

During the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, there were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

Set forth below is certain information concerning the executive officers of the Registrant as of December 31, 2008. Executive officers are appointed annually by the Board of Directors.

Name	Age	Years as Executive Officer	Title
John C. Orr	58	6	President and Chief Executive Officer
Donald A. Merrill	44	3	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary

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Each executive officer has not been principally employed in the capacities shown or similar ones with the Registrant for over the past five years. Mr. Orr, President and Chief Executive Officer, was appointed to his current position on May 1, 2005. Mr. Orr had been President and Chief Operating Officer since 2003. Prior to that Mr. Orr was General Manager of Buckhorn Inc., one of the Company's material handling subsidiaries. Before coming to Myers Industries, Mr. Orr had been employed by The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company for 28 years. His last position at Goodyear was Vice President - North America.

Mr. Merrill, Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary, was appointed to his current position on April 26, 2006. Mr. Merrill joined the Company on January 25, 2006, prior to that he was with Newell Rubbermaid Inc. - Rubbermaid Home Products Division, where he served as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since 2003. Mr. Merrill joined Newell Rubbermaid in 2001 where he served as Chief Financial Officer of Newell Rubbermaid Little Tikes prior to his position as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires the Registrant's Directors, certain of its executive officers and persons who own more than ten percent of its Common Stock ("Insiders") to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., and to furnish the Company with copies of all such forms they file. The Company understands from the information provided to it by the Insiders that they adhered to all filing requirements applicable to the Section 16 Filers, with the exception of one Form 4 for one transaction that was filed late by Mr. Orr.

PART II**ITEM 5. Market for Registrant's Common Stock and Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

The Company's Common Stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange (ticker symbol MYE). The approximate number of shareholders of record at December 31, 2008 was 1,752. High and low stock prices and dividends for the last two years were:

2008 Quarter Ended	Sales Price		Dividends
	High	Low	
March 31	\$ 15.09	\$ 9.73	.06
June 30	13.70	8.13	.06
September 30	14.20	7.43	.06
December 31	12.94	4.80	.06

2007 Quarter Ended	Sales Price		Dividends
	High	Low	
March 31	\$ 19.07	\$ 14.93	.05
June 30	22.73	18.59	.05
September 30	22.43	18.44	.05
December 31(1)	21.76	13.32	.34

(1) Includes a special dividend for \$.28 accrued at December 31, 2007 but not paid until 2008.

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See Item 12 of this Form 10-K for the Equity Compensation Plan Information Table which is incorporated herein by reference.

**Comparison of 5 Year Cumulative Total Return
Assumes Initial Investment of \$100
December 2008**

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Myers Industries Inc.	Return%		17.55	15.15	8.75	-4.94	-43.24
	Cum \$	\$ 100	117.55	135.36	147.20	139.92	79.42
S&P 500 Index	Return%		10.87	4.89	15.79	5.50	-36.99
Total Return	Cum \$	\$ 100	110.87	116.30	134.66	142.07	89.51
S&P 600 Index	Return%		22.65	7.68	15.11	0.30	-31.07
Total Return	Cum \$	\$ 100	122.65	132.07	152.03	151.58	104.49

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	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Operations for the Year					
Net sales	\$ 867,830,285	\$ 918,792,960	\$ 779,984,388	\$ 736,880,105	\$ 635,912,379
Cost of sales	664,714,763	683,107,307	572,438,757	555,687,606	464,565,836
Selling	93,178,712	99,893,012	79,340,520	71,796,860	66,631,978
General and administrative	75,273,005	89,991,241	67,282,547	61,660,260	58,546,966
Impairment charges(1)	70,148,239	0	0	0	0
Other income(2)	0	(26,750,000)	0	0	0
Interest net	11,508,126	15,500,269	15,848,420	15,463,279	13,055,440
	914,822,845	861,741,829	734,910,244	704,608,005	602,800,220
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(46,992,560)	57,051,131	45,074,144	32,272,100	33,112,159
Income taxes	(767,807)	20,103,000	16,363,613	12,907,205	12,925,464
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(46,224,753)	36,948,131	28,710,531	19,364,895	20,186,695
Income (loss) from continuing operations per basic and diluted share(3)	\$ (1.31)	\$ 1.05	\$.82	\$.56	\$.60
Financial Position At Year End					
Total assets	\$ 568,899,926	\$ 697,552,369	\$ 661,983,220	\$ 765,259,921	\$ 785,602,562
Current assets	232,648,087	277,809,374	307,523,254	289,580,618	284,072,177
Current liabilities	96,969,686	158,474,639	134,727,219	128,575,091	136,251,927
Working capital	135,678,401	119,334,735	172,796,035	161,005,527	147,820,250
Other assets	137,347,218	205,772,669	203,159,525	279,957,521	291,041,595
Property, plant and equipment net	198,904,621	213,970,326	151,300,441	195,721,782	210,488,790
Less:					
Long-term debt, less current portion	169,545,667	167,253,706	198,274,578	249,523,633	275,252,278
Other long term liabilities	6,396,651	4,013,808	12,922,285	12,667,000	-0-
Deferred income taxes	43,149,153	50,540,270	35,400,520	35,092,826	28,094,321
Shareholders Equity	252,838,769	317,269,946	280,658,618	\$ 339,401,371	\$ 346,004,036

Common Shares Outstanding(3)	35,235,636	35,180,192	35,067,230	34,806,393	34,645,948
Book Value Per Common Share(3)	\$ 7.18	\$ 9.02	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.75	\$ 9.99
Other Data					
Dividends(4)	\$ 8,451,497	\$ 17,495,413	\$ 7,173,706	\$ 6,946,838	\$ 6,478,502
Dividends per Common Share(3)	0.24	0.50	0.20	0.20	0.19
Average Basic Common Shares Outstanding during the year(3)	35,211,811	35,140,581	34,978,269	34,724,488	33,846,511

- (1) The fourth quarter of 2008, includes a goodwill impairment charge of \$60.1 million related to the Company's Automotive and Custom segment and impairment charges of \$10.0 million for long-lived assets in the Lawn and Garden Segment.
- (2) A non-operating income gain of \$26.8 million (\$35.0 million, net of related expenses) was recognized during the fourth quarter of 2007. This income resulted from a termination fee paid in connection with the Company's proposed merger.
- (3) Adjusted for the 10% stock dividend issued in August 2004.
- (4) Dividends in 2007 include a special dividend for \$9,850,454 accrued but not paid until 2008.

Table of Contents**ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition****Executive Overview**

The Company conducts its business activities in four distinct business segments, including three in manufacturing and one in distribution. The manufacturing segments consist of: Material Handling, Lawn and Garden, and Automotive and Custom.

In our manufacturing segments, the Company designs, manufactures, and markets a variety of plastic and rubber products. These products range from plastic reusable material handling containers and small parts storage bins to plastic horticultural pots and hanging baskets, decorative resin planters, plastic and rubber OEM parts, tire repair materials, and custom plastic and rubber products. The Distribution Segment is engaged in the distribution of tools, equipment and supplies used for tire, wheel and undervehicle service on passenger, heavy truck and off-road vehicles.

Results of Operations: 2008 versus 2007***Net Sales from Continuing Operations:***

Segment	2008	2007	Change	% Change
Lawn & Garden	\$ 272.8	\$ 300.9	\$ (28.1)	(9)%
Material Handling	\$ 261.2	\$ 267.2	\$ (6.0)	(2)%
Distribution	\$ 187.1	\$ 203.2	\$ (16.1)	(8)%
Auto & Custom	174.0	\$ 170.9	\$ 3.1	2%
Inter-segment elimination	\$ (27.3)	\$ (23.4)	\$ (3.9)	(16)%
TOTAL	\$ 867.8	\$ 918.8	\$ (51.0)	(6)%

Net sales for 2008 were \$867.8 million, a decrease of 6% from the \$918.8 million reported in 2007. Sales in 2008 were adversely affected by the weakness in the general economy, which impacted virtually all segments of the Company's business and all markets in which the Company sells. The sales decline is due to lower sales volumes which more than offset the benefit of approximately \$38 million from increased selling prices.

Net sales in the Lawn and Garden segment in 2008 were down \$28.1 million or 9% compared to 2007. The decline in sales in 2008 is due to lower unit volumes because of reduced consumer purchasing due to the weak economy and a reduction in new housing construction. In the Lawn and Garden Segment, the impact of reduced volume more than offset the increase of approximately \$20.1 million due to higher selling prices. In the Material Handling segment, sales decreased \$6.0 million or 2% in 2008 compared to the prior year. The decrease reflects the impact of volume declines in automotive, industrial and other sectors which offset the benefit of approximately \$15.3 million from price increases.

Net sales in the Distribution segment decreased \$16.1 million or 8% in 2008 compared to the prior year. Sales were down due to lower unit volumes of \$15.6 million from softer sales of replacement tires and the impact of higher fuel prices and a weak economy which reduced miles driven. These factors reduced demand for the Company's tire service and retread consumable supplies. In addition, sales of equipment in the Distribution segment were weak as tire

dealers, auto dealers, fleet and other customers deferred capital purchases. In the Auto and Custom segment, net sales in 2008 increased \$3.1 million, or 2% compared to the prior year, as higher selling prices of \$3.6 million and gains in niche custom molding markets offset significant volume declines in automotive and heavy truck markets.

Cost of Sales & Gross Profit from Continuing Operations:

Cost of Sales and Gross Profit	2008	2007
Cost of sales	\$ 664.7	\$ 683.1
Gross profit	\$ 203.1	\$ 235.7
Gross profit as a percentage of sales	23.4%	25.7%

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Gross profit margin declined to 23.4% in 2008 compared with 25.7% in the prior year. The decline in gross profit and margin was primarily due to significantly higher raw material costs, particularly for plastic resins. Prices for high-density polyethylene and polypropylene resins were, on average, more than 20% higher in 2008 compared to 2007. In addition, lower volumes resulting from weakness in the U.S. economy reduced capacity utilization in the Company's manufacturing businesses and increased unabsorbed manufacturing overhead costs. The negative impact of higher raw material costs and reduced volumes in 2008 more than offset the reduction in cost from 2007 which included \$7.0 million of restructuring charges and purchase accounting adjustments.

Selling, General and Administrative (SG&A) Expenses from Continuing Operations:

SG&A Expenses	2008	2007	Change
SG&A expenses	\$ 168.5	\$ 189.9	\$ (21.4)
SG&A expenses as a percentage of sales	19.4%	20.7%	(1.3)%

Selling and administrative expenses decreased \$21.4 million or 11% compared with 2007. The reduction in SG&A expense in 2008 reflects the impact of lower sales volumes on selling expenses, including shipping and handling costs of \$4.7 million. SG&A expenses in 2008 contain unusual items of approximately \$7.4 million, including approximately \$5.7 million for consulting fees and other expenses incurred in connection with the restructuring of its Lawn & Garden business, while expenses in 2007 included approximately \$12.7 million of unusual charges, including: restructuring expenses, costs related to the Company's proposed merger transaction and foreign currency transaction losses. Excluding the impact of the unusual items, operating expenses in 2008 were approximately 18.6% of sales compared with 19.3% in 2007. The improvement in operating expense leverage in 2008 reflects the benefit of restructuring programs undertaken in 2007 and ongoing cost control programs and productivity initiatives.

Impairment Charges from Continuing Operations:

The Company recorded impairment charges of \$70.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2008. This includes a charge of \$60.1 million for goodwill in the Auto and Custom Segment. The impairment was attributable to the significant decline in demand over the latter part of 2008 and future projections for sales in the automotive, heavy truck, recreational vehicle, marine and other industrial markets served by the Auto and Custom reporting unit. Also, in connection with the Company's restructuring of the Lawn and Garden Segment, a charge of \$10.0 million was recorded to reflect the impairment of certain property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets.

