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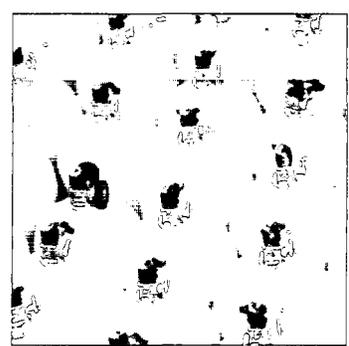
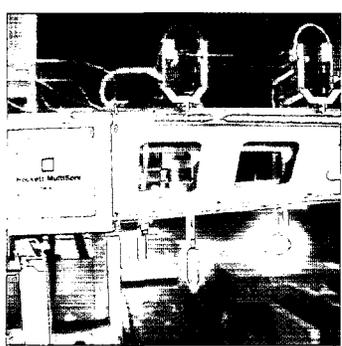
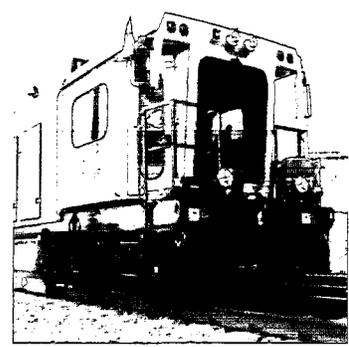
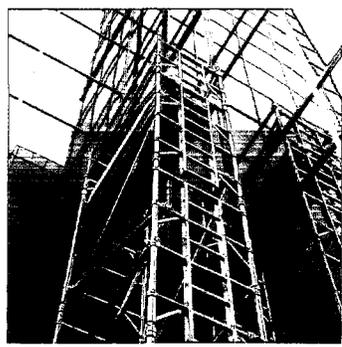
Harsco Corp

PROCESSED

ANNUAL REPORT 2001

APR 03 2002

THOMSON
FINANCIAL



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PROFILE

Harsco Corporation (NYSE: HSC) is a diversified, multinational provider of market-leading industrial services and products that serve some of the world's largest and most enduring industries. The Company's operations are organized in three global business segments: *Infrastructure, Mill Services, and Gas and Fluid Control.*

Supported by an industrial heritage that dates to 1742, Harsco's worldwide operations encompass more than 400 locations in 40 countries, and approximately 18,700 employees.

MISSION

The Mission of Harsco Corporation is to achieve consistent, superior financial returns from operations complemented by targeted and prudent growth in markets and technologies familiar to the Company. Enhanced stockholder value will be obtained by developing and maintaining lead industry positions in the markets served through the delivery of services and products that provide the best value to the customer.

Cautionary Notice with Respect to Forward-Looking Statements

The forward-looking statements expressed or implied in this report are based on current expectations regarding important factors which, among others, could cause future results to differ materially. Please refer to the section entitled "Forward-Looking Statements" on page 16 for further information.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

In thousands, except per share amounts	2001	2000 ⁽¹⁾	1999
OPERATING INFORMATION			
Net sales ⁽²⁾	\$ 2,107,111	\$ 2,003,387	\$ 1,749,888
Net income	71,725	96,803	90,713
Earnings before interest, income taxes, minority interest, depreciation and amortization ⁽³⁾	338,294	351,807	305,589
Effective income tax rate	32.5%	31.5%	35.0%
FINANCIAL POSITION			
Working capital	\$ 241,393	\$ 190,236	\$ 182,439
Current ratio	1.5:1	1.4:1	1.4:1
Total assets	2,090,766	2,180,948	1,659,823
Shareholders' equity	686,173	674,179	650,121
Total debt to total capital	52.6%	55.4%	41.2%
PER SHARE INFORMATION			
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.79	\$ 2.42	\$ 2.21
Book value per share	17.16	16.94	16.22
Cash dividends declared per share	.97	.945	.91
OTHER INFORMATION			
Diluted average shares outstanding	40,066	40,022	41,017
Capital expenditures	\$ 156,073	\$ 180,048	\$ 175,248
Return on average capital	7.2%	9.6%	10.0%
Return on average equity	10.6%	14.7%	13.9%
Return on average assets	7.8%	10.0%	10.7%

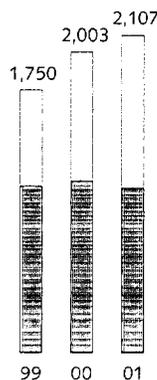
(1) Includes SGB Group Plc, since date of acquisition (June 2000).

(2) In order to comply with EITF Issue No. 00-10, all shipping and handling costs have been classified as cost of services sold or as cost of products sold rather than as reductions of sales. Sales for 1999 have been reclassified to reflect this change.

(3) Earnings before interest, income taxes, minority interest, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) is not a measure of performance under generally accepted accounting principles; however, the Company and the investment community consider it an important calculation.

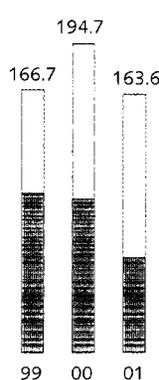
NET SALES ⁽²⁾
(Dollars in millions)

□ International
■ U.S.

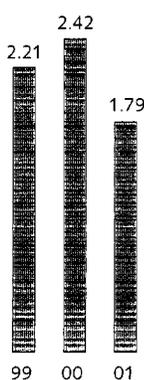


OPERATING INCOME
(Dollars in millions)

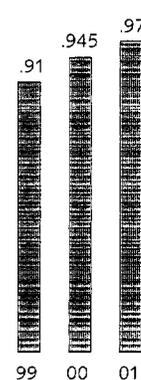
□ International
■ U.S.



DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE
(In dollars)



CASH DIVIDENDS DECLARED PER SHARE
(In dollars)



Harsco's strategic transformation to a diversified, global industrial services company withstood the challenges of the 2001 economic climate. With a full year's performance from our June 2000 SGB Group acquisition now included, revenues increased five percent to a record \$2.1 billion, and would have increased another two percent, or an additional \$41 million, but for the continuing strength of the U.S. dollar in translation against international currencies. Diluted earnings per share were \$1.79 after the inclusion of \$0.58 per share in net unusual costs, special charges and gains resulting from the aggressive strategic actions we undertook to address the recessionary environment. These included capacity reductions and plant consolidations within our manufacturing sector and provisions for doubtful receivables. Without these one-time special items, earnings per share were \$2.37, nearly even with last year. Cash flows from operations exceeded \$240 million. An additional \$36 million in cash was generated from non-core asset sales, facilitating a re-arming of our balance sheet, a key objective we will pursue in 2002.

Given the year's economic realities, our results are an encouraging validation of the industrial services and global transformation strategies that have been our principal preoccupation. Harsco's future is being shaped by expanding opportunities for growth, better operational balance, and, as we saw in 2001, limited downside risk during economic difficulties.

Our international scaffolding and access services business—the combination of our Patent Construction Systems division in the Americas and

GIVEN THE YEAR'S ECONOMIC REALITIES, OUR RESULTS ARE AN ENCOURAGING VALIDATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL SERVICES AND GLOBAL TRANSFORMATION STRATEGIES THAT HAVE BEEN OUR PRINCIPAL PREOCCUPATION.

our SGB Group acquisition covering Europe, the Middle East, and Asia—has performed well, enabling the Infrastructure segment to post its best year ever. We will continue to grow our market-leading positions in stable economies, providing total access solutions to major construction projects and other less-cyclical sectors such as the annual maintenance of power plants and refineries. We are also encouraged by the prospects for continuing international market share growth in our railway track maintenance services and equipment business, although the domestic market, especially among the major Class I railroads, remains soft.

Our market leadership in outsourced mill services is playing an important role in addressing the difficult competitive issues faced by the worldwide steel and metals industry, and makes us a value-adding partner to many of the industry's largest and strongest customers. Despite a significant drop in U.S. steel capacity utilization rates throughout most of 2001 and some 16 domestic steel producer bankruptcies within the last two years, our Mill Services segment revenues held almost even with the prior year, testimony to our global balance and diversification. We believe there are numerous and significant growth opportunities yet to be realized through additional services, customers, and markets.

As it was in 2001, our most challenging area of operation in 2002 will again be our manufacturing-biased Gas and Fluid Control segment. We have taken most of the necessary actions to re-size capacity and cut costs, but recognize that for this segment to perform at historical levels, it will require a recovery in the broader manufacturing economy. Recent reports of lower customer inventory levels and an upturn in production demand are heartening, but it may not be until at least late in the second half of this year before we can reasonably expect the emergence of a sustainable improvement.

This year will be the first full year of implementation of our Economic Value Added (EVA®) management and financial system, and the first in which corporate-wide management incentive compensation will be EVA-based. EVA is designed to measure the actual value that a company creates after all of its costs are met, including the cost of capital. EVA in no way replaces leadership, judgment, experience, or hard work and execution, but we are confident it will add improved and measurable financial discipline in the drive for enhancing stockholder value. We have, moreover, frozen all Company officer salaries at last year's levels pending evidence of our improving operating performance and more efficient use of capital.

We are expanding our successful industrial services businesses in proportion to total revenues, growing these activities from their current 63 percent to approximately 70 percent of annual revenues by the end of this year, and 75 percent or perhaps more by the end of 2003. We will repeat the financial strategies successfully undertaken in 2001, which include increasing our historically

ample cash flows from operations, significantly reducing our current level of debt, and generating additional cash from the sale of non-core and under-performing assets, while also maintaining our cash dividend tradition. Harsco's characteristically strong balance sheet is a fundamental part of our strategy for ensuring the long-term stability and growth of the Company.

Recent turbulence and volatility have not diminished our confidence in Harsco's ability to take advantage of the improving economic environment that many predict is on the horizon. Harsco is positioning to provide stockholders with a predictable level of earnings growth, limited downside risk, and a total return consistent with most investor expectations. On behalf of the Board of Directors and the senior management team, we express our gratitude to all of our stakeholders for their support of Harsco Corporation.