Interest Expense from Continuing Operations:

Net Interest Expense	2008	2007	Change	% Change
Interest expense	\$ 11.5	\$ 15.5	\$ (4.0)	(26)%
Outstanding borrowings	\$ 171.6	\$ 170.9	\$ 0.7	1%
Average borrowing rate	5.81%	5.95%	(.14)	(2)%

Net interest expense in 2008 decreased \$4.0 million because of lower interest rates and lower average borrowing levels.

Income Before Taxes from Continuing Operations:

Segment	2008	2007	Change	%
Lawn & Garden	\$ (1.8)	\$ 0.9	\$ (2.7)	(300)%
Material Handling	\$ 26.6	\$ 40.4	\$ (13.8)	(34)%
Distribution	\$ 17.5	\$ 20.5	\$ (3.0)	(14.8)%
Auto & Custom	\$ (55.0)	\$ 9.0	\$ (64.0)	(713)%
Corporate and interest	\$ (34.3)	\$ (13.7)	\$ (20.6)	(150)%
Income (Loss)	\$ (47.0)	\$ 57.1	\$ (104.1)	(182)%

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Key factors resulting in the 2008 loss include impairment charges of \$70.1 million on certain goodwill and long lived assets, lower sales volumes due to softness in the economy and significantly higher raw material costs. In 2007, the impact of restructuring expenses, foreign currency transaction losses, costs incurred in connection with the proposed merger agreement and other unusual items reduced income before taxes by an aggregate \$19.7 million.

Income Taxes from Continuing Operations:

Consolidated Income Taxes	2008	2007
Income (loss) before taxes	\$ (47.0)	\$ 57.1
Income tax (benefit) expense	\$ (0.8)	\$ 20.1
Effective tax rate	1.6%	35.2%

The effective tax rate of 1.6% in 2008 was lower than the statutory rate of 35%, primarily because of the negative impact of the \$41.9 million portion of the goodwill impairment charge that was not deductible for tax purposes. As discussed above, the Company recorded a total impairment charge of \$60.1 million for goodwill in the Auto and Custom Segment.

Results of Operations: 2007 versus 2006***Net Sales from Continuing Operations:***

Segment	2007	2006	Change	% Change
Lawn & Garden	\$ 300.9	\$ 160.2	\$ 140.7	88%
Material Handling	\$ 267.2	\$ 240.1	\$ 27.1	11%
Distribution	\$ 203.2	\$ 197.3	\$ 5.9	3%
Auto & Custom	\$ 170.9	\$ 204.7	\$ (33.8)	(17)%
Inter-segment elimination	\$ (23.4)	\$ (22.2)	\$ (1.2)	5%
TOTAL	\$ 918.8	\$ 780.0	\$ 138.8	18%

Net sales for 2007 were \$918.8 million, an increase of 18% from the \$780.0 million reported in 2006. Current year sales includes approximately \$151.0 million from the acquisition of ITML Horticultural Products (ITML), which was completed in January 2007, and \$28 million from the acquisition of material handling products from Schoeller Arca Systems, Inc. North America (SASNA) which was completed in March 2007.

The net sales increase in the Lawn & Garden segment was primarily driven by the contributions from ITML. Sales performance in this segment was adversely affected by unfavorable weather conditions, weakness in the housing market as well as ongoing shifts in the timing of purchases for the grower markets in reaction to adjustments to retail merchandising programs. In the Material Handling segment sales increased \$27.1 million, an increase of 11% as compared to 2006. The increase reflects additional sales of bulk container systems from the SASNA asset purchase as well as strong demand in many of the segment's niche markets, including agriculture and reusable container systems.

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Net sales in the Distribution segment increased \$5.9 million or 3% compared to 2006. Sales performance improved despite softness in tire service and retread markets, due to escalating fuel prices; and the downturn in housing construction, which impacts repair demand for heavy equipment tires. In the Auto & Custom segment, net sales in 2007 were down \$33.8 million, a decrease of 17% as compared to 2006. Sales performance was impacted by weakness in virtually all of the segment's markets.

Cost of Sales & Gross Profit from Continuing Operations:

Cost of Sales and Gross Profit	2007	2006
Cost of sales	\$ 683.1	\$ 572.4
Gross profit	\$ 235.7	\$ 207.5
Gross profit as a percentage of sales	25.7%	26.6%

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Cost of sales increased to \$683.1 million in 2007 from \$572.4 million in 2006, while gross profit increased to \$235.7 million in 2007 compared to \$207.5 million in 2006. These increases resulted from increased sales and reflect the impact of acquisitions made in 2007. Gross profit as a percentage of sales declined to 25.7% in 2007 from 26.6% in 2006. The decline in gross profit margin was primarily the result of restructuring expenses from closing several manufacturing facilities combined with the impact of purchase accounting adjustments related to acquisitions aggregating approximately \$8 million.

Selling, General and Administrative (SG&A) Expenses from Continuing Operations:

SG&A Expenses	2007	2006	Change
SG&A expenses	\$ 189.9	\$ 146.6	\$ 43.3
SG&A expenses as a percentage of sales	20.7%	18.8%	1.9%

Selling and administrative expenses for 2007 increased \$43.3 million or 30% compared with 2006. The largest portion of this increase was due to the acquisition of ITML, which represented \$31.8 million of the increase, including foreign currency transaction losses of \$4.7 million resulting from increased strength of Canadian currency as compared to the U.S. dollar. In addition, the Company incurred expenses of approximately \$4.7 million in connection with its proposed merger transaction with GS Capital Partners (GSCP).

Interest Expense from Continuing Operations:

Net Interest Expense	2007	2006	Change	% Change
Interest expense	\$ 15.5	\$ 15.8	\$ (0.3)	(2)%
Outstanding borrowings	\$ 170.9	\$ 201.5	\$ (30.6)	(15)%
Average borrowing rate	5.95%	6.01%	(.06)	1%

Net interest expense was \$15.5 million for 2007, a slight decrease compared to \$15.8 million in 2006. The decrease reflects a combination of lower interest rates and lower average borrowing levels.

Income Before Taxes from Continuing Operations:

Segment	2007	2006	Change	% Change
Lawn & Garden	\$ 0.9	\$ 8.1	\$ (7.3)	(89)%
Material Handling	\$ 40.4	\$ 34.9	\$ 5.5	15%
Distribution	\$ 20.5	\$ 22.2	\$ (1.7)	(8)%
Auto & Custom	\$ 9.0	\$ 14.0	\$ (5.0)	(36)%
Corporate and interest	\$ (13.7)	\$ (34.1)	\$ 20.4	60%
TOTAL	\$ 57.1	\$ 45.1	\$ 12.0	27%

Income before taxes was \$57.1 million in 2007, an increase of 27% compared with the \$45.1 million reported in 2006. Items impacting current year income included non-operational income of \$26.8 million (\$35 million termination fee net of related expenses) from GSCP related to the Company's proposed merger transaction. In addition, current year income includes merger related expenses of \$4.7 million as well as restructuring and severance costs and purchase accounting adjustments aggregating approximately \$9.5 million.

Income before taxes in the Lawn and Garden segment declined from \$8.1 million in 2006 to \$0.9 million in 2007. The key factors affecting profitability in this segment included restructuring and purchase accounting adjustments totaling \$4.8 million and foreign currency transaction losses of \$4.7 million. Income before taxes in the Material Handling segment increased 15% from \$34.9 million in 2006 to \$40.4 million in 2007. Increased sales, favorable product mix and productivity gains more than offset the impact of restructuring and severance expenses of \$4.0 million, related to plant consolidation.

Income before taxes in the Distribution segment was \$20.5 million for 2007, a decrease of 8% as compared to \$22.2 million in 2006. The key factors influencing profitability in the Distribution segment in 2007 were unfavorable product mix in the second half of the year and increased operating expenses of \$2.9 million associated

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with productivity initiatives including strategic investments in personnel and technology of \$1.7 million. Income before taxes in the Auto & Custom segment was \$9.0 million in 2007, a decrease of 36% as compared to \$14.0 million in 2006. Profitability in 2007 was adversely impacted by strategic initiatives to discontinue unprofitable businesses, which reduced sales volumes and lowered capacity utilization as well as restructuring expenses of \$0.7 million, primarily for headcount reductions.

Income Taxes from Continuing Operations:

Consolidated Income Taxes	2007	2006
Income before taxes	\$ 57.1	\$ 45.1
Income taxes	\$ 20.1	\$ 16.4
Effective tax rate	35.2%	36.3%

Our income tax rate as a percentage of pretax income from continuing operations for 2007 decreased from 36.3% to 35.2% as a result of the benefit from foreign tax rate differences and a higher domestic production deduction.

Financial Condition & Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations was \$60.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$99.1 million in 2007. The decrease of \$38.9 million was primarily attributable to a reduction of \$51.3 million of cash from working capital. In addition, although income from continuing operations decreased \$56.4 million (excluding discontinued operations and non-operating income) in the current year, non-cash charges, including impairments, increased by \$68.8 million, from \$37.5 million in 2007 to \$106.3 million in 2008.

During 2008, cash used for working capital was significantly impacted by changes in accounts payable and accrued expenses and payments related to the \$35.0 million fee received in 2007 in connection with the termination of the Company's proposed merger agreement. In 2008, the Company paid expenses of \$5.8 million and income taxes of \$12.6 million related to the termination fee. In addition, accrued employee compensation declined approximately \$8.0 million because of the reduction in bonus and profit sharing due to lower earnings in 2008. Accounts payable was also reduced by approximately \$19.0 million as the Company reduced purchasing during the fourth quarter in response to lower sales and production due to the severe economic contraction.

Capital expenditures were approximately \$40.7 million in 2008. These capital expenditures were larger than historical levels due to opportunistic investment in new manufacturing, molding and automated handling technology. In addition, the Company used cash to pay dividends of \$18.3 million in 2008, including a special dividend of \$9.9 million related to the terminated merger agreement, compared to \$7.6 million in 2007.

Total debt at December 31, 2008 was approximately \$171.6 million compared with \$170.9 million at December 31, 2007. The Company's Credit Agreement provides available borrowing up to \$250 million and, as of December 31, 2008, the Company had approximately \$186 million available under this agreement. The Credit Agreement expires in October 2011 and, as of December 31, 2008, the Company was in compliance with all its debt covenants. The significant financial covenants include an interest coverage ratio and a leverage ratio, defined as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization, as adjusted, compared to total debt. The ratios as of and for the period ended December 31, 2008 are shown in the following table:

Required Level

		Actual Level
Interest Coverage Ratio	2.5 to 1 (minimum)	3.7
Leverage Ratio	3.5 to 1 (maximum)	2.2

The Company believes that cash flows from operations and available borrowing under its Credit Agreement will be sufficient to meet expected business requirements including capital expenditures, dividends, working capital, and debt service into the foreseeable future.

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The following summarizes the Company's estimated future cash outflows from financial contracts and commitments:

	Less than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	Thereafter	Total
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
Principal payments on debt	\$ 2,021	\$ 133,316	\$ 35,610	\$ 620	\$ 171,567
Interest	9,241	13,777	4,819	0	27,837
Lease payments	9,600	14,590	6,914	27,159	58,263
Retirement benefits	492	732	808	6,448	8,480
Total	\$ 21,354	\$ 162,415	\$ 48,151	\$ 34,227	\$ 266,147

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**Market Risk and Derivative Financial Instruments**

The Company has certain financing arrangements that require interest payments based on floating interest rates. The Company's financial results are subject to changes in the market rate of interest. At present, the Company has not entered into any interest rate swaps or other derivative instruments to fix the interest rate on any portion of its financing arrangements with floating rates. Accordingly, based on current debt levels at December 31, 2008, if market interest rates increase one percent, the Company's interest expense would increase approximately \$630,000 annually.

Some of the Company's subsidiaries operate in foreign countries and their financial results are subject to exchange rate movements. The Company has operations in Canada with foreign currency exposure, primarily due to sales made from businesses in Canada to customers in the United States. These sales are denominated in US dollars. In addition, the Company's subsidiary in Brazil has loans denominated in U.S. dollars. In the fourth quarter of 2007, the Company began a systematic program to limit its exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates related to certain assets and liabilities of its operations in Canada and Brazil that are denominated in U.S. dollars. The net exposure generally ranges from \$5 to \$10 million. The foreign currency contracts and arrangements created under this program are not designated as hedged items under SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", and accordingly, the changes in the fair value of the foreign currency arrangements, which have been immaterial, are recorded in the income statement. The Company's foreign currency arrangements are generally three months or less and, as of December 31, 2008, the Company had no foreign currency arrangements or contracts in place.

The Company uses certain commodities, primarily plastic resins, in its manufacturing processes. The cost of operations can be affected as the market for these commodities changes. The Company currently has no derivative contracts to hedge this risk, however, the Company also has no significant purchase obligations to purchase fixed quantities of such commodities in future periods.

In 2008, the cost of most plastic resins used in the Company's business has increased more than 20 percent compared to the prior year. Continuing increases in the cost of plastic resin or future adverse changes in the general economic environment could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operations are based on the accompanying consolidated financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. As indicated in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies included in the notes to the consolidated financial statements (included in Item 8 of this report), the amount of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses reported are affected by estimates and judgements that are necessary to comply with generally accepted accounting principles. We base our estimates on prior experience and other assumptions that we consider reasonable to our circumstances. We believe the following matters may involve a high degree of judgement and complexity.

Bad Debts The Company evaluates the collectability of accounts receivable based on a combination of factors. In circumstances where the Company is aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial

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obligations, a specific allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded against amounts due to reduce the net recognized receivable to the amount the Company reasonably believes will be collected. Additionally, the Company also reviews historical trends for collectability in determining an estimate for its allowance for doubtful accounts. If economic circumstances change substantially, estimates of the recoverability of amounts due the Company could be reduced by a material amount.

Inventory Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined by the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method for approximately 32 percent of the Company's inventories and the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method for all other inventories. Where appropriate, standard cost systems are utilized for purposes of determining cost; the standards are adjusted as necessary to ensure they approximate actual costs. Estimates of lower of cost or market value of inventory are determined based upon current economic conditions, historical sales quantities and patterns and, in some cases, the specific risk of loss on specifically identified inventories.

Goodwill As a result of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, recorded goodwill is subjected to annual impairment testing, unless significant changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment may have occurred sooner. Goodwill impairment testing requires, in part, that we estimate the fair value of our business units which, in turn, requires that we make judgments concerning future cash flows and appropriate discount rates for those businesses. Fair values are established using comparative market multiples (Market Approach) in the current market conditions and discounted cash flows (Income Approach). For purposes of applying the SFAS 142 test, we have historically relied primarily on the Income Approach, because it considers factors unique to each of our businesses and related long range plans that may not be comparable to other businesses. The discount rates used are based on the weighted average cost of capital determined for each of the Company's reporting units and ranged from 10.4% to 11.1% in 2008. In addition we make certain judgments about the selection of comparable companies used in determining market multiples in valuing our business units, as well as certain assumptions to allocate shared assets and liabilities to calculate values for each of our business units. We also compare our book value and the estimates of fair value of the reporting units to our market capitalization as of and at dates near the annual testing date. Management uses this comparison as additional evidence of the fair value of the Company, as our market capitalization may be suppressed by other factors such as the control premium associated with a controlling shareholder, our leverage or general expectations regarding future operating results and cash flows. In situations where the implied value of the Company under the Income or Market Approach are significantly different than our market capitalization we re-evaluate and adjust, if necessary, the assumptions underlying our Income and Market Approach models.

Our estimate of the fair values of these business units and the related goodwill, could change over time based on a variety of factors, including the aggregate market value of the Company's common stock, actual operating performance of the underlying businesses or the impact of future events on the cost of capital and the related discount rates used.

Contingencies In the ordinary course of business, we are involved in various legal proceedings and contingencies. We have recorded liabilities for these matters in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5,

Accounting for Contingencies (SFAS No. 5). SFAS No. 5 requires a liability to be recorded based on our estimate of the probable cost of the resolution of a contingency. The actual resolution of these contingencies may differ from our estimates. If a contingency were settled for an amount greater than our estimates, a future charge to income would result. Likewise, if a contingency were settled for an amount that is less than our estimate, a future credit to income would result.

Income Taxes Deferred income taxes are provided to recognize the effect of temporary differences between financial and tax reporting. Deferred income taxes are not provided for undistributed earnings of foreign consolidated subsidiaries as it is our intention to reinvest such earnings for an indefinite period of time. The Company has

significant operations outside the United States and in jurisdictions with statutory tax rates lower than in the United States. As a result, significant tax and treasury planning of future operations are necessary to determine the proper amounts of tax assets, liabilities and expense to be recognized. SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, requires that deferred tax assets be reduced by a valuation allowance, if based on all available evidence, it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will not be realized. The Company evaluates the recoverability of its deferred tax assets by assessing the adequacy of future expected taxable income from all

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sources, including reversal of taxable temporary differences, forecasted operating earnings and available tax planning strategies. These sources of income inherently rely heavily on estimates.

Also, significant judgment is required in determining the Company's tax expense and in evaluating its tax positions, including evaluating uncertainties under FIN 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*. We review our tax positions quarterly and adjust the balances as new information becomes available.

Recent Pronouncements

Standards Adopted

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157 *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157) and in February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (SFAS 159). SFAS 157 was issued to eliminate the diversity in practice that exists due to the different definitions of fair value and the limited guidance in applying these definitions. SFAS 157 encourages entities to combine fair value information disclosed under SFAS 157 with other accounting pronouncements, including SFAS No. 107, *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, where applicable. Additionally, SFAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The objective is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions.

Effective January 1, 2008 the Company adopted SFAS 157 and SFAS 159. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position Nos. FAS 157-1 and FAS 157-2 (FSP 157-1 and FSP 157-2). FSP 157-1 excludes SFAS No. 13, *Accounting for Leases*, as well as other accounting pronouncements that address fair value measurements for leases, from the scope of SFAS No. 157. FSP 157-2 delays the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually) until fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008.

The Company did not elect the fair value option for any assets or liabilities under SFAS 159. The adoption of SFAS 157 and SFAS 159 did not materially affect the Company's consolidated financial results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

Standards Issued Not Yet Adopted

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 141R *Business Combinations* and FASB Statement No. 160, *Non-Controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements*. Statements 141R and 160 require most identifiable assets, liabilities, non-controlling interests, and goodwill acquired in a business combination to be recorded at full fair value and require non-controlling interests (previously referred to as minority interests) to be reported as a component of equity, which changes the accounting for transactions with non-controlling shareholders. Both statements are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2008, and earlier adoption is prohibited. Statement 160 will be applied prospectively to all non-controlling interests. The Company will apply the guidance of Statement 141R to business combinations completed on or after January 1, 2009.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, and amendment of SFAS No. 133. The Statement requires enhanced disclosures about an entity's derivative and hedging activities. The Statement is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. The Company is evaluating the effect of additional disclosures required by the Statement beginning January 1, 2009.

Table of Contents**ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data****Summarized Quarterly Results of Operations**
Thousands of Dollars, Except Per Share Data

Quarter Ended 2008	March 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Total
Net Sales	\$ 249,346	\$ 214,609	\$ 213,955	\$ 189,920	\$ 867,830
Gross Profit	59,960	49,393	48,057	45,706	203,116
Income from continuing operations	8,648	2,880	1,318	(59,071)	(46,225)
Per Basic and Diluted Share	.25	.08	.04	(1.68)	(1.31)

Quarter Ended 2007	March 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Total
Net Sales	\$ 246,471	\$ 225,622	\$ 213,921	\$ 232,780	\$ 918,793
Gross Profit	73,766	57,828	51,786	52,306	235,686
Income from continuing operations	14,737	2,513	1,505	18,193	36,948
Per Basic and Diluted Share	.42	.07	.04	.52	1.05

In the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company recognized a goodwill impairment charge of \$60.1 million related to its Automotive and Custom segment and charges of \$13.5 million for impairment of long-lived assets and other expenses in connection with the restructuring of its Lawn and Garden Segment. In addition, the fourth quarter of 2008 benefited approximately \$3.5 million from the reduction of accrued bonus and profit sharing expenses.

In the fourth quarter of 2007, income from continuing operations included a non operating gain of \$26.8 million from a termination fee paid in connection with the Company's proposed merger.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

**The Board of Directors
Myers Industries, Inc.:**

We have audited the accompanying statements of consolidated financial position of Myers Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries (Company) as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related statements of consolidated (loss) income, shareholders' equity and comprehensive (loss) income, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2008. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Myers Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in the Income Taxes note to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*—an interpretation of FASB Standard No. 109, effective January 1, 2007. In addition, as discussed in the Retirement Plans note to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*—an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R), effective December 31, 2006.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 16, 2009, expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Cleveland, Ohio
March 16, 2009

Table of Contents**MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Statements of Consolidated (Loss) Income****For The Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006**

	2008	2007	2006
Net sales	\$ 867,830,285	\$ 918,792,960	\$ 779,984,388
Cost of sales	664,714,763	683,107,307	572,438,757
Gross profit	203,115,522	235,685,653	207,545,631
Selling expenses	93,178,712	99,893,012	79,340,520
General and administrative expenses	75,273,005	89,991,241	67,282,548
Impairment charges	70,148,239	0	0
	238,599,956	189,884,253	146,623,068
Operating (loss) income	(35,484,434)	45,801,400	60,922,563
Other income, net	0	26,750,000	0
Interest			
Income	(1,268,600)	(283,897)	(146,343)
Expense	12,776,726	15,784,166	15,994,763
	11,508,126	15,500,269	15,848,426
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(46,992,560)	57,051,131	45,074,143
Income tax (benefit) expense	(767,807)	20,103,000	16,363,613
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(46,224,753)	36,948,131	28,710,531
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	1,732,027	17,787,645	(97,734,686)
Net (loss) income	\$ (44,492,726)	\$ 54,735,776	\$ (69,024,155)
Net (loss) income per common share			
Basic			
Continuing operations	\$ (1.31)	\$ 1.05	\$.82
Discontinued operations	.05	.51	(2.79)
Net (loss) income	\$ (1.26)	\$ 1.56	\$ (1.97)
Diluted			
Continuing operations	\$ (1.31)	\$ 1.05	\$.82
Discontinued operations	.05	.50	(2.79)
Net (loss) income	\$ (1.26)	\$ 1.55	\$ (1.97)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents**MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Statements of Consolidated Financial Position****As of December 31, 2008 and 2007**

	2008	2007
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 10,417,303	\$ 7,558,832
Accounts receivable less allowances of \$6,489,000 and \$3,915,000 respectively	94,780,315	129,631,910
Inventories		
Finished and in-process products	79,381,595	77,121,338
Raw materials and supplies	34,151,650	48,034,866
	113,533,245	125,156,204
Prepaid expenses	4,346,426	6,164,390
Deferred income taxes	9,570,798	9,298,038
Total Current Assets	232,648,087	277,809,374
Other Assets		
Goodwill	109,861,818	171,462,256
Patents and other intangible assets	22,291,104	28,335,537
Other	5,194,296	5,974,876
	137,347,218	205,772,669
Property, Plant and Equipment		
Land	5,403,325	5,696,694
Buildings and leasehold improvements	79,418,747	78,825,686
Machinery and equipment	431,733,817	421,206,343
	516,555,889	505,728,723
Less allowances for depreciation and amortization	(317,651,268)	(291,758,397)
	198,904,621	213,970,326
	\$ 568,899,926	\$ 697,552,369