Derek C. Hathaway
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

March 8, 2002

GLOBAL OPERATIONS

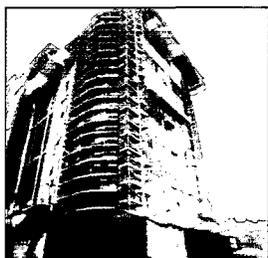
- . Argentina
- . Australia
- . Bahrain
- . Belgium
- . Brazil
- . Canada
- . Chile
- . China
- . Czech Republic
- . Denmark
- . Egypt
- . Finland
- . France
- . Germany
- . Guatemala
- . India
- . Indonesia
- . Ireland
- . Italy
- . Luxembourg
- . Malaysia
- . Mexico
- . Netherlands
- . New Zealand
- . Norway
- . Portugal
- . Qatar
- . Saudi Arabia
- . Singapore
- . Slovakia
- . South Africa
- . Spain
- . Sweden
- . Taiwan
- . Thailand
- . Trinidad
- . United Arab Emirates
- . United Kingdom
- . United States
- . Venezuela

SEGMENT

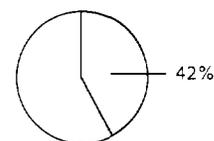
DESCRIPTION

2001 SALES

Infrastructure

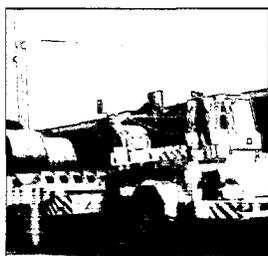


SGB GROUP and PATENT CONSTRUCTION SYSTEMS are the world's most complete, full-service providers of scaffolding, shoring, forming and other access solutions for major construction and industrial maintenance projects. HARSCO TRACK TECHNOLOGIES is a global leader in providing services and equipment for the maintenance, repair and construction of railway track. IKG INDUSTRIES manufactures an extensive line of industrial grating and PATTERSON-KELLEY produces high-performing process industry and heat transfer products.

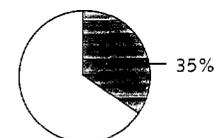


\$887.0 million

Mill Services

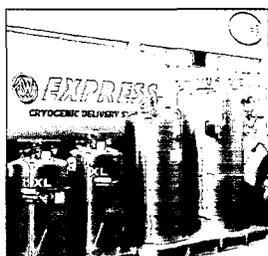


HECKETT MULTISERV is the world's leading provider of specialized outsourced services to the international steel and metals industry, operating on its customers' sites under long-term, renewable contracts with an industry-leading record of expertise, experience and safety. REED MINERALS processes high-quality industrial abrasives and roofing granules from locations throughout the United States.

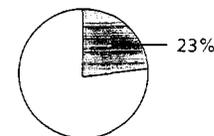


\$731.0 million

Gas and Fluid Control



The GAS AND FLUID CONTROL GROUP manufactures the world's broadest range of high-technology, internationally-compliant tanks, cylinders and valves for the containment and control of pressurized gases. This segment is also the premier manufacturer of custom-designed air-cooled heat exchangers for the natural gas industry, and is a major supplier of industrial fittings and related products.



\$489.1 million



MAJOR SERVICES AND PRODUCTS

MARKETS

OUTLOOK

- Scaffolding, forming, and shoring equipment, principally on a rental basis
- Access-related project design, management, and erection and dismantling services
- Railway track maintenance services, equipment and parts
- Industrial grating products
- Institutional boilers and water heaters
- Process industry blenders and dryers

Harsco's scaffolding, forming, shoring and access services are provided to the worldwide construction and industrial plant maintenance markets. The Company's railway track maintenance services and equipment serve major domestic and international rail systems, short-line railroads, and metropolitan transit systems. Primary markets for industrial grating, boilers and water heaters include the building construction and maintenance industries, while the process industry blenders and dryers serve the food processing and pharmaceutical industries.

Increased product range, expanded international reach and market share gains, and extended service capabilities will be key priorities to facilitate future growth in this segment. The worldwide market for access services is fragmented and in some cases still developing, affording the Company significant opportunities for market share growth. Likewise, the market for railway track equipment, parts and services continues to be one of opportunity. As economies recover and expand, increasing rail traffic will place a greater demand on track maintenance and repair.

- Raw materials handling
- Blast furnace and melt shop services
- Slag handling and metal recovery
- By-product recycling and slag commercialization
- Semi-finished product management
- Finished product services
- Industrial abrasives and roofing granules

Harsco's mill services are provided on-site to many of the world's leading carbon and stainless steel producers. These customers trust Heckett MultiServ to provide customized services focused on increasingly critical areas of the steelmaking process. Similar services are provided on a growing scale to the non-ferrous metals industry. The roofing granules and abrasives product lines serve the residential roofing shingle manufacturing and industrial abrasives markets.

Harsco will continue to build upon its leadership as a strategic long-term partner and specialist knowledge provider to the metals industry. The ongoing consolidation of major producers is expected to open additional opportunities for service growth. Steady progress in cost reductions, margin improvement, and efficient use of invested capital will continue to receive maximum emphasis throughout the segment, as will the expansion of services to both new and existing customers.

- TAYLOR-WHARTON cryogenic containers, high pressure cylinders and acetylene cylinders
- AMERICAN WELDING & TANK propane tanks
- STRUCTURAL COMPOSITES INDUSTRIES composite pressure vessels and structures
- SHERWOOD valves and SUPERIOR refrigeration valves and accessories
- AIR-X-CHANGERS heat exchangers
- CAPITOL MANUFACTURING fittings and conduit

Markets served include the full range of producers and consumers of industrial and fuel gases, including global gas producers, regional and local gas distributors and suppliers, and gas end-users for residential, commercial and industrial requirements. Other markets served include the natural gas industry, emergency fire and rescue, medical life support and medical research, commercial refrigeration, and the industrial plumbing and electrical industries.

While the gas industry continues to weather a trough in the market cycle precipitated by weak economic conditions in most major industrial gas markets, macro-economic improvements are anticipated beginning late in the second half of 2002. Harsco will continue to strengthen its internal operating efficiencies, competitive position, and geographic footprint in anticipation of the projected market recovery.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

(As of March 1, 2002)

Harsco Corporation – Headquarters

350 Poplar Church Road
Camp Hill, PA 17011
Tel: 717.763.7064

Infrastructure

SGB Group – Headquarters

SGB Group Ltd.
Harsco House, Regent Park
299 Kingston Road
Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 7SG
United Kingdom
Tel: 44.1372.381300

Europe

Czech Republic
SGB Cz a.s.
Becovska 939
Praha 10 -Uhrineves
Czech Republic
Tel: 420.2.7210.1511

SGB Slovakia
Slovakia
Contact via SGB Cz

Denmark
SGB Witca A/S
Industriholmen 31-33
Postboks 1044
DK-2650 Hvidovre
Denmark
Tel: 45.3678.8222

France
SGB France SA
256 Allée de Fétan BP 120
01601 Trevoux, France
Tel: 33.4.74.08.9050

Ireland
SGB Scaffold
Newcourt Business Park
St Margarets
Co Dublin
Ireland
Tel: 353.1.834.0707

The Netherlands
SGB North Europe bv
Europaweg 97, 5707 Helmond
Postbus 112, 5700 AC Helmond
The Netherlands
Tel: 31.492.598.698

Portugal
Trenci SGB
Almeda de Linhas
De Torres 61-7, 1700 Lisbon
Portugal
Tel: 351.2175.76641

Middle East

Egypt
SGB Egypt
Street No 263, Building No 19
New Maadi
Cairo, Egypt
Tel: 20.2.519.3863

Qatar
SGB Al-Darwish
United WLL
PO Box 1811
Doha, Qatar
Tel: 974.4603.983

Saudi Arabia
SGB Baroom
PO Box 1346
Jeddah 21431
Saudi Arabia
Tel: 966.2.660.2784

SGB Dabal Head Office
PO Box 1102
Dammam 31431
Saudi Arabia
Tel: 966.3.827.3218

United Arab Emirates
Quebeisi SGB
Middle Eastern Head Office
PO Box 5682, Sharjah
United Arab Emirates
Tel: 971.6.5330.911

Asia

Hong Kong
SGB Asia Pacific Ltd
Unit 07A 38/F Cable TV Tower
9 Hoi Shing Road
Tsuen Wan, NT, Hong Kong
Tel: 852.2.8577008/2690 2606

Malaysia
SGB Asia Pacific (M) Sdn Bhd
3A-01 & 3A-02, Level 3A
Menara Maxisegar
Jalan Pandan Indah 4/2
Pandan Indah, 55100
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Tel: 603.42965455

Singapore
SGB Asia Pacific (S) Pte Ltd
23 Gul Road
Singapore 629356
Tel: 65.862.6122

Patent Group – Headquarters

Patent Construction Systems /
IKG Industries / Patterson-Kelley
One Mack Centre Drive
Paramus, NJ 07652
Tel: 201.261.5600

Patterson-Kelley – Offices & Mfg.
100 Burson Street
East Stroudsburg, PA 18301
Tel: 570.421.7500

Canada

Patent - Canada
175 Duncan St.
New Westminster, BC
Canada V3M5G3
Tel: 604.525.5637

Mexico

Patent/APSA - Mexico City
Prolongacion Sur 128 No. 134
Colonia Jose Maria Pino Suarez
Mexico, D.F. 01140
Tel: 52.2.614.1414

IKG/Irving - Queretaro
Prol. Corregidora Norte No. 487
Col. Parques Industriales
Queretaro, Qro 76160
Mexico
Tel: 52.4.212.3815

Latin America

Patent - Latin America
1940 N. 30th Rd.
Hollywood, FL 33021
Tel: 954.961.2777

Harsco Track Technologies – Headquarters

2401 Edmund Road, Box 20
West Columbia, SC 29171-0020
Tel: 803.822.9160

Europe

Harsco Track Technologies Limited
Chewton Street, Eastwood
Nottingham NG16 3HB
United Kingdom
Tel: 44.1773.539.480

Australia

Harsco Track Technologies Pty. Ltd.
4 Strathwyn St.
P.O. Box 5287
Brendale, Queensland 4500
Australia
Tel: 61.7.3205.6500

Mill Services

Heckett MultiServ-East – Headquarters

Harsco House, Regent Park
299 Kingston Road
Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 7SG
United Kingdom
Tel: 44.1372.381400

Europe

Heckett MultiServ (UK) Ltd.
169 Bawtry Road
Wickersley
Rotherham, S Yorks S66 2BW
Tel: 44.1709.323500

Heckett MultiServ France
Route de Vitry
BP 66
57270 Uckange
France
Tel: 33.3.82.57.4000

South Africa

SteelServ (Pty) Ltd
PO Box 786528
Sandton City 2146
South Africa
Tel: 27.11.444.0222

Australia

MetServ Holdings Pty Ltd
P. O. Box 5365
Wollongong, NSW 2500
Australia
Tel: 61.2.42.26.3400

Heckett MultiServ-West – Headquarters

612 North Main Street
P.O. Box 1071
Butler, PA 16003-1071
Tel: 724.283.5741

Mexico

Heckett Mexicana, S.A. de C.V.
U.N.A.M. #828
Col. Villa Universidad
San Nicolas de los Garza, N.L. 66420
Mexico
Tel: 52.81.833.21104