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents**MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Statements of Consolidated Financial Position****As of December 31, 2008 and 2007**

	2008	2007
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 54,993,115	\$ 78,268,137
Accrued expenses		
Employee compensation	12,989,323	21,604,532
Taxes, other than income taxes	1,812,661	2,036,230
Income taxes	3,220,597	14,803,686
Accrued interest	791,149	455,842
Dividends payable	2,114,138	11,961,265
Other	19,027,825	25,718,870
Current portion of long-term debt	2,020,878	3,626,077
Total Current Liabilities	96,969,686	158,474,639
Long-term debt, less current portion	169,545,667	167,253,706
Other liabilities	6,396,651	4,013,808
Deferred income taxes	43,149,153	50,540,270
Shareholders' Equity		
Serial Preferred Shares (authorized 1,000,000 shares; none issued and outstanding)	0	0
Common Shares, without par value (authorized 60,000,000 shares; outstanding 35,235,636 and 35,180,192 shares, respectively)	21,450,670	21,416,849
Additional paid-in capital	275,986,991	273,617,888
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(4,569,876)	9,320,002
Retained (deficit) income	(40,029,016)	12,915,207
	252,838,769	317,269,946
	\$ 568,899,926	\$ 697,552,369

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents**MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Statements of Consolidated Shareholders Equity
and Comprehensive (Loss) Income****For The Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006**

	Common Shares		Additional	Accumulated			
	Number	Amount	Paid-In	Other	Retained	Comprehensive	
			Capital	(Loss)	Income	(Loss)	
				Income	(Deficit)	Income	
Balance at January 1, 2006	34,806,393	\$ 21,188,831	\$ 267,562,138	\$ (1,524,303)	\$ 52,174,705	\$ (1,058,206)	
Net loss	0	0	0	0	(69,024,155)	(69,024,155)	
Sales under option plans	220,864	134,726	1,595,853	0	0	0	
Employees stock purchase plan	31,408	19,159	437,148	0	0	0	
Tax benefit for stock options exercised	0	0	553,780	0	0	0	
Dividend reinvestment plan	8,565	5,225	132,238	0	0	0	
Stock based compensation	0	0	555,314	0	0	0	
Foreign currency translation adjustment	0	0	0	16,952,010	0	16,952,010	
Dividends \$.21 per share	0	0	0	0	(7,173,706)	0	
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle adoption of SFAS 158	0	0	0	(4,481,665)	0	0	
Pension liability	0	0	0	1,551,318	0	1,551,318	
Balance at December 31, 2006	35,067,230	\$ 21,347,941	\$ 270,836,471	\$ 12,497,362	\$ (24,023,156)	\$ (50,520,827)	
Net income	0	0	0	0	54,735,776	54,735,776	

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Sales under option plans	83,232	50,772	754,966	0	0	0
Employees stock purchase plan	24,697	15,066	399,647	0	0	0
Tax benefit for stock options exercised	0	0	161,370	0	0	0
Dividend reinvestment plan	5,033	3,070	88,944	0	0	0
Stock based compensation	0	0	1,376,490	0	0	0
Foreign currency translation adjustment	0	0	0	7,563,541	0	7,563,801
Dividends \$.50 per share	0	0	0	0	(17,495,413)	0
Pension liability	0	0	0	(8,266)	0	(8,266)
Adoption of FIN 48	0	0	0	0	(302,000)	0
Realization of amounts previously recognized in AOCI on sale of discontinued operations	0	0	0	(10,732,635)	0	(10,732,635)
Balance at December 31, 2007	35,180,192	\$ 21,416,849	\$ 273,617,888	\$ 9,320,002	\$ 12,915,207	\$ 51,558,676
Net loss	0	0	0	0	\$ (44,492,726)	\$ (44,492,726)
Sales under option plans	16,407	19,864	318,889	0	0	0
Employees stock purchase plan	32,566	10,009	114,989	0	0	0
Tax benefit for stock options exercised	0	0	4,900	0	0	0
Dividend reinvestment plan	6,471	3,948	55,718	0	0	0
Stock based compensation	0	0	1,874,607	0	0	0
Foreign currency translation adjustment	0	0	0	(11,728,426)	0	(11,728,426)
Dividends \$.24 per share	0	0	0	0	(8,451,497)	0
Pension liability	0	0	0	(2,161,452)	0	(2,161,452)

**Balance at
December 31,
2008**

35,235,636 \$ 21,450,670 \$ 275,986,991 \$ (4,569,876) \$ (40,029,016) \$ (58,382,604)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents**MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows****For the Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006**

	2008	2007	2006
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Net (loss) income	\$ (44,492,726)	\$ 54,735,776	\$ (69,024,155)
Net (income) loss of discontinued operations	(1,732,027)	(17,787,645)	97,734,686
Non operating other income	0	(26,750,000)	0
Items not affecting use of cash			
Impairment charges	70,148,239	0	0
Depreciation	36,606,836	34,118,705	26,505,008
Amortization of other intangible assets	3,739,581	3,608,304	1,707,516
Non cash stock compensation	1,874,607	1,376,490	555,314
Deferred taxes	(5,669,245)	(3,382,644)	(101,352)
Loss (gain) on disposition of property, plant and equipment	(389,187)	1,722,252	0
Cash flow provided by (used for) working capital			
Accounts receivable	28,364,314	21,393,544	2,614,403
Inventories	5,743,125	13,128,641	9,212,812
Prepaid expenses	1,658,591	437,995	(1,907,760)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(35,635,015)	16,483,989	389,418
Net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations	60,217,093	99,085,406	67,685,890
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities of discontinued operations	1,732,027	(2,016,769)	13,261,186
Net cash provided by operating activities	61,949,120	97,068,637	80,947,076
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	0	(95,698,323)	0
Proceeds from merger termination	0	32,500,000	0
Proceeds from sale of plant	1,576,221	0	0
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(40,976,303)	(19,809,973)	(12,381,407)
Other	408,310	1,003,815	701,574
Net cash used for investing activities of continuing operations	(38,991,772)	(82,004,481)	(11,679,833)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities of discontinued operations	0	67,906,906	(1,656,735)
Net cash used for investing activities	(38,991,772)	(14,097,575)	(13,336,568)

Cash Flows From Financing Activities

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Repayment of long term debt	0	(60,559,865)	0
Net borrowing (repayment) under credit facility	7,356,348	(42,373,780)	(49,887,562)
Cash dividends	(18,301,951)	(7,644,959)	(7,173,706)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	523,417	1,312,465	2,324,349
Excess tax benefit from options exercised	4,900	161,370	553,780
Deferred financing costs	0	(41,072)	(380,956)
Net cash used for financing activities of continuing operations	(10,417,286)	(109,145,841)	(54,564,095)
Net cash used for financing activities of discontinued operations	0	(224,444)	(249,062)
Net cash used for financing activities	(10,417,286)	(109,370,285)	(54,813,157)
Foreign Exchange Rate Effect on Cash	(9,681,591)	234,355	1,767,129
Net increase (decrease) in cash	2,858,471	(26,164,868)	14,564,480
Cash at January 1	7,558,832	33,723,700	19,159,220
Cash at December 31 (\$27,086,311 included in discontinued operations at December 31, 2006)	\$ 10,417,303	\$ 7,558,832	\$ 33,723,700
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information			
Cash paid during the year for			
Interest	\$ 10,748,722	\$ 15,645,631	\$ 16,225,095
Income taxes	\$ 19,339,964	\$ 14,024,429	\$ 20,096,118

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Myers Industries, Inc. and all wholly owned subsidiaries (Company). All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. All subsidiaries that are not wholly owned and are not included in the consolidated results of the Company are immaterial investments which have been accounted for under the cost or equity method. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Translation of Foreign Currencies

All asset and liability accounts of consolidated foreign subsidiaries are translated at the current exchange rate as of the end of the accounting period and income statement items are translated monthly at an average currency exchange rate for the period. The resulting translation adjustment is recorded in other comprehensive (loss) income as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments, consisting of trade and notes receivable, and certain long-term debt at variable interest rates, are considered to have a fair value which approximates carrying value at December 31, 2008. The Company's \$100 million senior notes have a fair value of approximately \$94.3 million at December 31, 2008.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk primarily consist of trade accounts receivable. The concentration of accounts receivable credit risk is generally limited based on the Company's diversified operations, with customers spread across many industries and countries. No single customer accounts for more than four percent of total sales and no country, outside of the United States, accounts for more than ten percent of total sales. In addition, management has established certain requirements that customers must meet before credit is extended. The financial condition of customers is continually monitored and collateral is usually not required. The Company evaluates the collectability of accounts receivable based on a combination of factors. In circumstances where the Company is aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations, a specific allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded against amounts due to reduce the net recognized receivable to the amount the Company reasonably believes will be collected. Additionally, the Company also reviews historical trends for collectability in determining an estimate for its allowance for doubtful accounts. If economic circumstances change substantially, estimates of the recoverability of amounts due the Company could be reduced by a material amount. Expense related to bad debts was approximately \$3,846,000, \$2,915,000 and \$1,164,000 for the years 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. For approximately 32 percent of its inventories, the Company uses the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method of determining cost. All other inventories are valued at the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method of determining cost.

If the FIFO method of inventory cost valuation had been used exclusively by the Company, inventories would have been \$12,043,000, \$13,714,000, and \$11,452,000 higher than reported at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. In 2008 and 2007, the liquidation of LIFO inventories decreased cost of sales, and therefore increased income before taxes by approximately \$756,000 and \$1.6 million, respectively.

Table of Contents**MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. The Company provides for depreciation and amortization on the basis of the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Buildings	20 to 30 years
Leasehold Improvements	7 to 10 years
Machinery and Equipment	3 to 12 years
Vehicles	1 to 3 years

Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews its long-lived assets and identifiable intangible assets with finite lives for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Measurement of the amount of impairment related to assets to be held and used is based upon undiscounted future cash flows resulting from the use and ultimate disposition of the asset. For assets held for disposal, this amount may be based upon appraisal of the asset, estimated market value of similar assets or estimated cash flow from the disposition of the asset. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company has approximately \$2.9 million and \$3.4 million, respectively, of property, plant, and equipment held for sale which represents the estimated net realizable value of these assets and is included in other assets on the accompanying statement of consolidated financial position. In 2008, the Company recorded \$10.1 million for the impairment of certain property, plant, equipment and certain intangible assets in association with the restructuring of its Lawn and Garden businesses. In 2007, the Company recorded expense of \$0.7 million to write down the value of assets in the Lawn and Garden businesses no longer used in production. In 2006, the Company recorded expense of \$0.3 million in the Automotive and Custom businesses to write off the net book value of certain leasehold improvements no longer used in production.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income

As of December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006, the balance in the Company's accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income is comprised of the following:

In Thousands	2008	2007	2006
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$ (1,822)	\$ 9,906	\$ 18,054
Pension adjustments	(2,748)	(586)	(5,557)
Total	\$ (4,570)	\$ 9,320	\$ 12,497

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenues from the sale of products, net of actual and estimated returns, at the point of passage of title, which is at the time of shipment, and collectibility of the fixed or determinable sales price is reasonably assured.

Shipping and Handling

Shipping and handling expenses are classified as selling expenses in the accompanying statements of consolidated income. The Company incurred shipping and handling costs of approximately \$29.3 million, \$34.0 million and \$25.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

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MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Stock Based Compensation

The Company has an incentive stock plan that provides for the granting of stock-based compensation to employees and, in certain instances, to non-employee directors. Shares are issued upon exercise from authorized, unissued shares.