South America

Sobremetal Recuperacao de Metais, LTDA
Avenida Marechal Camara, 160 - Gr. 1901
Edificio Le Bourget - Castelo
20020-080 Rio de Janeiro
Brazil
Tel: 55.21.251.05151

Reed Minerals – Headquarters

1011 Mumma Road
Wormleysburg, PA 17043
Tel: 717.763.4200

Gas and Fluid Control

Gas and Fluid Control Group – Headquarters

4718 Old Gettysburg Road
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055
Tel: 717.763.5060

United States

Taylor-Wharton Cryogenics
4075 Hamilton Blvd.
Theodore, AL 36582
Tel: 334.443.8680

Taylor-Wharton Cylinders
521 Green Cove Rd.
Huntsville, AL 35803
Tel: 256.650.9100

Air-X-Changers
P.O. Box 1804
Tulsa, OK 74101
Tel: 918.266.1850

American Welding & Tank – Sales
4718 Old Gettysburg Road
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055
Tel: 717.763.5080

American Welding & Tank – Mfg.
201 Tank Rd.
Jesup, GA 31545
Tel: 912.427.5605

Sherwood
2111 Liberty Drive
Niagara Falls, NY 14304
Tel: 716.283.1010

Structural Composites Industries
325 Enterprise Place
Pomona, CA 91768
Tel: 909.594.7777

Capitol Manufacturing
742 Brookside Plaza Drive
P.O. Box 6103
Westerville, OH 43081-6103
Tel: 614.823.6692

Canada

CapProducts of Canada
25 Winnipeg Street
Vanastra, ON
Canada NOM 1L0
Tel: 519.482.5000

Mexico

Taylor-Wharton International
Prolongacion Sur 128 No. 134
Colonia Jose Maria Pino Suarez
Mexico, D.F. 01140
Tel: 52.2.614.1400

Europe

Taylor-Wharton Harsco GmbH
Mildstedter Landstrasse 1
D-25866 Mildstedt
Germany
Tel: 49.4841.9850

Taylor-Wharton Harsco S. R. O.
Vstupny Areal U.S. Steel
04454 Kosice, Slovakia

Asia

Taylor-Wharton (Beijing) Cryogenic
Equipment Co., Ltd.
25 Banbidian Street
Beijing, Tongzhou District, P.R.C.
101101
Tel: 86.10.6052.4939

Taylor-Wharton Asia (M) Sdn Bhd
Lots PT 5076 & PT 5077
Jalan Janqur 28/43
Hicom Industrial Estate
PO Box 7193, Pejabat Pos Besar
40706 Shah Alam,
Selangor Darul Ehsan
Malaysia
Tel: 60.3.511.3003

Australia

Taylor-Wharton Australia Pty. Ltd.
Unit 1/882 Leslie Drive
Albury, NWS 2640
Australia
Tel: 61.2.6040.2533

Harsco

Form 10-K

2001

FORM 10-K

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-3970

HARSCO CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

Camp Hill, Pennsylvania

(Address of principal executive offices)

23-1483991

(I.R.S. employer identification number)

17001-8888

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code 717-763-7064

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

Title of each class

Name of each exchange
on which registered

Common stock, par value \$1.25 per share

New York Stock Exchange
Pacific Stock Exchange

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

NONE

(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES NO

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

The aggregate market value of the Company's voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Company as of February 28, 2002 was \$1,486,970,852.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

<u>Classes</u>	<u>Outstanding at February 28, 2002</u>
Common stock, par value \$1.25 per share	40,058,482
Preferred stock purchase rights	40,058,482

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Selected portions of the Notice of 2002 Meeting and Proxy Statement are Incorporated by Reference in Part III of this Report.

The Exhibit index (Item No. 14) located on pages 61 to 67 incorporates several documents by reference as indicated therein.

PART I

Item 1. Business

(a) Description of Business

Harsco Corporation ("the Company") is a diversified, multinational provider of market leading industrial services and engineered products. The Company's operations fall into three operating segments: Infrastructure, Mill Services, and Gas and Fluid Control. The Company has over 400 locations in 40 countries, including the United States. The principal lines of business are: scaffolding, forming, and shoring and other access services to the worldwide industrial maintenance, civil engineering, and non-residential construction markets; outsourced, on-site mill services that are provided to steel and non-ferrous metal producers in over 30 countries; railway track maintenance services and equipment that are provided to railroad customers worldwide, gas control and containment products for customers worldwide; and several other lines of business including, but not limited to, industrial grating products, industrial pipe fittings, industrial abrasives and roofing granules.

The Company reports segment information using the "management approach". The management approach is based on the way management organizes the segments within the enterprise for making operating decisions and assessing performance. The Company's reportable segments are identified based upon differences in products, services, and markets served.

In 2001, 2000, and 1999, the United States contributed sales of \$1.1 billion, \$1.2 billion, and \$1.1 billion equal to 52%, 58%, and 64% of total sales, respectively. In 2001, 2000, and 1999 the United Kingdom contributed sales of \$389.0 million, \$286.5 million, and \$156.6 million equal to 18%, 14%, and 9% of total sales, respectively. The operations of the Company in any one country, except the United States, did not account for more than 10% of sales in 1999. No single customer represented 10% or more of the Company's sales during 2001, 2000, and 1999. There are no significant intersegment sales.

(b) Financial Information about Industry Segments

Financial information concerning industry segments is included in Note 14, Information by Segment and Geographic Area, to the Consolidated Financial Statements under Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data".

(c) Narrative Description of Business

(1) A narrative description of the businesses by operating segment is as follows:

Infrastructure

Major product classes in this segment are access services and equipment, railway track maintenance services and equipment, and industrial grating.

The Company's access services and equipment businesses serve the non-residential construction, civil engineering, and industrial maintenance markets throughout the world with a full range of scaffolding, powered access equipment, concrete forming, shoring equipment, and other construction-related services and products that are principally rented to customers. Along with steel and aluminum support systems, the Company also provides design engineering services, on-site installation, and equipment management services.

The Company's railway track maintenance services provide high technology comprehensive track maintenance and new track construction support to railroad customers worldwide. The railway track maintenance equipment product class includes specialized track maintenance equipment used by private and government-owned railroads and urban transit systems worldwide. The equipment manufactured by the Company includes a comprehensive range of specially-designed systems used in the construction and maintenance of track and railbeds.

The Company manufactures a varied line of industrial grating products at several plants in North America. The Company produces a full range of riveted, pressure-locked and welded grating in steel, aluminum and fiberglass, used mainly in industrial flooring, safety, and security applications for power, paper, chemical, refining and processing applications.

This segment also includes the production of commercial and industrial boilers and hot water heaters; and blenders, dryers and mixers for the chemical and food processing industries.

For 2001, the Infrastructure Segment's percentage of consolidated net sales was 42%.

Mill Services

This segment includes Heckett MultiServ, the world's largest provider of outsourced, on-site mill services to the international steel and metals industries. Heckett MultiServ's experience, financial resources, and broad geographic coverage are important qualities to leading metals producers, who increasingly look to Heckett MultiServ's specialized services and technologies to enhance their productivity, product quality, environmental compliance and commercial competitiveness.

Heckett MultiServ provides its services on a long-term contract basis, supporting each stage of the metal-making process from initial raw material handling to post-production by-product processing and on-site recycling. Working exclusively as a specialized, high-value-added services provider, Heckett MultiServ does not trade steel or scrap, or take ownership of its customers' raw materials or finished products. The Company's multi-year contracts, with estimated future revenues of \$3.0 billion at December 31, 2001, provide the Company with a substantial financial base of long-term revenues. Over 50% of these revenues are expected to be recognized by December 31, 2004. The remaining revenues are expected to be recognized principally between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2010. Heckett MultiServ's geographic reach to more than 160 mills in over 30 countries, and its increasing range of services, enhance the Company's financial and operating balance.

The Company's flame and on-site recycling technologies along with computerized scrap handling are several examples of the specialized services the Company provides. These highly specialized services and technologies include: scarfing, ferrocut, carbofer, briquetting and scrap management. The Company provides in-plant transportation and other specialized services, including slab management systems, general plant services, and other recycling technology. Other services provided include on-site metal reclamation; slag processing, marketing and utilization; raw material management and handling; by-product recovery and recycling; and finished product handling and transport. Highly specialized recovery and cleaning equipment, installed and operated on the property of steel producers, together with standard material handling equipment, are employed to reclaim metal and handle material. The customer uses this reclaimed metal as a raw material in its steel production process. The nonmetallic residual slag is graded into various sizes at on-site Company-owned processing facilities and then sold commercially. It is used as an aggregate material in asphalt paving applications, railroad ballast and building blocks. Similar services are also provided to non-ferrous metal industries, such as aluminum, copper, and nickel.

This segment also provides roofing granules and industrial abrasives, which are produced from utility coal slag and natural rock materials at a number of locations throughout the United States. The Company's Black Beauty™ abrasives are used for industrial surface preparation, such as rust removal and cleaning of bridges, ship hulls, and various structures. Roofing granules are sold to residential roofing shingle manufacturers, primarily for the replacement market.

For 2001, the Mill Services Segment's percentage of consolidated net sales was 35%.

Gas and Fluid Control

The segment's manufacturing and service facilities in the United States, Europe, Australia, Malaysia, and China comprise an integrated manufacturing network for gas containment and control products. This global operating presence and product breadth provide economies of scale and multiple code production capability, enabling the operating group to serve as a single source to the world's leading industrial gas producers and distributors, as well as regional and local customers on a worldwide basis.

Gas containment products include cryogenic gas storage tanks, high pressure and acetylene cylinders, propane tanks and composite vessels for industrial and commercial gases and other products. Gas control products include valves and regulators serving a variety of markets, including the industrial gas, commercial refrigeration, life support, and outdoor recreation industries.

The segment also provides custom-designed and manufactured air-cooled heat exchangers for the natural gas industry, and is a major supplier of industrial pipe fittings and related products for the plumbing, hardware and energy industries.

For 2001, the Gas and Fluid Control Segment's percentage of consolidated net sales was 23%.