The Company records the costs of the plan under the provisions of SFAS No. 123 (Revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS No. 123(R)), which was adopted effective January 1, 2006 using the modified prospective transition method. For transactions in which we obtain employee services in exchange for an award of equity instruments, we measure the cost of the services based on the grant date fair value of the award. The Company recognizes the cost over the period during which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award, known as the requisite service period (usually the vesting period). Cash flows resulting from tax benefits for deductions in excess of compensation cost recognized are included in financing cash flows.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those differences are expected to be received or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

In July 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting of Uncertainty in Income Taxes - An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*, or FIN 48. FIN 48 provides detailed guidance for the financial statement recognition, measurement and disclosure of uncertain tax positions recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS 109. Income tax positions must meet a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold at the effective date to be recognized upon the adoption of FIN 48 and in subsequent periods. The Company adopted FIN 48 effective January 1, 2007 and the provisions of FIN 48 have been applied to all income tax provisions commencing from that date. The Company recognizes potential accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits within operations as income tax expense. The cumulative effect of applying the provisions of FIN 48, totaling \$302,000, has been reported as an adjustment to the opening balance of our retained deficit as of January 1, 2007.

Prior to 2007 the Company measured its tax contingencies in accordance with SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*, or SFAS 5. The Company recorded estimated tax liabilities to the extent the contingencies were probable and could be reasonably estimated.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Under the provisions of SFAS No. 142, the Company is required to test for impairment on at least an annual basis. The Company conducts its annual impairment assessment as of October 1. In addition, the Company will test for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is below its carrying amount. Such events may include, but are not limited to, significant changes in economic and competitive conditions, the impact of the economic environment on the Company's customer base or its businesses, or a material negative change in its relationships with significant customers.

In evaluating goodwill for impairment the Company uses a combination of valuation techniques primarily using discounted cash flows to determine the fair values of its business reporting units and market based multiples as supporting evidence. The variables and assumptions used, including the projections of future revenues and expenses, working capital, terminal values, discount rates and the market multiples observed in sale transactions are determined separately for each reporting unit. The discount rates used are based on the weighted average cost of capital determined for each of the Company's reporting units and ranged from 10.4% to 11.1% in 2008. In addition

Table of Contents**MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

we make certain judgements about the selection of comparable companies used in determining market multiples in valuing our business units, as well as certain assumptions to allocate shared assets and liabilities to calculate values for each of our business units. The underlying assumptions used are based on historical actual experience and future expectations that are consistent with those used in the Company's strategic plan. The Company compares the fair value of each of its reporting units to their respective carrying values, including related goodwill. We also compare our book value and the estimates of fair value of the reporting units to our market capitalization as of and at dates near the annual testing date. Management uses this comparison as additional evidence of the fair value of the Company, as our market capitalization may be suppressed by other factors such as the control premium associated with a controlling shareholder, our leverage or general expectations regarding future operating results and cash flows. In situations where the implied value of the Company under the Income or Market Approach are significantly different than our market capitalization we re-evaluate and adjust, if necessary, the assumptions underlying our Income and Market Approach models. Our estimate of the fair values of these business units and the related goodwill, could change over time based on a variety of factors, including the aggregate market value of the Company's common stock, actual operating performance of the underlying businesses or the impact of future events on the cost of capital and the related discount rates used.

In completing its 2008 annual test of goodwill which the Company also evaluated given year end market conditions, the Company determined that the Auto and Custom reporting unit failed Step 1 of the SFAS No. 142 test, requiring a Step 2 test to determine the amount, if any, of impairment charge. Based on the results of Step 2 testing, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$60.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2008. The impairment was attributable to the significant decline in demand over the latter part of 2008 and future projections for sales in the automotive, heavy truck, recreational vehicle, marine and other industrial markets served by the Auto and Custom reporting unit.

The change in goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 is as follows:

(Amount in thousands)	Distribution	Material Handling	Automotive and		Lawn and	
			Custom	Garden	Total	
December 31, 2006	\$ 214	\$ 30,383	\$ 60,074	\$ 71,544	\$ 162,215	
Acquisitions	0	0	0	9,211	9,211	
Foreign currency translation	0	0	0	36	36	
December 31, 2007	\$ 214	\$ 30,383	\$ 60,074	\$ 80,791	\$ 171,462	
Impairments	0	0	(60,074)	0	(60,074)	
Foreign currency translation	0	0	0	(1,526)	(1,526)	
December 31, 2008	\$ 214	\$ 30,383	0	\$ 79,265	\$ 109,862	

Intangible assets other than goodwill primarily consist of trade names, customer relationship, patents, and technology assets established in connection with previous acquisitions. These intangible assets, other than trade names, are

amortized over their estimated useful lives. Estimated annual amortization expense for the five years ending December 31, 2013 are: \$3,021,000 in 2009; \$2,906,000 in 2010; \$2,559,000 in 2011, \$2,443,000 in 2012 and \$1,907,000 in 2013.

Table of Contents**MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

Intangible assets at December 31, 2008 and 2007, consisted of the following:

			2008			2007	
	Life	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Patent	Indefinite	\$ 3,492,650	0	\$ 3,492,650	\$ 4,272,775	0	\$ 4,272,775
Customer Relationships	6 - 13 years	15,497,195	\$ (5,749,392)	9,747,803	16,694,533	\$ (4,039,451)	12,655,082
Technology(1)	7.5 years	2,100,000	(2,100,000)	0	2,100,000	(980,000)	1,120,000
Trademarks	10 years	10,900,000	(1,998,344)	8,901,656	10,900,000	(908,333)	9,991,667
Non-Compete	3 years	396,972	(247,977)	148,995	418,679	(122,666)	296,013
		\$ 32,386,817	\$ (10,095,713)	\$ 22,291,104	\$ 34,385,987	\$ (6,050,450)	\$ 28,335,537

(1) Accumulated amortization for 2008 includes an impairment charge of \$840,000.

Net Income Per Share

Net income (loss) per share, as shown on the Statements of Consolidated (Loss) Income, is determined on the basis of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the periods as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
Weighted average common shares outstanding			
Basic	35,211,811	35,140,581	34,978,269
Dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock	0	108,991	65,889
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	35,211,811	35,249,572	35,044,158

Merger Agreement

On April 3, 2008, the Company entered into a letter agreement mutually terminating the Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Merger Agreement") with MYEH Corporation, a Delaware corporation (the "Parent") and MYEH Acquisition Corporation, an Ohio corporation ("MergerCo"). Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, MergerCo would have been merged with and into the Company, with the Company continuing as the surviving corporation and becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of Parent (the "Merger"). Parent is owned by GS Capital Partners, LP (GSCP) and other private equity funds sponsored by Goldman, Sachs & Co.

The Merger Agreement contained termination rights for both the Company and Parent in the event the Merger was not consummated by December 15, 2007. In December 2007, an agreement was made to extend this date from

December 15, 2007 to April 30, 2008. This extension did not provide GSCP additional rights with respect to the potential merger and any consummation of the merger would have remained subject to satisfaction of the conditions to the closing in the Merger Agreement. In connection with the extension, GSCP paid the Company a previously agreed upon \$35 million termination fee in 2007. This non refundable termination fee, net of related expenses of \$8.25 million, was recorded as other income by the Company in the fourth quarter of 2007. In addition, as permitted by the extension, the Company paid a special dividend of \$0.28 per common share totaling approximately \$9.85 million on January 2, 2008 to shareholders of record as of December 20, 2007.

Discontinued Operations

In the third quarter of 2006, the Company's Board of Directors approved a plan divestiture of the Company's former Material Handling Europe business segment. On October 20, 2006, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to sell these businesses and the sale was completed on February 1, 2007 with net proceeds of approximately \$68.1 million received. Included in net income for the year ended December 31, 2007 was a gain of approximately \$17.8 million, net of taxes of \$3.3 million, from the disposition of these businesses. In 2008, the

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MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Company also recorded net income of approximately \$1.7 million as a result of net proceeds received related to the settlement of certain contingencies in connection to the disposed business.

These discontinued operations had net sales of \$14.9 million and net income from operations of \$1,886 in 2007 prior to the disposition. The discontinued operations generated sales of \$170.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. For the year ended December 31, 2006, these discontinued businesses had a net loss of \$97.7 million (net of \$3.4 million tax benefit), which included a goodwill impairment charge of \$109.8 million.

In accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, the operating results related to these businesses have been included in discontinued operations in the Company's statements of consolidated income for all periods presented.

Acquisitions

On January 9, 2007, the Company acquired all the shares of ITML Horticultural Products, Inc., an Ontario corporation (ITML). ITML designs, manufactures and sells plastic containers and related products for professional floriculture / horticulture grower markets across North America, utilizing injection molding, blow molding, and thermoforming processes. Additionally, ITML utilizes extensive technology and expertise for resin reprocessing and recycling for use in its products. The acquired business had fiscal 2006 annual sales of approximately \$169.5 million. The total purchase price was approximately \$118.6 million, which includes the assumption of approximately \$64.6 million of debt outstanding as of the acquisition date. In addition, the acquisition allows for additional purchase consideration to be paid contingent upon the results of the Company's Lawn and Garden segment in 2008, specifically the achievement of earnings before interest taxes, depreciation and amortization compared to targeted amounts. Based upon operating results in 2008, the Company's management does not anticipate payment of additional purchase consideration under this contingency.

On March 8, 2007, the Company acquired select equipment, molds and inventory related to the Xytec and Combo product lines of Schoeller Arca Systems Inc., a subsidiary of Schoeller Arca Systems N.V., in North America (SASNA). These product lines include collapsible bulk containers used for diverse shipping and handling applications in markets from manufacturing to food to liquid transport. The acquired business had 2006 annual sales of approximately \$50 million. The total purchase price was approximately \$41.6 million.

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The results for both ITML and SASNA product lines are included in the consolidated results of operations from the date of acquisition. ITML is included in the Company's Lawn and Garden Segment and the SASNA product lines are included in the Material Handling Segment. The allocation of the purchase price and the estimated goodwill and other intangibles are as follows:

(Amounts in Thousands)	ITML	Schoeller Arca
Assets acquired:		
Accounts receivable	\$ 45,252	\$ 0
Inventory	37,107	8,825
Property, plant & equipment	56,142	18,100
Intangibles	9,200	14,700
Other	4,409	0
	152,110	41,625
Liabilities assumed:		
Accounts payable and accruals	(25,496)	0
Debt	(64,570)	0
Deferred Income Taxes	(17,182)	0
	(107,248)	0
Goodwill	9,211	0
Total consideration	\$ 54,073	\$ 41,625

The results of ITML operations are included in the Company's consolidated results of operations from January 9, 2007, the date of acquisition and are reported in the Company's Lawn and Garden Segment. The following unaudited pro forma information presents a summary of consolidated results of operations for the Company including ITML as if the acquisition had occurred January 1, 2006.

(Amounts in Thousands, except per share)	2007	2006
Net Sales	\$ 923,348	\$ 947,406
Income from Continuing Operations	36,953	34,819
Income from Continuing Operations per basic and diluted share	\$ 1.05	\$ 1.00

These unaudited pro forma results have been prepared for comparative purposes only and may not be indicative of results of operations which actually would have occurred had the acquisition taken place on January 1, 2006, of future results.

In the second quarter of 2007, the Company approved a plan for ITML integration activities, which resulted in the closure of two facilities in the Lawn and Garden Segment, including the acquired ITML plants in Brampton, Ontario, and Lugoff, South Carolina. These facilities, which were part of the Company's acquisition of ITML in January 2007, produced nursery containers, specialty retail horticultural products, and custom plastic products. Total costs related to the plan were approximately \$4.3 million, including the \$2.3 million accrued at acquisition and \$2.0 million expensed and paid in 2007.