- (1) (i) The products and services of Harsco include a number of classes. The product classes that contributed 10% or more as a percentage of consolidated net sales in any of the last three fiscal years are set forth in the following table:

	2001	2000	1999
Mill Services	32%	35%	39%
Access Services and Equipment	28%	21%	10%
Gas Control and Containment Equipment	23%	27%	24%

- (1) (ii) New products and services are added from time to time; however, in 2001 none required the investment of a material amount of the Company's assets.
- (1) (iii) The manufacturing requirements of the Company's operations are such that no unusual sources of supply for raw materials are required. The raw materials used by the Company include principally steel and, to a lesser extent, aluminum which are usually readily available.
- (1) (iv) While the Company has a number of trademarks, patents and patent applications, it does not consider that any material part of its business is dependent upon them.
- (1) (v) The Company furnishes building products and materials and certain industrial services that are seasonal in nature. In 2001, such operations accounted for 6.5% of total sales.
- (1) (vi) The practices of the Company relating to working capital are similar to those practices of other service providers or manufacturers servicing mainly industrial and commercial markets.
- (1) (vii) No material part of the business of the Company is dependent upon a single customer or a few customers, the loss of any one of which would have a material adverse effect upon the Company.
- (1) (viii) Backlog of orders was \$215.9 million and \$258.9 million as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. It is expected that approximately 20% of the total backlog at December 31, 2001, will not be filled during 2002. There is no significant seasonal aspect to the Company's backlog. Backlog for scaffolding, shoring and forming services, and for roofing granules and slag abrasives is not included in the total backlog, because it is generally not quantifiable due to the nature of the products and services provided. Contracts for the Mill Services Segment are also excluded from the total backlog. These contracts have estimated future revenues of \$3.0 billion at December 31, 2001.
- (1) (ix) At December 31, 2001, the Company had no material contracts that were subject to renegotiation of profits or termination at the election of the U.S. Government.
- (1) (x) The various businesses in which the Company operates are highly competitive and the Company encounters active competition in all of its activities from both larger and smaller companies who produce the same or similar products or services or who produce different products appropriate for the same uses.
- (1) (xi) The expense for product development activities was \$4.0 million, \$5.7 million, and \$7.8 million in 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively.
- (1) (xii) The Company has become subject, as have others, to stringent air and water quality control legislation. In general, the Company has not experienced substantial difficulty in complying with these environmental regulations in the past and does not anticipate making any material capital expenditures for environmental control facilities. While the Company expects that environmental regulations may expand, and its expenditures for air and water quality control will continue, it cannot predict the effect on its business of such expanded regulations. For additional information regarding environmental matters see Note 10, Commitments and Contingencies, to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data".
- (1) (xiii) As of December 31, 2001, the Company had approximately 18,700 employees.

(d) Financial Information about Foreign and Domestic Operations and Export Sales

Financial information concerning foreign and domestic operations is included in Note 14, Information by Segment and Geographic Area, to the Consolidated Financial Statements under Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data". Export sales totaled \$84.3 million and \$104.6 million in 2001 and 2000, respectively.

Item 2. Properties

Information as to the principal plants owned and operated by the Company is summarized in the following table:

Location	Floor Space (Sq. Ft.)	Principal Products
<u>Infrastructure</u>		
Ludington, Michigan	159,000	Railroad Equipment
Fairmont, Minnesota	312,000	Railroad Equipment
West Columbia, South Carolina	224,000	Railroad Equipment
Brendale, Australia	20,000	Railroad Equipment
Nashville, Tennessee	246,000	Grating
Leeds, Alabama	51,000	Grating
Channelview, Texas	86,000	Grating
Queretaro, Mexico	63,000	Grating
Marion, Ohio	135,000	Access Equipment Maintenance
Dosthill, England	468,000	Forms
East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania	161,000	Process Equipment
<u>Mill Services</u>		
Moundsville, West Virginia	12,000	Roofing Granules/Abrasives
Drakesboro, Kentucky	41,000	Roofing Granules
Gary, Indiana	19,000	Roofing Granules/Abrasives
<u>Gas and Fluid Control</u>		
West Jefferson, Ohio	187,000	Pipe Fittings
Crowley, Louisiana	260,000	Pipe Fittings
Vanastra, Ontario, Canada	60,000	Pipe Fittings
Port of Catoosa, Oklahoma	135,000	Heat Exchangers
Sapulpa, Oklahoma	79,000	Heat Exchangers
Lockport, New York	104,000	Valves
Niagara Falls, New York	66,000	Valves
Washington, Pennsylvania	112,000	Valves
Jesup, Georgia	87,000	Propane Tanks
Jesup, Georgia	65,000	Propane Tanks
Jesup, Georgia	63,000	Cryogenic Storage Vessels
Bloomfield, Iowa	48,000	Propane Tanks
West Jordan, Utah	36,000	Propane Tanks
Fremont, Ohio	69,000	Propane Tanks
Pomona, California	56,000	Composite Pressure Vessels
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	245,000	Gas Cylinders
Huntsville, Alabama	220,000	Acetylene Tanks
Theodore, Alabama	305,000	Cryogenic Storage Vessels
Husum, Germany	61,000	Cryogenic Storage Vessels
Shah Alam, Malaysia	34,000	Cryogenic Storage Vessels
Shah Alam, Malaysia	29,000	Cryogenic Storage Vessels
Kosice, Slovakia	125,000	Cryogenic Storage Vessels
Beijing, China	134,000	Cryogenic Storage Vessels

The Company also operates the following plants which are leased:

Location	Floor Space (Sq. Ft.)	Principal Products	Expiration Date of Lease
<u>Infrastructure</u>			
Eastwood, England	21,000	Railroad Equipment	10/31/13
Danbury, Connecticut	16,000	Railroad Equipment	11/30/03
Maldon, England	348,000	Aluminum Access Products	09/28/17
DeLimiet, Netherlands	42,000	Powered Access Equipment	12/31/04
Marlboro, New Jersey	30,000	Grating	03/31/06
Tulsa, Oklahoma	20,000	Grating	01/31/11
<u>Gas and Fluid Control</u>			
Cleveland, Ohio	50,000	Brass Castings	09/30/05

The Company operates from a number of other plants, branches, warehouses and offices in addition to the above. The Company has over 160 locations related to mill services in over 30 countries; however since these facilities are on the property of the steel mill being serviced they are not listed. The Company considers all of its properties at which operations are currently performed, to be in satisfactory condition.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Information regarding legal proceedings is included in Note 10, Commitments and Contingencies, to the Consolidated Financial Statements under Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data".

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

There were no matters that were submitted during the fourth quarter of the year covered by this report to a vote of security holders, through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise.

PART II

Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Stock and Related Stockholder Matters

Harsco common stock is traded on the New York, Pacific, Boston, and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges under the symbol HSC. At the end of 2001, there were 39,984,849 shares outstanding. In 2001, the stock traded in a range of \$23.60 - \$36.00 and closed at \$34.30 at year-end. At December 31, 2001 there were approximately 18,000 shareholders. For additional information regarding Harsco common stock market price and dividends declared, see the Common Stock Price and Dividend Information under Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data".

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Five-Year Statistical Summary

(In thousands, except per share information)	2001	2000 (a)	1999	1998	1997
Income Statement Information					
Net sales (b)	\$ 2,107,111	\$ 2,003,387	\$ 1,749,888	\$ 1,765,546	\$ 1,659,729
Income from continuing operations before interest, income taxes, and minority interest	161,763	192,708	169,736	191,901	179,888
Income from continuing operations	71,725	96,803	90,713	107,513	100,400
Income from discontinued defense business	-	-	-	-	28,424(c)
Gain on disposal of discontinued defense business	-	-	-	-	150,008
Net income	71,725	96,803	90,713	107,513	278,832
Financial Position and Cash Flow Information					
Working capital	\$ 241,393	\$ 190,236	\$ 182,439	\$ 112,619	\$ 341,160
Total assets	2,090,766	2,180,948	1,659,823	1,623,581	1,477,188
Long-term debt	720,197	774,450	418,504	309,131	198,898
Total debt	761,968	836,745	455,111	363,738	225,375
Depreciation and amortization	176,531	159,099	135,853	131,381	116,539
Capital expenditures	156,073	180,048	175,248	159,816	143,444
Cash provided by operating activities	240,601	259,448	213,953	189,260	148,541
Cash provided (used) by investing activities	(125,213)	(459,052)	(194,674)	(233,490)	196,545
Cash provided (used) by financing activities	(99,190)	210,746	(8,928)	(134,324)	(167,249)
Ratios					
Return on net sales ^①	3.4%	4.8%	5.2%	6.1%	6.0%
Return on average equity ^②	10.6%	14.7%	13.9%	14.3%	15.1%
Return on average assets ^③	7.8%	10.0%	10.7%	12.9%	14.3%
Current ratio	1.5:1	1.4:1	1.4:1	1.2:1	1.9:1
Total debt to total capital ^④	52.6%	55.4%	41.2%	34.7%	22.4%
Per Share Information (d)					
Basic - Income from continuing operations	\$ 1.80	\$ 2.42	\$ 2.22	\$ 2.36	\$ 2.06
- Income from discontinued defense business	-	-	-	-	.58(c)
- Gain on disposal of discontinued defense business	-	-	-	-	3.08
- Net income	1.80	2.42	2.22	2.36	5.72
Diluted - Income from continuing operations	1.79	2.42	2.21	2.34	2.04
- Income from discontinued defense business	-	-	-	-	.58(c)
- Gain on disposal of discontinued defense business	-	-	-	-	3.05
- Net income	1.79	2.42	2.21	2.34	5.67
Book value	17.16	16.94	16.22	16.22	16.64
Cash dividends declared	.97	.945	.91	.885	.82
Other Information					
Diluted average number of shares outstanding (d)	40,066	40,022	41,017	45,911	49,192
Number of employees	18,700	19,700	15,700	15,300	14,600
Backlog (e)	\$ 215,877	\$ 258,858	\$ 231,557	\$ 188,594	\$ 225,575

(a) Includes SGB Group Plc since date of acquisition (June 16, 2000).

(b) In order to comply with EITF Issue No. 00-10, all shipping and handling costs have been classified as cost of services sold or as cost of products sold rather than as reductions of sales. Sales for 1999, 1998 and 1997 have been reclassified to reflect this change.

(c) Includes income through August 1997 (the measurement date) from the discontinued defense business.

(d) Reflects two-for-one stock split to shareholders of record January 15, 1997.

(e) Excludes the estimated amount of long-term mill service contracts, which had estimated future revenues of \$3.0 billion at December 31, 2001.

① "Return on net sales" is calculated by dividing income from continuing operations by net sales.

② "Return on average equity" is calculated by dividing income from continuing operations by quarterly weighted average equity.

③ "Return on average assets" is calculated by dividing income from continuing operations before interest expense, income taxes, and minority interest by quarterly weighted average assets.

④ "Total debt to total capital" is calculated by dividing the sum of debt (short-term borrowings and long-term debt including current maturities) by the sum of equity and debt.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements provided under Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Certain statements contained herein may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements involve a number of risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially, as discussed more fully herein.

Forward-Looking Statements

The nature of the Company's operations and the many countries in which it operates subject it to changing economic, competitive, regulatory, and technological conditions, risks, and uncertainties. In accordance with the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, the Company provides the following cautionary remarks regarding important factors which, among others, could cause future results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements, expectations and assumptions expressed or implied herein. These include statements about our management confidence and strategies for performance; expectations for new and existing products, technologies, and opportunities; and expectations for market segment and industry growth, sales, cash flows, and earnings.

These factors include, but are not limited to: (1) changes in the worldwide business environment in which the Company operates, including general economic conditions, particularly in the mill services, infrastructure and industrial gas markets; (2) changes in import, currency exchange rates, interest rates, and capital costs; (3) changes in governmental laws and regulations, including taxes; (4) market and competitive changes, including pricing pressures, market demand and acceptance for new products, services, and technologies; (5) effects of unstable governments and business conditions in emerging economies; and (6) other risk factors listed from time to time in the Company's SEC reports. The Company does not intend to update this information and disclaims any legal liability to the contrary.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based upon the consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to bad debts, inventories, asset valuations, insurance accruals, income taxes, pensions and other post-retirement benefits, and contingencies. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The Company believes the following critical accounting policies affect its more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements. These items should be read in conjunction with Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to the Consolidated Financial Statements under Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

- Allowances for doubtful accounts are maintained for estimated losses resulting from the inability of customers to make required payments. The Company believes that the allowance is sufficient to properly state accounts receivable at their net realizable value. However, if the financial condition of the Company's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. Conversely, an improvement in a customer's ability to make payments could result in a decrease of the allowance. Changes in the allowance related to both of these situations would be recorded through income in the period the change was determined.
- Inventory is adjusted for estimated obsolescence or unmarketable inventory equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and the estimated market value based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory write-downs may be required.
- Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment when events and circumstances indicate that the book value of an asset may be impaired. Impairment loss estimates are based upon the difference between the book value and the fair value of the asset. The fair value is based upon the Company's estimate of how much the assets could be bought or sold for in a current transaction between willing parties. Should circumstances change that affect these estimates, additional impairment charges may be required and would be recorded through income in the period the change was determined.

- The Company retains a significant portion of the risk for workers' compensation, automobile, general, and product liability losses. In consultation with outside professionals, reserves have been recorded which reflect the undiscounted estimated liabilities including claims incurred but not reported. If actual claims differ from those projected by management, changes (either increases or decreases) to insurance reserves may be required and would be recorded through income in the period the change was determined.
- A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce deferred tax assets. This valuation allowance is principally for international tax loss carryforwards and separate basket foreign tax credits which are uncertain as to realizability. While the Company has considered future taxable income and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in assessing the need for the valuation allowance, in the event the Company were to determine that it would be able to realize its deferred tax assets in the future in excess of its net recorded amount, an adjustment to the deferred tax asset would increase income in the period such determination was made. Likewise, should the Company determine that it would not be able to realize all or part of its net deferred tax asset in the future, an adjustment to the deferred tax asset would be charged to income in the period such determination was made. See Note 9, Income Taxes, to the Consolidated Financial Statements under Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data," for additional disclosures related to these items.
- Pension and post-retirement benefits are determined based upon consultation with outside actuarial professionals. Pension and benefit expenses, prepaid benefit costs and accrued benefit liabilities are recorded based on these consultations. These estimates are based upon key assumptions related to employee life expectancy, return on plan assets, compensation increases, and expected increases in health care costs. Should circumstances change that affect these estimates, changes (either increases or decreases) to the liabilities may be required and would be recorded through income in the period the change was determined. See Note 8, Employee Benefit Plans, to the Consolidated Financial Statements under Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data," for additional disclosures related to these items.
- Reserves for contingencies are recorded on the balance sheet when an event is determined to be both probable and can be reasonably estimated. Additionally, the Company includes in Note 10, Commitments and Contingencies, to the Consolidated Financial Statements under Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data," disclosures of contingencies that are reasonably possible. The Company believes that recorded reserves are sufficient to cover known contingencies that meet these two requirements. However, should circumstances change, adjustments (either increases or decreases) to reserves may be required and would be recorded through income in the period the change was determined.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

(Dollars are in millions)	December 31 2001	December 31 2000	Increase (Decrease)
Current Assets	\$ 716.1	\$ 726.4	\$ (10.3)
Current Liabilities	474.7	536.2	(61.5)
Working Capital	\$ 241.4	\$ 190.2	\$ 51.2
Current Ratio	1.5:1	1.4:1	
Notes Payable and Current Maturities	\$ 41.8	\$ 62.3	\$ (20.5)
Long-term Debt	720.2	774.4	(54.2)
Total Debt	762.0	836.7	(74.7)
Total Equity	686.2	674.2	12.0
Total Capital	\$ 1,448.2	\$ 1,510.9	\$ (62.7)
Total Debt to Total Capital	52.6%	55.4%	(2.8%)

A \$74.7 million decrease in total debt was achieved in 2001 with \$66.1 million occurring in the fourth quarter. Debt reduction remains a principal strategic objective for 2002. The Company's strategies for debt reduction include the sale of underperforming assets and reductions in working capital and capital spending. Cash generated from the sale of assets was \$35.7 million and \$22.5 million in 2001 and 2000, respectively. The Company has established targets of \$50 million in asset sales and \$100 million in debt reduction for 2002.

The change in the Company's working capital during 2001 is due principally to a \$20.5 million decrease in short-term borrowings and current maturities of long-term debt, a decrease in accounts payable of \$22.7 million, and an increase in cash of \$11.0 million. The accounts payable decrease is due partially to the Company's exit from S3Networks. The Company had

previously been obligated to invest an additional \$10.0 million in S3Networks, which was cancelled as part of the divestiture. Additional decreases in accounts payable are due to the timing of payments to vendors and decreased purchase activity at the end of 2001 as compared with 2000. The increase in cash relates principally to the timing of cash collections at the end of 2001 as compared with 2000.

The Company has made progress in its continuous strategic focus on the reduction of inventory levels. The Company lowered inventories by \$15.3 million during 2001.

The Company's debt as a percent of total capital decreased principally as a result of the Company's debt reduction program and resulting \$74.7 million decrease in total debt. This decrease was partially offset by a \$22.4 million decrease in equity from foreign currency translation adjustments. These adjustments are principally due to a 5% decrease in the translated value of the British pound sterling, a 3% decrease in the euro, a 27% decrease in the Brazilian real, and a 23% decrease in the South African rand, from December 31, 2000 to December 31, 2001.

Cash Utilization: (In millions)	For the Year Ended December 31				
	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Strategic Acquisitions	\$ 4.9	\$ 302.5	\$ 48.9	\$ 158.3	\$ 8.5
Share Repurchases	0.2	7.9	71.9	169.3	113.2
Cash Dividends	38.3	37.6	37.0	40.3	39.1
Capital Investments	156.1	180.0	175.2	159.8	143.4
Total	\$ 199.5	\$ 528.0	\$ 333.0	\$ 527.7	\$ 304.2

The Company's history of strategic acquisitions, share repurchases, when appropriate, and cash dividends, paid at the same or increased rates for the 207th consecutive quarter in February 2002, demonstrate the Company's continued commitment to creating value through strategic investments and return of capital to shareholders. During 2001, capital investments were reduced by \$23.9 million compared to 2000. This is a result of more selective investing for strategic purposes that will increase Economic Value Added (EVA®).

Financial Statistics for the Year Ended December 31

	2001	2000
Harsco stock price high-low	\$36.00 - \$23.60	\$31.63 - \$17.69
Return on average equity	10.6%	14.7%
Return on average assets	7.8%	10.0%
Return on average capital	7.2%	9.6%

The Company's lower return on average equity was due principally to decreased income in 2001 compared with 2000. Lower returns on average assets and capital were due to the combination of lower income and the increased average assets and capital related to the SGB Group acquired in June 2000. The Company's book value per share increased to \$17.16 per share at December 31, 2001 from \$16.94 at December 31, 2000 due principally to an increase in retained earnings partially offset by negative foreign currency translation adjustments. These adjustments are recorded as part of other comprehensive expense.

In 2001, the Company successfully implemented the Stern Stewart Economic Value Added (EVA®) program for financial measurement, decision making and incentive compensation. The Company's management expects the EVA® program to improve the return on invested capital.

(In millions)	2001	2000	1999
Net Cash Provided by Operations:	\$ 240.6	\$ 259.4	\$ 214.0

Cash provided by operations in 2001 was \$240.6 million, down \$18.8 million from the record \$259.4 million in 2000. The decrease in cash provided by operations is due principally to the timing of receipts and payments for accounts receivable and accounts payable of \$5.5 million and \$21.9 million, respectively. Also affecting cash provided by operations was a decrease in net income of \$25.1 million. Partially offsetting these unfavorable variances was an \$18.0 million increase in depreciation expense, \$10.9 million provided by a favorable change in inventories and a \$10.7 million decrease in the use of cash paid related to the discontinued defense business.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The following summarizes the Company's expected future payments related to contractual obligations at December 31, 2001.

Contractual Obligations December 31 (In millions)	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Short-term Debt	\$ 29.3	\$ 29.3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Long-term Debt (including current maturities)	732.7	12.5	167.7	243.0	309.5
Operating Leases	136.5	35.6	58.6	18.1	24.2
Purchase Obligations	81.7	61.1	18.2	2.4	-
Foreign Currency Forward Exchange Contracts	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Other Long-term Obligations	1.2	0.6	0.6	-	-
Total Contractual Cash Obligations	\$ 983.2	\$ 140.9	\$ 245.1	\$ 263.5	\$ 333.7

See Note 6, Debt and Credit Agreements, to the Consolidated Financial Statements under Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for additional disclosures on short-term and long-term debt. See Note 7, Leases, to the Consolidated Financial Statements under Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for additional disclosures on operating leases. Other contractual cash obligations are not deemed to have a material impact on the Company and are not discussed in further detail.

Other Commercial Commitments

The following summarizes the Company's contingent obligations at December 31, 2001. These amounts are not included in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet since there are no current circumstances known to management indicating the Company will be required to make payments on these contingent obligations.