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In accordance with FASB EITF Issue No. 95-3, Recognition of Liabilities in Connection with a Purchase Business Combination, the Company recorded accruals for severance, exit and relocation costs as part of the purchase price allocation of ITML. A reconciliation of the accrual balance included in Other Accrued Expenses on the accompanying statement of consolidated financial position is as follows:

(Dollars in Thousands)	Severance and Personnel	Contract Termination Fees	Total
Accrued at acquisition date	\$ 2,023	\$ 241	\$ 2,264
Provision	0	0	0
Less: Payments	(1,703)	(241)	(1,944)
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 320	\$ 0	\$ 320
Less: Payments	(320)	0	(320)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

Restructuring & Impairment Charges

In the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company adopted a plan to restructure its Lawn and Garden Segment. As a result, the Company announced the permanent closure of its Surrey, B.C., Canada and Sparks, Nevada manufacturing facilities. The production from these facilities will be reallocated to the segment's other five manufacturing facilities in 2009. In conjunction with the reallocation of production, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$10.0 million related to certain property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets at these and other manufacturing Lawn and Garden Segment facilities. The Company also incurred consulting costs and other expenses associated with the development of the plan that were expensed and paid in 2008.

In 2009, the Company expects to incur additional charges of \$2.6 million for severance and other termination benefits and \$5.4 million of other restructuring charges associated with the realignment, primarily for consulting expenses.

In the second quarter of 2007, the Company approved and adopted a plan to consolidate existing production facilities. Under the terms of the consolidation plan, the Dawson Springs, Kentucky manufacturing facility, included in the Company's Material Handling Segment, was permanently closed and production capabilities and product lines were shifted to the Company's other existing manufacturing facilities in North America. The accrued liability balance for severance and exit costs is included in Other Accrued Expenses on the accompanying statement of consolidated financial position.

Activity related to the Lawn and Garden Segment restructuring for the year ended December 31, 2008 and the Dawson Springs restructuring liability for the year ended December 31, 2007 consisted of the following:

(Dollars in Thousands)	Severance and Personnel	Other Exit Costs	Total
Balance at January 1, 2007	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Provision	937	90	1,027
Less: Payments	(918)	(90)	(1,008)
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 19	\$ 0	\$ 19
Provision	92	5,588	5,680
Less: Payments	(111)	(5,588)	(5,699)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

Table of Contents**MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****Stock Compensation**

In 1999, the Company and its shareholders adopted the 1999 Stock Plan allowing the Board of Directors to grant key employees and Directors various types of stock based awards including stock options, restricted stock and stock appreciation rights. In general, options granted and outstanding vest over three to five years and expire ten years from the date of grant. At December 31, 2008, there were 130,990 shares available for future grant under the Plan. On January 1, 2009, the 1999 Stock Plan expired by its terms, and these shares were no longer available for future grants from that date. The following tables summarize stock option activity in the past three years:

Options granted in 2008, 2007 and 2006:

Year	Options	Exercise Price
2008	604,621	\$ 9.00 to \$12.55
2007	23,000	\$18.62
2006	382,800	\$15.11 to \$17.21

Options exercised in 2008, 2007 and 2006:

Year	Options	Exercise Price
2008	16,169	\$ 8.00 to \$11.15
2007	87,068	\$ 8.00 to \$17.02
2006	238,896	\$ 7.44 to \$12.26

In addition, options totaling 49,885, 62,342, and 47,321 expired during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

Year	Outstanding	Range of Exercise Prices	Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
2008	1,193,376	\$ 8.00 to \$18.62	445,750	\$ 13.66
2007	654,809	\$ 8.00 to \$18.62	329,156	\$ 12.71
2006	781,219	\$ 8.00 to \$17.21	210,882	\$ 13.52

Stock compensation expense related to SFAS 123R reduced income before taxes approximately \$1,875,000, \$1,376,000 and \$555,000 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively. These expenses are included in selling and administrative expenses in the accompanying Statement of Consolidated (Loss) Income. Total

unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested share based compensation arrangements at December 31, 2008 was approximately \$3.8 million, which will be recognized over the next four years.

The fair value of options granted is estimated using an option pricing model based on assumptions set forth in the following table. The Company uses historical data to estimate employee exercise and departure behavior. The risk free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant and through the expected term. The dividend yield is based on the Company's historical dividend yield. The expected volatility is derived

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from historical volatility of the Company's shares and those of similar companies measured against the market as a whole.

Model	2008 Black Scholes	2007 Black Scholes	2006 Black Scholes
Risk free interest rate	3.38%	4.70%	4.70%
Expected dividend yield	1.91%	1.23%	1.23%
Expected life of award (years)	5.25	6.0	6.0
Expected volatility	41.41%	31.58%	31.58%
Fair value per option share	\$ 4.10	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.95

The following table summarizes the stock option activity for the period ended December 31, 2008:

	Options	Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	654,809	\$ 14.12		
Options Granted	604,621	11.07		
Options Exercised	(16,169)	8.98		
Cancelled or Forfeited	(49,885)	15.47		
Outstanding at December 31, 2008	1,193,376	12.59	8.11	0
Exercisable at December 31, 2008	445,750	\$ 13.66		

In addition, on October 3, 2008, the Company awarded 584,869 options with an exercise price of \$10.92, which is equal to the closing market price of the Company's stock on that date. Issuance of these options is subject to shareholder approval of the 2008 Incentive Stock Plan at the Company's Annual Meeting on April 30, 2009, as there are currently not a sufficient number of options available under the 1999 Stock Plan. The full text of the 2008 Incentive Stock Plan is attached as Annex A to the proxy statement filed in connection with the annual meeting of shareholders to be held on April 30, 2009. If these shares were included in the table above, the average exercise price would be \$12.04 and the weighted average life would be 8.65 years. If shareholder approval is not obtained, this option award will be cancelled.

The intrinsic value of a stock option is the amount by which the market value of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price of the option. The total intrinsic value of the options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 was approximately \$62,000, \$768,000 and \$1,789,000 respectively. At December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 the Company had outstanding 124,250, 63,000 and 61,000 shares of restricted stock, respectively,

with vesting periods up through April 2011. The restricted stock awards are rights to receive shares of common stock subject to forfeiture and other restrictions.

Contingencies

The Company is a defendant in various lawsuits and a party to various other legal proceedings, in the ordinary course of business, some of which are covered in whole or in part by insurance. We believe that the outcome of these lawsuits and other proceedings will not individually or in the aggregate have a future material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

A number of parties, including the Company and its subsidiary, Buckhorn, Inc., were identified in a planning document adopted in October 2008 by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (RWQCB). The planning document relates to the presence of mercury, including amounts contained in mining wastes, in and around the Guadalupe River Watershed (Watershed) region in Santa Clara County, California. Buckhorn has been alleged to be a successor in interest to an entity that performed mining operations in a portion of

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the Watershed area. The Company has not been contacted by the RWQCB with respect to Watershed clean-up efforts that may result from the adoption of this planning document. The extent of the mining wastes that may be the subject of future cleanup has yet to be determined, and the actions of the RWQCB have not yet advanced to the stage where a reasonable estimate of remediation cost, if any, is available. Although assertion of a claim by the RWQCB is reasonably possible, it is not possible at this time to estimate the amount of any obligation the Company may incur for these cleanup efforts within the Watershed region, or whether such cost would be material to the Company's financial statements.

Long-Term Debt and Credit Agreements

Long-term debt at December 31, 2008 consisted of the following:

	2008	2007
Credit agreement	\$ 63,630,667	\$ 60,913,706
Senior notes	100,000,000	100,000,000
Industrial revenue bonds	6,340,000	6,890,000
Other	1,595,878	3,076,077
	171,566,545	170,879,783
Less current portion	2,020,878	3,626,077
	\$ 169,545,667	\$ 167,253,706

On October 26, 2006, the Company entered into an amendment and restatement of its loan agreement (the Credit Agreement) with a group of banks. Under terms of the Credit Agreement, the Company may borrow up to \$250 million, including up to \$80 million in certain foreign currencies, swing loans not to exceed \$20 million and letter of credit obligations up to \$25 million. As of December 31, 2008, the Company had approximately \$186 million available under the Credit Agreement. Interest is based on the bank's Prime rate or Euro dollar rate plus an applicable margin that varies depending on the Company's ratio of total debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA). The average interest rate on borrowing under the Credit Agreement was 4.16 percent at December 31, 2008 and 5.51 percent at December 31, 2007. In addition, the Company pays a quarterly facility fee. The Credit Agreement expires on October 26, 2011.

In December 2003, the Company issued \$100 million in Senior Unsecured Notes (the Notes) consisting of \$65 million of notes with an interest rate of 6.08 percent and a 7 year maturity and \$35 million with an interest rate of 6.81 percent and a 10 year maturity. Proceeds from the issuance of the Notes were used to pay down the term loan and revolving credit facility borrowing outstanding at that time.

In addition, at December 31, 2008, the Company had approximately \$7.9 million of other long-term debt consisting of industrial revenue bonds, certain indebtedness of acquired companies, and other credit facilities for the Company's international operations. The weighted average interest rate on these amounts outstanding was 3.23 percent at

December 31, 2008 and 4.75 percent at December 31, 2007.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company also has \$8.1 million of letters of credit issued related to insurance and other financing contracts in the ordinary course of business.

The Company has also guaranteed a portion of the debt related to an equity investee acquired in conjunction with its purchase of ITML in 2007. As of December 31, 2008, the amount guaranteed was approximately \$3.5 million.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company was in compliance with all its debt covenants associated with its Credit Agreement and Senior Notes. The significant financial covenants include an interest coverage ratio and a

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leverage ratio, defined as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization, as adjusted, compared to total debt. The ratios as of December 31, 2008 are shown in the following table:

	Required Level	Actual Level
Interest Coverage Ratio	2.5 to 1 (minimum)	3.7
Leverage Ratio	3.5 to 1 (maximum)	2.2

Maturities of long-term debt under the loan agreements in place at December 31, 2008 for the five years ending December 31, 2013 were approximately: \$2,021,000 in 2009; \$69,380,000 in 2010; \$63,936,000 in 2011; \$305,000 in 2012; \$35,305,000 in 2013 and \$620,000 thereafter.

Retirement Plans

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries have pension and profit sharing plans covering substantially all of their employees. Two plans are defined benefit plans with benefits primarily based upon a fixed amount for each completed year of service as defined.

For the Company's defined benefit plans, both of which are underfunded at December 31, 2008, the net periodic pension cost was as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
	Underfunded	Overfunded	Underfunded
Service cost	\$ 87,660	\$ 33,016	\$ 89,229
Interest cost	324,955	152,157	171,715
Expected return on assets	(428,694)	(216,320)	(211,002)
Amortization of prior service cost	0	0	4,012
Amortization of net loss	9,716	0	7,914
Settlement/Curtailment	0	0	67,662
			8,666
Net periodic pension cost	\$ (6,363)	\$ (31,147)	\$ 129,530
			\$ (20,036)
			\$ 125,392

The reconciliation of changes in projected benefit obligations are as follows:

	2008	2007
	Underfunded	Overfunded
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 5,773,992	\$ 2,747,559
		\$ 2,949,499

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Service cost	87,660	33,016	89,229
Interest cost	324,955	152,157	171,715
Curtailments	0	0	3,638
Actuarial loss	42,205	1,725	97,843
Expenses paid	(60,146)	(38,024)	(49,636)
Benefits paid	(386,489)	(273,072)	(111,657)
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 5,782,177	\$ 2,623,361	\$ 3,150,631

The assumptions used to determine the net periodic benefit cost and benefit obligations for both plans are as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
Discount rate for net periodic pension cost	5.75%	5.75%	5.50%
Discount rate for benefit obligations	5.75%	5.75%	5.75%
Expected long-term return of plan assets	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%

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Future benefit increases were not considered, as there is no substantive commitment to increase benefits. The expected long-term rate of return assumption is based on the actual historical rate of return on assets to reflect recent market conditions and future expectation consistent with the Company's current asset allocation and investment policy. The assumed discount rates represent long-term high quality corporate bond rates commensurate with the liability durations of its plans.