December 31 (In millions)	Amount of Commitment Expiration Per Period					
	Total Amounts Committed	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Indefinite Expiration
Standby Letters of Credit	\$ 39.5	\$ 36.6	\$ 2.9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Guarantees	19.4	3.5	-	-	0.8	15.1
Performance Bonds	125.4	96.7	3.1	2.8	-	22.8
Other Commercial Commitments	8.5	-	-	-	8.5	-
Total Commercial Commitments	\$ 192.8	\$ 136.8	\$ 6.0	\$ 2.8	\$ 9.3	\$ 37.9

Performance bonds include an \$80 million security bond related to the Federal Excise Tax litigation discussed in Note 10, Commitments and Contingencies, to the Consolidated Financial Statements under Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data." Certain guarantees and performance bonds are of a continuous nature and do not have a definite expiration.

Credit and Equity Financing Facilities

The Company has a U.S. commercial paper borrowing program under which it can issue up to \$350 million of short-term notes in the U.S. commercial paper market. In addition, the Company has a three billion Belgian franc commercial paper program equivalent to approximately U.S. \$66.3 million at December 31, 2001 which is used to fund the Company's international operations. In June 2001, the Company supplemented its Belgian franc commercial paper program by adding a 250 million euro program, equivalent to approximately U.S. \$222.9 million at December 31, 2001. The Company limits the aggregate

commercial paper and syndicated credit facility and bilateral facility borrowings at any one time to a maximum of \$450 million. Commercial paper interest rates, which are based on market conditions, have been lower than comparable rates available under the credit facility. At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company had \$161.8 million and \$216.8 million of U.S. commercial paper outstanding, respectively, and \$60.1 million and \$52.0 million outstanding, respectively, under its European-based commercial paper programs. Commercial paper is classified as long-term debt at December 31, 2001 and 2000, because the Company has the ability and intent to refinance it on a long-term basis through existing long-term credit facilities.

The Company has a revolving credit facility in the amount of \$350 million through a syndicate of 13 banks. This facility serves as back-up to the Company's commercial paper programs. The facility is in two parts. One part amounts to \$131,250,000 and is a 364-day credit agreement that permits borrowings outstanding at expiration (September 27, 2002) to be repaid no later than September 27, 2003. The second part is for \$218,750,000 and is a 5-year credit agreement that expires on September 29, 2005 at which time all borrowings are due. The first part of the facility was renegotiated in September of 2001 to extend the expiration date to the date noted above. Interest rates are either negotiated, based upon the U.S. federal funds interbank market, prime, or based upon the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a margin. The Company pays a facility fee (.0825% per annum as of December 31, 2001) that varies based upon its credit ratings. At December 31, 2001 and 2000, there were no borrowings outstanding under either facility.

In the first quarter of 2001, the Company executed two \$50 million bilateral credit facility agreements with European-based banks. These agreements serve as back-up to the Company's commercial paper programs and also help finance the Company's European operations. Borrowings under these facilities, which expire in January 2002 and December 2002, are available in Eurocurrencies or U.S. dollars at interest rates based upon LIBOR plus a margin. Borrowings outstanding at expiration may be repaid over the succeeding 4 years. As of December 31, 2001 there was \$11.3 million outstanding on these credit facilities. Subsequent to December 31, 2001 the facility expiring January 2002 was extended to January 2003.

On October 27, 2000, the Company issued 200 million British pound sterling (U.S. \$287.1 million) 7.25% notes due 2010. The annual interest payments commenced on October 27, 2001. The net proceeds of the issue were used to refinance certain bank debt that was used to fund the acquisition of SGB Group.

The Company has on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission a Form S-3 shelf registration for the possible issuance of up to an additional \$200 million of new debt securities, preferred stock, or common stock. The Company is not committed to issuing these securities.

Short-term debt amounted to \$29.3 million and \$47.7 million at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. The weighted average interest rate for short-term borrowings at December 31, 2001 and 2000 was 5.5% and 5.7%, respectively.

The credit facility and certain notes payable agreements contain covenants requiring a minimum net worth of \$475 million and a maximum debt to capital ratio of 60%. At December 31, 2001, the Company was in compliance with these covenants and does not know of any circumstances that would lead to non-compliance in the foreseeable future.

Credit Ratings and Outlook

The Company's outstanding long-term notes (both U.S. and International) are rated A- by Standard & Poor's, A- by Fitch and A-3 by Moody's. The Company's U.S.-based commercial paper is rated A-2 by Standard & Poor's, F-2 by Fitch and P-2 by Moody's, and the Company's London-based commercial paper program is rated A-2 by Standard & Poor's and P-2 by Moody's.

The Company's financial position and debt capacity should enable it to meet current and future requirements. As additional resources are needed, the Company should be able to obtain funds readily and at competitive costs. The Company is well-positioned to continue to reduce debt, invest strategically in high return projects, and to pay cash dividends as a means to enhance shareholder value. The Company intends to use future discretionary cash flows principally for debt reduction.

Uncertainties - Discontinued Defense Business

Currently, the Company is involved in a claim with regards to Federal Excise Tax related to a 1986 contract for the sale of five-ton trucks to the United States Army. The Company believes that payment of this claim is not probable; however, it is possible that resolution of this claim could result in the Company being required to remit taxes, penalties, and interest payments to the Internal Revenue Service. If that should happen, the Company believes the payment will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position; however, it could have a material effect on quarterly or annual results of operations. If the cargo trucks are ultimately held to be taxable, as of December 31, 2001, the Company's net maximum liability for this claim would be \$5.8 million plus penalties and applicable interest currently estimated to be \$12.4 million and \$59.7 million, respectively. See Note 10, Commitments and Contingencies, to the Consolidated Financial Statements under Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" for additional disclosure on this uncertainty.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS for 2001, 2000, and 1999

(Dollars are in millions, except per share)	2001	2000	1999
Revenues	\$ 2,108.5	\$ 2,004.7	\$ 1,751.0
Cost of services and products sold	1,594.5	1,528.9	1,362.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses	322.9	274.1	207.8
Other Expenses	23.5	1.3	6.0
Provision for income taxes	37.0	46.8	51.6
Net income	71.7	96.8	90.7
Diluted earnings per common share	1.79	2.42	2.21

Comparative Analysis of Consolidated Results

Revenues

2001 vs. 2000

Revenues for 2001 were up 5% from 2000 to a record level. This is attributable to the Company's SGB Group scaffolding and access service business that was acquired in June 2000. This increase was augmented by increased rentals in the existing domestic scaffolding services business. Additionally abrasives and roofing granules sales increased. These increases were somewhat offset by decreases in railway maintenance equipment sales; most product lines of the Gas and Fluid Control Group; and the Mill Services Segment. Adjusting for the unfavorable effect of foreign currency translation, revenues would have increased 7%.

2000 vs. 1999

Revenues for 2000 were significantly above those recorded in 1999. Sales increased principally due to the addition of acquired companies, particularly SGB Group which was acquired in June 2000. The improvement also resulted from increased demand in mill services and non-residential construction markets in the United States. Sales decreased in the United States for railway track maintenance contract services and equipment (excluding acquisitions) as well as for products in the Gas and Fluid Control Segment. These decreases principally resulted from softening demand due to high energy costs and the unfavorable effects of an economic slowdown in the United States manufacturing sector that began in the fourth quarter of 2000. Excluding the unfavorable foreign currency translation effect of the strong U.S. dollar, particularly relative to the euro, revenues increased by more than 17%.

Cost of Services and Products Sold

2001 vs. 2000

Cost of services and products sold increased, but at a lower rate than the increase in revenues. Approximately \$127 million of the increase is due to the effect of acquired companies. Excluding the net effects of business acquisitions and dispositions, costs of services and products sold decreased approximately 4%.

2000 vs. 1999

Cost of services and products sold increased, but at a lower rate than the increase in revenues, despite a significant increase in energy costs. On a comparative basis, 2000 was unfavorably affected by higher product costs of \$8 million due to cost inflation. This was offset by a one-time employee benefit plan change that reduced pre-tax costs by approximately \$5.3 million, and by lower pension costs.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

2001 vs. 2000

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased due to the costs related to acquired companies, principally SGB Group. On a comparative basis, 2001 was negatively impacted by a \$9.3 million pre-tax increase in provisions for uncollectible accounts receivable, particularly in the Mill Services Segment where several customers in the steel industry have experienced financial difficulties including bankruptcies. The Company's continuing cost reduction, process improvement and reorganization efforts helped contain overall selling, general and administrative expenses. Excluding the net effects of business acquisitions and dispositions and the above noted increase in provisions for uncollectible accounts receivable, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased approximately 3%.

2000 vs. 1999

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased due to the costs related to acquired companies. The Company's continuing cost reduction, process improvement and reorganization efforts slowed the growth rate of these costs. Excluding the net effects of business acquisitions and dispositions, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased approximately 3%.

Other Expenses

This income statement classification principally includes impaired asset write-downs, employee termination benefit costs and costs to exit activities, offset by net gains on the disposal of non-core assets. During 2001 (principally the fourth quarter) the Company adopted plans to streamline operations that included the consolidation, closure and sale of certain operating locations, as well as the exit from several underperforming product lines. Management also initiated headcount reductions in both administrative and operating positions. Additionally, the Company recorded asset impairment charges related to Mill Services customers that filed for bankruptcy or shut down operations. These actions resulted in net other expenses of \$23.5 million in 2001 compared to \$1.3 million in 2000 and \$6.0 million in 1999.

For additional information, see Note 15, Other (Income) and Expenses, to the Consolidated Financial Statements under Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Provision for Income Taxes

2001 vs. 2000

The effective income tax rate for 2001 was 32.5% versus 31.5% for 2000. The increase in the income tax rate is due principally to higher effective income tax rates on domestic earnings.

2000 vs. 1999

The effective income tax rate for 2000 was 31.5% versus 35% for 1999. The reduction in the income tax rate is due principally to lower rates on international earnings.

Net Income and Earnings Per Share

2001 vs. 2000

Net income of \$71.7 million and diluted earnings per share of \$1.79 were below 2000 due principally to increased provisions for uncollectible accounts receivable; increased other expenses; increased interest expense and a higher effective tax rate.

2000 vs. 1999

Net income of \$96.8 million and diluted earnings per share of \$2.42 were above 1999 due principally to the addition of acquired companies and a lower effective tax rate. This increase was negatively impacted by increased interest expense related to additional borrowings for the acquisitions of SGB Group and Pandrol Jackson.

Segment Analysis

Infrastructure Segment

(In millions)	2001	2000	1999
Sales	\$ 887.0	\$ 703.6	\$ 432.5
Operating income	79.0	62.3	41.2
Segment net income	30.9	26.1	22.5

2001 vs. 2000

The increase in sales and operating income is primarily due to the June 2000 acquisition of SGB Group. This increase was augmented by increased rentals in the existing domestic scaffolding services business and increased contracting of railway maintenance equipment. These increases were partially offset by decreases in industrial grating sales and rail track maintenance equipment and repair parts sales. These decreases reflect the downturn in the United States manufacturing sectors that started in the fourth quarter of 2000 and resulted in a recessionary environment during 2001.

The net income increase in 2001 is directly related to the operating increases noted above. The increase was negatively impacted by higher interest expense in 2001 resulting from the financing of the SGB Group acquisition.

2000 vs. 1999

The significant increase in sales and operating income of the Infrastructure Segment for 2000 is due to the acquisition of SGB in the second quarter of 2000 and Pandrol Jackson in the fourth quarter of 1999. The acquisitions resulted in increased sales of scaffolding, shoring, and forming services and railway track maintenance contracting services and equipment.

Excluding acquisitions, the operating income of the Infrastructure Segment decreased by \$7.7 million in 2000. The decrease reflects reduced demand for railway track maintenance contracting services and equipment. This was experienced particularly in the United States where the Company's customers were confronted with a manufacturing sector economic slowdown beginning in the fourth quarter of 2000 as well as significantly higher energy costs. Railroad customers delayed the purchase of equipment and deferred their maintenance programs for most of the year. Additionally, a pre-tax non-recurring asset write-down of \$3.0 million was incurred in the third quarter of 2000 for the railway track maintenance business. Despite higher sales, operating income for the grating product line decreased due to higher material costs. The decrease in the Segment's operating income excluding acquisitions was partially offset by improved income for scaffolding services due to a continuing strong United States non-residential construction market.

Net income of the Infrastructure Segment increased due to the conditions previously discussed.

Mill Services Segment

(In millions)	2001	2000	1999
Sales	\$ 731.0	\$ 757.4	\$ 737.8
Operating income	61.3	92.6	78.2
Segment net income	35.0	58.5	45.1

2001 vs. 2000

A combination of strong production volumes and new contracts from the Company's international mill services operations in 2001 partially offset the unfavorable effects of reduced steel mill production and steel mill closures and its impact on capacity utilization at many mills in North America. This adversely affected the volume of services provided by the Company. Excluding the unfavorable effect of foreign currency translation, 2001 sales would have been \$35.8 million higher and would have fully offset the effect of reduced domestic steel production.

Operating income for 2001 decreased principally due to lower income in United States and due to the effects of foreign currency translation. The downturn in domestic steel production indicated above also contributed to customer financial difficulties that resulted in an increase of \$4.3 million in provisions for uncollectible accounts receivable during the 2001 period for customers in the United States who have filed for bankruptcy protection or shut down operations. Internationally, there was an increase of \$3.4 million in provisions for uncollectible accounts receivable during 2001. Additionally, operating income was negatively impacted by \$18.9 million of increased charges for impaired asset write-downs and employee termination benefit costs.

Net income for 2001 was below 2000 due to the factors previously mentioned.

2000 vs. 1999

Sales of the Mill Services Segment in 2000 were above 1999 despite the unfavorable effect of foreign exchange translation and the disposition of two non-core businesses. Excluding these factors and the effects of an acquisition, sales increased by 10% in 2000. However, by year-end 2000 an oversupply of steel in the United States and Canada, due principally to a high level of imports, unfavorably affected prices, production and the profitability of many steel mills; consequently the demand for mill services began to decline.

Operating income of the Mill Services Segment for 2000 was significantly above 1999. The increase reflects the improved operating and economic environment for mill services in the first half of 2000 and the favorable effects of continuous process improvement programs and reorganization efforts that more than offset significantly higher energy costs. Excluding the unfavorable foreign currency translation effect of the strong U. S. dollar, the disposition of two non-core businesses and a business acquisition, operating income increased by approximately 28%.

Net income of the Mill Services Segment for 2000 was also significantly above 1999. The increase reflects the conditions previously discussed. Additionally, a lower effective income tax rate in 2000 favorably affected international earnings.

Gas and Fluid Control Segment

(In millions)	2001	2000	1999
Sales	\$ 489.1	\$ 542.4	\$ 579.6
Operating income	19.6	41.1	47.5
Segment net income	10.4	23.9	27.0

2001 vs. 2000

During 2001, sales, operating income and net income were below 2000 due to a continued downturn in the United States manufacturing sector that started in the fourth quarter of 2000 and resulted in a recessionary environment during 2001. This has affected demand for most gas control and containment equipment product lines. These decreases were partially offset by higher sales and operating income for heat exchangers, reflecting improvement in the natural gas industry.

The 2001 operating income reflects the impact of other expenses of \$5.0 million relating primarily to employee termination benefit costs. This compares with \$0.2 million and \$2.9 million in other expenses for 2000 and 1999, respectively.

2000 vs. 1999

The decrease in 2000 sales of the Gas and Fluid Control Segment is due principally to reduced demand and to competitive pricing restraints for most product lines, as well as the disposition of three non-core businesses.

The decreases in operating income and net income reflect the unfavorable effect of lower sales which more than offset net gains associated with the sale of non-core businesses. Additionally, higher manufacturing production costs contributed to the decrease in income.

Services and Engineered Products Analysis

The Company is a diversified services and engineered products company. Over the last several years management has transformed the Company into a global services company. Sales, operating income and EBITDA for 2001 and 2000 are presented in the following table:

(Dollars are in millions)	2001		2000		1999	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Sales						
Services	\$ 1,323.0	63%	\$ 1,140.9	57%	\$ 866.8	50%
Engineered products	<u>784.1</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>862.5</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>883.1</u>	<u>50</u>
Total sales	<u>\$ 2,107.1</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 2,003.4</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 1,749.9</u>	<u>100%</u>
Operating Income						
Services	\$ 126.0	79%	\$ 122.7	63%	\$ 84.9	51%
Engineered products	<u>33.9</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>73.3</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>82.0</u>	<u>49</u>
Total segment operating income	<u>\$ 159.9</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 196.0</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 166.9</u>	<u>100%</u>
EBITDA*						
Services	\$ 269.3	80%	\$ 248.0	71%	\$ 191.1	63%
Engineered products	<u>65.9</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>103.3</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>110.3</u>	<u>37</u>
Total segment EBITDA	<u>\$ 335.2</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 351.3</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 301.4</u>	<u>100%</u>

* Earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) is not a measure of performance under generally accepted accounting principles, however, the Company and the investment community consider it an important calculation.

2001 vs. 2000

Service sales, operating income and EBITDA in 2001 increased from 2000. The increases reflect principally the SGB Group acquisition, as well as improvement in certain international markets served by the Company and the favorable effects of cost reductions, process improvements and reorganization efforts.

Engineered products sales, operating income and EBITDA in 2001 decreased significantly from 2000. The decreases result from the previously discussed recessionary manufacturing environment in the United States.

2000 vs. 1999

Service sales, operating income and EBITDA in 2000 increased significantly from 1999. The increase reflects the effects of acquired companies, principally SGB and Pandrol Jackson, as well as improved economic conditions in certain markets served by the company.

Operating income for 2000 for engineered products was down from 1999 due to reduced margins for certain products, principally grating and industrial fittings.

Research and Development

The Company invested \$4.0 million in internal research and development programs in 2001. Internal funding for the Infrastructure Segment amounted to \$2.2 million, principally for railway track maintenance equipment and services. Expenditures for the Mill Services and Gas and Fluid Control Segments were \$1.0 million and \$0.8 million, respectively.

Backlog

As of December 31, 2001, the Company's order backlog, exclusive of long-term mill services contracts, was \$215.9 million compared with \$258.9 million as of December 31, 2000, a 17% decrease. The Infrastructure Segment order backlog at December 31, 2001 was \$156.3 million, a decrease of 14% from the December 31, 2000 backlog of \$181.7 million. The decrease is principally due to a decrease in backlog for railway track maintenance services which was partially offset by an increase in orders for railway track maintenance equipment. Also, contributing to the Infrastructure Segment decrease was reduced demand for bridge decking. The bridge decking product line was sold in January 2002. Backlog for scaffolding,

shoring and forming services of the Infrastructure Segment is excluded from the reported amounts. These amounts are generally not quantifiable due to the nature of the products and services provided.

The Gas and Fluid Control Segment backlog at December 31, 2001 of \$59.5 million was 23% below the December 31, 2000 backlog of \$77.2 million. The decrease reflects reduced backlog for all product lines principally heat exchangers, high pressure gas cylinders and cryogenic equipment.

Mill services contracts have an estimated future value of \$3.0 billion at December 31, 2001, which is 14% below the \$3.5 billion at December 31, 2000. The decrease is due in part to market conditions, including mill shutdowns principally in the United States. Additionally, the continuing appreciation of the U.S. dollar in relation to several local currencies of the Company's international operations particularly South Africa, Australia and the United Kingdom contributed to the decrease. Over 50% of these revenues are expected to be recognized by December 31, 2004. The remaining revenues are expected to be recognized principally between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2010.

Dividend Action

The Company paid four quarterly cash dividends of \$.24 per share in 2001, for an annual rate of \$.96. This is an increase of 2.1% from 2000. At the November 2001 meeting, the Board of Directors increased the dividend by 4.2% to an annual rate of \$1.00 per share. The Board normally reviews the dividend rate periodically during the year and annually at its November meeting. There are no material restrictions on the payment of dividends.

The Company is proud of its history of paying dividends. The Company has paid dividends each year since 1939. The February 2002 payment marked the 207th consecutive quarterly dividend paid at the same or at an increased rate. During the five-year period ended December 31, 2001, dividends paid were increased five times. In 2001, 53% of net earnings were paid out in dividends. The Company is philosophically committed to maintaining or increasing the dividend at a sustainable level.

New Financial Accounting Standards Issued

SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" (SFAS 142)

In July 2001, the FASB issued SFAS 142, which eliminates the amortization of goodwill, requires annual impairment testing of goodwill and introduces the concept of indefinite life intangible assets. SFAS 142 supersedes APB No. 17, "Intangible Assets". The Company adopted SFAS 142 on January 1, 2002. An initial two-step impairment test of reporting units must be performed in 2002. Step 1 is a comparison of fair value to book value. If the fair value exceeds the book value, Step 2 of the test is not required as no impairment of goodwill exists. Step 2 requires the allocation of fair values to assets (including goodwill) and liabilities as if the reporting unit had just been purchased. If goodwill is determined to be impaired, a write-down to fair value would be required. Although the Company has not completed its initial testing for impairment, it does not expect to recognize an impairment loss related to adopting SFAS 142. However, if an impairment charge is necessary, it will be reported as a change in accounting principle. Additionally, the Company does not expect to reclassify any goodwill to an intangible asset or vice versa and no intangible assets are expected to be classified as indefinite-lived.