The following table reflects the change in the fair value of the plans' assets:

	2008	2007	
	Underfunded	Overfunded	Underfunded
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 5,638,691	\$ 2,837,180	\$ 2,622,694
Actual return on plan assets	(1,700,269)	238,709	220,497
Company contributions	0	0	192,000
Expenses paid	(60,146)	(38,024)	(49,636)
Benefits paid	(386,489)	(273,072)	(111,657)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 3,491,787	\$ 2,764,793	\$ 2,873,898

The weighted average asset allocations for both of the Company's defined benefit plans at December 31, 2008 and 2007, are as follows:

	2008	2007
Equities securities	69%	76%
Debt securities	29	21
Cash	2	3
Total	100%	100%

The following table provides a reconciliation of the funded status of the plans at December 31, 2008 and 2007:

	2008	2007	
	Underfunded	Overfunded	Underfunded
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 5,782,177	\$ 2,623,361	\$ 3,150,631
Plan assets at fair value	3,491,787	2,764,793	\$ 2,873,898
Funded status	\$ (2,290,390)	\$ (141,432)	\$ 276,733

As required under Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 158, Employers' Accounting For Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, the funded status shown above is included in other long term liabilities in the Company's statements of financial position at December 31, 2008 and 2007. The Company expects to make a contribution of approximately \$117,000 to the plans in 2009.

Benefit payments projected for the plans are as follows:

2009	\$	375,058
2010		373,904
2011		378,269
2012		389,846
2013		391,708
2014-2018	\$	1,922,600

A profit sharing plan is maintained for the Company's U.S. based employees, not covered under defined benefit plans, who have met eligibility service requirements. The amount to be contributed by the Company under

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the profit sharing plan is determined at the discretion of the Board of Directors. In 2008, the Company made no contribution to the profit sharing plan. Profit sharing plan expense was \$1,523,000 and \$1,668,000 for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. In addition, the Company has a Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP) to provide participating senior executives with retirement benefits in addition to amounts payable under the profit sharing plan. Expense related to the SERP was approximately \$560,000, \$162,000, and \$(193,000) for the years ended December 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The SERP liability is based on the discounted present value of expected future benefit payments using a discount rate of 5.75%. The SERP liability was approximately \$4.5 million at December 31, 2008 and \$4.3 million at December 31, 2007 and is included in accrued employee compensation and other long term liabilities on the accompanying statements of consolidated financial position. The SERP is unfunded.

Leases

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries are committed under non-cancelable operating leases involving certain facilities and equipment. Aggregate rental expense for all leased assets was \$12,419,000, \$13,097,000, and \$9,713,000 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively

Future minimum rental commitments are as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Commitment
2009	\$ 9,600,000
2010	8,044,000
2011	6,546,000
2012	3,814,000
2013	3,100,000
Thereafter	27,159,000
Total	\$ 58,263,000

Income Taxes

The effective tax rate was 1.6% in 2008, 35.2% in 2007 and 36.3% in 2006. A reconciliation of the Federal statutory income tax rate to the Company's effective tax rate is as follows:

	Percent of Pre-Tax Income		
	2008	2007	2006
Statutory Federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes net of Federal tax benefit	(0.9)	2.1	2.1
Foreign tax rate differential	0.9	(1.5)	.1

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Non-deductible goodwill of \$41.9 million	(31.2)	0	0
Domestic production deduction	0	(1.8)	(.9)
Other	(2.2)	1.4	(0)
Effective tax rate for the year	1.6%	35.2%	36.3%

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Income from continuing operations before income taxes was attributable to the following sources:

(Dollar in thousands)	2008	2007	2006
United States	\$ (46,923)	\$ 62,471	\$ 40,756
Foreign	(70)	(5,420)	4,318
Totals	\$ (46,993)	\$ 57,051	\$ 45,074

Income tax expense (benefit) consisted of the following:

(Dollars in thousands)	2008		2007		2006	
	Current	Deferred	Current	Deferred	Current	Deferred
Federal	\$ 2,458	\$ (3,417)	\$ 23,975	\$ (2,968)	\$ 13,133	\$ 266
Foreign	2,705	(3,147)	(2,552)	(205)	1,588	(49)
State and local	(262)	895	2,063	(210)	1,290	136
	\$ 4,901	\$ (5,669)	\$ 23,486	\$ (3,383)	\$ 16,011	\$ 353

Significant components of the Company's deferred taxes as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2008	2007
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 27,519	\$ 32,154
Tax-deductible goodwill	11,973	16,719
Other intangibles	624	1,433
State deferred taxes	2,454	1,886
Other	708	868
	43,278	53,060
Deferred income tax assets		
Compensation	3,170	3,005
Inventory valuation	1,253	1,358
Allowance for uncollectible accounts	1,231	974
Non-deductible accruals	3,008	5,281
Capital loss carryforwards	27,061	26,635
Net operating loss carryforwards	2,063	2,058

	37,786	39,311
Valuation Allowance	(28,086)	(27,493)
	9,700	11,818
Net deferred income tax liability	\$ 33,578	\$ 41,242

SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, requires that deferred tax assets be reduced by a valuation allowance, if based on all available evidence, it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will not be realized. Available evidence includes the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences, future taxable income exclusive of temporary differences, taxable income in carryback years and tax planning strategies. The increase in the valuation allowance of \$593,000 resulted from additional foreign and state net operating losses from jurisdictions with uncertainty of future profitability. The Company has deferred tax assets of \$2.1 million resulting from state and foreign net operating tax loss carryforwards of approximately \$11.9 million, with carryforward periods that expire starting in 2019.

Table of Contents**MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

No provision has been recorded for unremitted earnings of foreign subsidiaries as it is the Company's intention to indefinitely reinvest the earnings of these subsidiaries. Accordingly, at December 31, 2008, the Company had not recorded a deferred tax liability for temporary differences related to investments in its foreign subsidiaries that are essentially permanent in duration. The amount of such temporary differences was estimated to be approximately \$20.3 million. The amount may become taxable upon a repatriation of assets or a sales or liquidation of the subsidiaries. It is not practical to estimate the related amount of unrecognized tax liability.

In 2007, as a result of applying the provision of FIN 48, we recognized an increase of \$302,000 in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits and a reduction in retained earnings.

The following table summarized the activity related to the Company's unrecognized tax benefits:

	Total (In thousands)
Balance at January 1, 2007	\$ 1,755
Increases related to current year tax positions	146
Expiration of the statute of limitations for the assessment of taxes	<u>(21)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 1,880
Increases related to current year tax positions	5,300
Expiration of the statute of limitations for the assessment of taxes	(527)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ <u>6,653</u>

As of December 31, 2008 the total amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits was \$6.7 million of which \$6.3 million would reduce the Company's effective tax rate. The increase in unrecognized tax benefits during 2008 includes \$4.2 million from the tax position taken on the Company's 2007 U.S. Corporate Income Tax Return relating to the loss on the previous sale of its European Material Handling business. If recognized, this loss would impact the effective rate by the same amount. The amount of accrued interest expense included as a liability within the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$0.4 and \$0.3 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company and its significant subsidiaries are subject to examinations for the years after 2003 in Brazil and Canada as well as after 2004 for the United States, France, and certain states within the United States. The Company is also subject to examinations after 2005 in the remaining states within the United States.

The Company does not expect any significant changes to its unrecognized tax benefits in the next 12 months.

Industry Segments

The Company's business units have separate management teams and offer different products and services. Using the criteria of SFAS No. 131, these business units have been aggregated into four reportable segments. These include

three manufacturing segments encompassing a diverse mix of plastic and rubber products: 1) Material Handling 2) Automotive and Custom, and 3) Lawn and Garden. The fourth segment is Distribution of tire, wheel, and undervehicle service products. The aggregation of business units is based on management by the chief operating decision-maker for the segment as well as similarities of products, production processes, distribution methods and economic characteristics (e.g. average gross margin and the impact of economic conditions on long-term financial performance). Intersegment sales are generally recorded in segment operating results, at prices that management believes approximate arms length transactions and are not material to operating results.

In each of its manufacturing segments, the Company designs, produces, and markets a wide range of polymer products for diverse markets, customers, and applications. These products are made through a variety of molding processes in facilities located throughout North America and South America.

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MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The Material Handling Segment includes a broad selection of plastic reusable containers, pallets, small parts bins, bulk shipping containers, and storage and organization products. The product selection, manufacturing processes, and markets served by each segment are similar. This segment includes operations conducted in the United States, Canada, and Brazil. The reusable container products provide customers with cost-saving material handling solutions for applications such as shipping heavy automotive parts to assembly lines, transporting perishable food products to retailers, organizing small parts, and creating custom storage systems. Markets served encompass various niches of industrial manufacturing, food processing, retail/wholesale products distribution, agriculture, automotive, healthcare, appliance, bakery, electronics, textiles, consumer, and others. Products are sold both direct to end-users and through distributors.

In the Automotive and Custom Segment, the Company engineers and manufactures plastic and rubber original equipment and replacement parts, rubber tire repair and retread products, and a diverse array of custom plastic and rubber products. Representative products include: plastic HVAC ducts, water / waste storage tanks, and interior / exterior vehicle trim components; rubber air intake hoses, vibration isolators, emissions tubing assemblies, and trailer bushings; and custom products such as plastic tool boxes and calendered rubber sheet stock. This segment serves a diverse group of niche markets: automotive, recreational vehicle, recreational marine, heavy truck, construction and agriculture equipment, healthcare, and transportation, to name a few.

Myers Industries' Lawn and Garden Segment serves the North American horticultural market with plastic products such as seedling trays, nursery pots, hanging baskets, and custom printed containers, as well as decorative resin planters. Markets / customers include professional growers, greenhouses, nurseries, retail garden centers, mass merchandisers, and consumers.

The Company's Distribution Segment is engaged in the distribution of equipment, tools, and supplies used for tire servicing and automotive undervehicle repair. The product line includes categories such as tire valves and accessories, tire changing and balancing equipment, lifts and alignment equipment, service equipment and tools, and tire repair / retread supplies. The Distribution Segment operates domestically through 35 branches located in major cities throughout the United States and in foreign countries through export sales. Markets served include retail and truck tire dealers, commercial auto and truck fleets, auto dealers, general service and repair centers, tire retreaders, and government agencies.

Total sales from foreign business units and export to countries outside the U.S. were approximately \$146.9 million, \$129.9 million, and \$92.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. There are no individual foreign countries for which sales are material. Long-lived assets in foreign countries, consisting primarily of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and goodwill, were approximately \$43.1 million at December 31, 2008 and \$60.5 million at December 31, 2007.

Table of Contents**MYERS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

	2008	2007	2006
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Net Sales			
Distribution	\$ 187,132	\$ 203,230	\$ 197,329
Material Handling	261,189	267,221	240,050
Automotive and Custom	173,988	170,903	204,659
Lawn and Garden	272,803	300,872	160,155
Intra-segment elimination	(27,282)	(23,433)	(22,209)
	\$ 867,830	\$ 918,793	\$ 779,984
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes			
Distribution	\$ 17,490	\$ 20,537	\$ 22,241
Material Handling	26,638	40,360	34,872
Automotive and Custom	(54,978)	8,968	14,041
Lawn and Garden	(1,794)	897	8,089
Corporate	(22,840)	1,788	(18,320)
Interest expense-net	(11,508)	(15,500)	(15,849)
	\$ (46,992)	\$ 57,051	\$ 45,074
Identifiable Assets			
Distribution	\$ 44,654	\$ 46,944	\$ 54,636
Material Handling	187,923	191,562	149,114
Automotive and Custom	83,320	137,933	142,185
Lawn and Garden	241,725	302,736	163,434
Corporate	11,278	18,377	15,831
	\$ 568,900	\$ 697,552	\$ 525,200
Capital Additions, Net			
Distribution	\$ 332	\$ 190	\$ 416
Material Handling	32,849	7,875	4,910
Automotive and Custom	2,283	4,892	1,773
Lawn and Garden	5,375	6,496	5,116
Corporate	137	357	166
	\$ 40,976	\$ 19,810	\$ 12,381
Depreciation			
Distribution	\$ 336	\$ 372	\$ 351
Material Handling	13,557	10,991	10,378

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Automotive and Custom	6,967	6,117	6,120
Lawn and Garden	15,401	16,242	9,215
Corporate	345	397	441
	\$ 36,606	\$ 34,119	\$ 26,505

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

None.

ITEM 9.A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures, as defined under Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-a5(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

The Company carries out a variety of on-going procedures, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to evaluate the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on the foregoing, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Management's report on internal controls over financial reporting, and the report of the independent registered public accounting firm on internal control, are titled "Management's Annual Assessment of and Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting" and "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" and are included herein.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2008 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Annual Assessment of and Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment, management has concluded that the internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2008.

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The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 has been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report included herein.

John C. Orr
President and
Chief Executive Officer

Donald A. Merrill
Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer and
Corporate Secretary

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors
Myers Industries, Inc.:

We have audited Myers Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries (Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Assessment of and Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, Myers Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the statements of consolidated financial position of Myers Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related statements of consolidated (loss) income, shareholders' equity and comprehensive (loss) income, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2008, and our report dated March 16, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Cleveland, Ohio
March 16, 2009

Table of Contents**ITEM 9B. Other Information.**

None

PART III**ITEM 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Company**

For information about the directors of the Company, see the sections titled "Nominees", "Director Independence", "Committees of the Board", "Committee Charters and Policies", "Shareholder Nominations of Director Candidates" and "Corporate Governance Policies" of the Company's Proxy Statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the Company's annual meeting of shareholders to be held on April 30, 2009 ("Proxy Statement"), which is incorporated herein by reference.

Each member of the Company's Audit Committee is financially literate and independent as defined under the Company's Independence Criteria Policy and the independence standards set by the New York Stock Exchange. The Board has identified Robert A. Stefanko as "Audit Committee Financial Expert".

Information about the Executive Officers of the Company appears in Part I of this Report.

Disclosures by the Company with respect to compliance with Section 16(a) appears under the section entitled "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in the Proxy Statement, and is incorporated herein by reference.

For information about our Code of Ethics see the section titled "Corporate Governance Policies" of our Proxy Statement, which is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. Executive Compensation

See the sections titled "Executive Compensation and Related Information", "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" and "Compensation Committee Report on Executive Compensation" of the Proxy Statement, which are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

See the sections titled "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" and "Employment Agreements Including Change in Control" of the Proxy Statement, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Plan Category	(A)	(B)	(C)
	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of	Weighted-average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants or Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column(A))
	Outstanding Options, Warrants or Rights		

Equity Compensation Plans

Approved by Security

Holders⁽¹⁾	1,317,626	\$	11.39	130,990 ⁽²⁾
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Equity Compensation Plans

Not Approved by Security

Holders⁽³⁾	0		0	0
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Total	1,317,626			130,990 ⁽²⁾
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(1) This information is as of December 31, 2008 and includes the 1999 Incentive Stock Plan and the Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

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(2) The 1999 Incentive Stock Plan expired by its terms on January 1, 2009, and these securities were no longer available for future issuance from that date.

(3) Does not include the 584,689 shares that were conditionally granted under the 2008 Incentive Stock Plan.

ITEM 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

See the sections titled Policies and Procedures with Respect to Related Party Transactions and Directors Independence of the Proxy Statement, which are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. Principal Account Fees and Services

Required information regarding fees paid to and services provided by the Company's independent auditor during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 and the pre-approved policies and procedures of the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors is set forth under the section titled Matters Relating to the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm of the Proxy Statement, which is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

The following consolidated financial statements of the Registrant appear in Part II of this Report:

15. (A)(1) Financial Statements

Consolidated Financial Statements of Myers Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Statements of Consolidated (Loss) Income For The Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

Statements of Consolidated Financial Position As of December 31, 2008 and 2007

Statements of Consolidated Shareholders' Equity and Comprehensive (Loss) Income For The Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows For The Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

15. (A)(2) Financial Statement Schedules

All other schedules are omitted because they are inapplicable, not required, or because the information is included in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto which appear in Part II of this Report.

15. (B) Exhibits

EXHIBIT INDEX

- 2(a) Stock Purchase Agreement among Myers Industries, Inc., ITML Holdings Inc. and 2119188 Ontario Inc., dated December 27, 2006. Reference is made to Exhibit 2.1 to Form 8-K filed with the Commission on January 16, 2007.**
- 2(b) Stock Purchase Agreement among Myers Industries, Inc., ITML Holdings Inc. and 2117458 Ontario Inc., dated December 27, 2006. Reference is made to Exhibit 2.2 to Form 8-K filed with the Commission on January 16, 2007.**
- 2(c) Sale and Purchase Agreement between Myers Industries, Inc. and LINPAC Material Handling Limited, dated October 20, 2006. Reference is made to Exhibit 1 to Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 6, 2007.**

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EXHIBIT INDEX

- 2(d) Agreement and Plan of Merger among Myers Industries, Inc., MYEH Corporation and MYEH Acquisition Corporation, dated April 24, 2007. Reference is made to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed with the Commission on April 26, 2007.**
- 2(e) Letter Agreement among Myers Industries, Inc., Myers Holdings Corporation (f/k/a MYEH Corporation) and Myers Acquisition Corporation (f/k/a MYEH Acquisition Corporation), dated December 10, 2007. Reference is made to Exhibit 99.1 to Form 8-K filed with the Commission on December 10, 2007.
- 2(f) Letter Agreement among Myers Industries, Inc., Myers Holdings Corporation (f/k/a MYEH Corporation) and Myers Acquisition Corporation (f/k/a MYEH Acquisition Corporation), dated April 3, 2008. Reference is made to Exhibit 99.1 to Form 8-K filed with the Commission on April 4, 2008.
- 3(a) Myers Industries, Inc. Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation. Reference is made to Exhibit 3(a) to Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 16, 2005.
- 3(b) Myers Industries, Inc. Amended and Restated Code of Regulations. Reference is made to Exhibit (3)(b) to Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 26, 2003.
- 10(a) Myers Industries, Inc. Amended and Restated Employee Stock Purchase Plan. Reference is made to Exhibit 10(a) to Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 30, 2001.
- 10(b) Form of Indemnification Agreement for Directors and Officers. Reference is made to Exhibit 10(b) to Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 30, 2001.*
- 10(c) Myers Industries, Inc. Amended and Restated Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan. Reference is made to Exhibit 10(d) to Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 19, 2004.
- 10(d) Myers Industries, Inc. Amended and Restated 1999 Incentive Stock Plan. Reference is made to Exhibit 10(f) to Form 10-Q filed with the Commission on August 9, 2006.*
- 10(e) Myers Industries, Inc. Executive Supplemental Retirement Plan. Reference is made to Exhibit (10)(g) to Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 26, 2003.*
- 10(f) Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Myers Industries, Inc. and John C. Orr effective June 1, 2008. Reference is made to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed with the Commission on June 24, 2008.*
- 10(g) Non-Disclosure and Non-Competition Agreement between Myers Industries, Inc. and John C. Orr dated July 18, 2000. Reference is made to Exhibit 10(j) to Form 10-Q filed with the Commission on May 6, 2003.*
- 10(h) Amendment to the Myers Industries, Inc. Executive Supplemental Retirement Plan (John C. Orr) effective June 1, 2008. Reference is made to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K filed with the Commission on June 24, 2008.*
- 10(i) Employment Agreement between Myers Industries, Inc. and Donald A. Merrill dated January 24, 2006. Reference is made to Exhibit 10(k) to Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 16, 2006.*
- 10(j) Amendment to the Myers Industries, Inc. Executive Supplemental Retirement Plan (Donald A. Merrill) dated January 24, 2006. Reference is made to Exhibit 10(l) to Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 16, 2006.*
- 10(k) Non-Disclosure and Non-Competition Agreement between Myers Industries, Inc. and Donald A. Merrill dated January 24, 2006. Reference is made to Exhibit 10(m) to Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 16, 2006.*
- 10(l) Retirement and Separation Agreement between Myers Industries, Inc. and Stephen E. Myers effective May 1, 2005. Reference is made to Exhibit 10(k) to Form 10-Q filed with the Commission on August 10, 2005.*
- 10(m) Form of Stock Option Grant Agreement. Reference is made to Exhibit 10(r) to Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 16, 2005.*
- 10(n) Second Amended and Restated Loan Agreement between Myers Industries, Inc. and JP Morgan Chase Bank, Agent dated as of October 26, 2006. Reference is made to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed with the Commission on October 31, 2006.
- 10(o)

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Note Purchase Agreement between Myers Industries, Inc. and the Note Purchasers, dated December 12, 2003, regarding the issuance of (i) \$65,000,000 of 6.08% Series 2003-A Senior Notes due December 12, 2010, and (ii) \$35,000,000 of 6.81% Series 2003-A Senior Notes due December 12, 2013. Reference is made to Exhibit 10(o) to Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 15, 2004.

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EXHIBIT INDEX

- 10(p) Myers Industries, Inc. Non-Employee Board of Directors Compensation Arrangement. Reference is made to Exhibit 10(w) to Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 16, 2006.*
- 14(a) Myers Industries, Inc. Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. Reference is made to Exhibit 14(a) to Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 16, 2005.
- 14(b) Myers Industries, Inc. Code of Ethical Conduct for the Finance Officers and Finance Department Personnel. Reference is made to Exhibit 14(b) to Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 16, 2005.
- 21 List of Direct and Indirect Subsidiaries, and Operating Divisions, of Myers Industries, Inc.
- 23 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (KPMG LLP)
- 31(a) Certification of John C. Orr, President and Chief Executive Officer of Myers Industries, Inc, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31(b) Certification of Donald A. Merrill, Vice President (Chief Financial Officer) of Myers Industries, Inc., pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32 Certifications of John C. Orr Myers, President and Chief Executive Officer, and Donald A. Merrill, Vice President (Chief Financial Officer), of Myers Industries, Inc. pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Indicates executive compensation plan or arrangement.

** Pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K, certain exhibits and schedules have been omitted from this filing. The registrant agrees to furnish the Commission on a supplemental basis a copy of any omitted exhibit or schedule.

Table of Contents**SIGNATURES**

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

Myers Industries, Inc.

/s/ Donald A. Merrill
Donald A. Merrill
*Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer and
Corporate Secretary*

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Donald A. Merrill Donald A. Merrill	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	March 16, 2009
/s/ Keith A. Brown Keith A. Brown	Director	March 16, 2009
/s/ Vincent Byrd Vincent Byrd	Director	March 16, 2009
/s/ Robert A. Stefanko Robert A. Stefanko	Director	March 16, 2009
/s/ Richard P. Johnston Richard P. Johnston	Director	March 16, 2009
/s/ Edward W. Kissel Edward W. Kissel	Director	March 16, 2009
/s/ Stephen E. Myers Stephen E. Myers	Director	March 16, 2009

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/s/ John C. Orr	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	March 16, 2009
John C. Orr		
/s/ Richard L. Osborne	Director	March 16, 2009
Richard L. Osborne		
/s/ Jon H. Outcalt	Director	March 16, 2009
Jon H. Outcalt		