The Company recognized \$17.4 million and \$18.0 million of pre-tax goodwill amortization expense for the years ended December 2001 and 2000, respectively. The effect of adoption of the new standard is estimated to reduce pre-tax amortization expense in 2002 by approximately \$16.0 million or approximately \$0.27 per share. This benefit of non-amortization of goodwill will be offset by anticipated increases in pension expenses and insurance costs in 2002 resulting from the current global economic environment.

For additional information on new accounting standards issued (including SFAS 141, SFAS 143, and SFAS 144), see Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to the Consolidated Financial Statements under Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk in its international operations. The Company conducts business in 40 countries and approximately 48%, 42% and 36% of the Company's net revenues for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively, were derived from the Company's operations outside the United States. In 2001, the values of the following currencies decreased in relation to the U.S. dollar and impacted the Company:

- Brazilian real Declined 27%
- South African rand Declined 23%
- British pound sterling Declined 5%
- euro Declined 3%

These and other foreign currency exposures increase the risk of income statement, balance sheet and cash flow volatility which could result in a material impact to the Company's financial position or results of operations in the future, if the currencies would continue to weaken in relation to the U.S. dollar.

To illustrate the effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes due to the strengthening of the U.S. dollar, 2001 sales would have been approximately 1.9% or \$40.7 million greater using the average exchange rates for the year 2000. A similar comparison for the year 2000 would have increased sales approximately 2.2% or \$45 million if the average exchange rates for 1999 would have remained the same in 2000.

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, currency changes resulted in assets and liabilities denominated in local currencies being translated into fewer dollars than at the prior year-end. This resulted in decreased net assets of \$22.4 million and \$28.3 million at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

The Company seeks to reduce exposures to foreign currency transaction fluctuations through the use of forward exchange contracts. At December 31, 2001, these contracts amounted to \$1.8 million and all mature within 2002. The Company does not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes, and it is the Company's policy to prohibit the use of derivatives for speculative purposes.

For additional information on forward exchange contracts and hedging, see Note 13, Financial Instruments, to the Consolidated Financial Statements under Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data."

The Company's cash flows and earnings are subject to changes in interest rates. Total debt of \$762.0 million as of December 31, 2001 was approximately 39% at variable rates of interest. The weighted average interest rate of total debt was approximately 5.4%. At current debt levels, a one-percentage increase/decrease in interest rates would increase/decrease interest expense by approximately \$3.0 million per year.

An economic slowdown in the United States that began in the second half of 2000 has resulted in a recessionary environment during 2001. This resulted in reduced demand for the Company's manufactured products and mill services in North America. Several steel producers, including certain Company customers, have filed for bankruptcy protection or shut down operations. This recessionary environment has resulted in the Company recording \$23.5 million in net pre-tax charges related to impaired asset write-downs, employee termination benefit costs and costs to exit activities, offset by net gains on the disposal of non-core assets during 2001. (For additional information on the \$23.5 million in charges, see Note 15, Other (Income) Expenses, to the Consolidated Financial Statements under Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data"). The Company was also negatively impacted by \$12.6 million of pre-tax provisions for uncollectible accounts receivable in 2001, an increase of \$9.3 million from 2000, primarily in the Mill Services Segment. There is a risk that the Company's future results of operations or financial condition could be adversely affected if the United States steel industry and manufacturing sector problems continue. The future financial impact on the Company associated with these risks cannot be estimated.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS



To the Shareholders of Harsco Corporation:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, comprehensive income and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Harsco Corporation and Subsidiary Companies at December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management; our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which 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, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP".

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
January 31, 2002

HARSCO CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(In thousands, except share amounts)
 December 31

	2001	2000
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 67,409	\$ 56,422
Accounts receivable, net	396,185	413,654
Inventories	183,812	199,117
Other current assets	68,661	57,222
Total current assets	716,067	726,415
Property, plant and equipment, net	840,489	896,781
Cost in excess of net assets of businesses acquired, net	353,564	369,199
Other assets	180,646	188,553
Total assets	\$ 2,090,766	\$ 2,180,948
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 29,300	\$ 47,676
Current maturities of long-term debt	12,471	14,619
Accounts payable	169,434	192,148
Accrued compensation	37,757	46,591
Income taxes	35,523	34,783
Dividends payable	9,996	9,553
Other current liabilities	180,193	190,809
Total current liabilities	474,674	536,179
Long-term debt	720,197	774,450
Deferred income taxes	103,082	88,480
Insurance liabilities	49,019	46,988
Other liabilities	57,621	60,672
Total liabilities	1,404,593	1,506,769
Commitments and Contingencies		
Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, Series A junior participating cumulative preferred stock	-	-
Common stock, par value \$1.25, issued 66,484,633 and 66,309,651 shares as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively	83,106	82,887
Additional paid-in capital	94,597	90,000
Accumulated other comprehensive expense	(135,263)	(109,377)
Retained earnings	1,247,680	1,214,659
	1,290,120	1,278,169
Treasury stock, at cost (26,499,784 and 26,504,479 shares, respectively)	(603,947)	(603,990)
Total shareholders' equity	686,173	674,179
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,090,766	\$ 2,180,948

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

HARSCO CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

Years ended December 31

	2001	2000	1999
Revenues			
Service sales ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,323,000	\$ 1,140,922	\$ 866,839
Product sales ⁽¹⁾	784,111	862,465	883,049
Other	1,363	1,354	1,119
Total revenues	2,108,474	2,004,741	1,751,007
Costs and expenses			
Cost of services sold	954,417	840,501	669,364
Cost of products sold	640,037	688,385	693,368
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	322,934	274,079	207,765
Research and development expenses	3,981	5,714	7,759
Other expenses	23,490	1,334	6,019
Total costs and expenses	1,944,859	1,810,013	1,584,275
Operating income	163,615	194,728	166,732
Equity in income (loss) of affiliates, net	(1,852)	(2,020)	3,004
Interest income	5,589	5,987	4,662
Interest expense	(53,557)	(50,104)	(26,968)
Income before income taxes and minority interest	113,795	148,591	147,430
Provision for income taxes	36,982	46,805	51,599
Income before minority interest	76,813	101,786	95,831
Minority interest in net income	5,088	4,983	5,118
Net income	\$ 71,725	\$ 96,803	\$ 90,713
Average shares of common stock outstanding	39,876	39,964	40,882
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.80	\$ 2.42	\$ 2.22
Diluted average shares of common stock outstanding	40,066	40,022	41,017
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.79	\$ 2.42	\$ 2.21

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

(1) In order to comply with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 00-10, all shipping and handling costs amounting to \$33 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 1999 have been reclassified as cost of services sold or as cost of products sold rather than as reductions of sales. The reclassification has no effect on previously reported operating income or net income for the twelve months ended December 31, 1999.

HARSCO CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

Years ended December 31

	2001	2000	1999
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	\$ 71,725	\$ 96,803	\$ 90,713
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	159,157	141,128	122,777
Amortization	17,374	17,971	13,076
Equity in (income) loss of affiliates, net	1,852	2,020	(3,004)
Dividends or distributions from affiliates	895	1,729	3,369
Other expenses	18,940	3,397	6,019
Other, net	(1,049)	(804)	5,205
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions and dispositions of businesses:			
Accounts receivable	12,352	17,811	(28,157)
Inventories	11,893	966	15,934
Accounts payable	(11,744)	10,193	(1,238)
Net disbursements related to discontinued defense business	(1,328)	(12,012)	(14,605)
Other assets and liabilities	(39,466)	(19,754)	3,864
Net cash provided by operating activities	240,601	259,448	213,953
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(156,073)	(180,048)	(175,248)
Purchases of businesses, net of cash acquired*	(4,914)	(302,461)	(48,907)
Proceeds from sale of assets	35,668	22,469	32,099
Other investing activities	106	988	(2,618)
Net cash (used) by investing activities	(125,213)	(459,052)	(194,674)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Short-term borrowings, net	(15,181)	146,552	(10,546)
Current maturities and long-term debt:			
Additions	195,678	562,993	214,133
Reductions	(241,862)	(448,366)	(103,410)
Cash dividends paid on common stock	(38,261)	(37,594)	(37,022)
Common stock issued-options	4,773	1,792	2,272
Common stock acquired for treasury	(167)	(7,917)	(71,860)
Other financing activities	(4,170)	(6,714)	(2,495)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	(99,190)	210,746	(8,928)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(5,211)	(5,986)	(647)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	10,987	5,156	9,704
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	56,422	51,266	41,562
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 67,409	\$ 56,422	\$ 51,266
*Purchase of businesses, net of cash acquired			
Working capital, other than cash	\$ (55)	\$ (20,249)	\$ 18,078
Property, plant and equipment	(5,151)	(215,065)	(36,417)
Other noncurrent assets and liabilities, net	292	(67,147)	(30,568)
Net cash used to acquire businesses	\$ (4,914)	\$ (302,461)	\$ (48,907)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

HARSCO CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(in thousands, except share amounts)	Common Stock			Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Expense)					Retained Earnings
	Issued	Treasury	Additional Paid-in Capital	Translation	Cash Flow Hedging Instruments	Pension Liability	Unrealized Gain on Marketable Securities	Total	
Balances, January 1, 1999	\$ 82,594	\$ (529,462)	\$ 85,384	\$ (51,391)	\$ -	\$ (3,654)	\$ -	\$ (55,045)	\$ 1,101,828
Net income									90,713
Cash dividends declared, \$.91 per share									(36,955)
Translation adjustments				(27,273)				(27,273)	
Pension liability adjustments, net of (\$1,277) deferred income taxes						1,780		1,780	
Acquired during the year, 2,326,798 shares		(66,441)							
Stock options exercised, 146,164 shares	183		2,740						
Other, 2,497 shares		98	(23)						
Balances, December 31, 1999	82,777	(595,805)	88,101	(78,664)	-	(1,874)	-	(80,538)	1,155,586
Net income									96,803
Cash dividends declared, \$.945 per share									(37,730)
Translation adjustments				(28,327)				(28,327)	
Pension liability adjustments, net of \$295 deferred income taxes						(512)		(512)	
Acquired during the year, 355,695 shares		(8,209)							
Stock options exercised, 88,107 shares	110		1,900						
Other, 975 shares		24	(1)						
Balances, December 31, 2000	82,887	(603,990)	90,000	(106,991)	-	(2,386)	-	(109,377)	1,214,659
Net income									71,725
Cash dividends declared, \$.97 per share									(38,704)
Translation adjustments				(22,347)				(22,347)	
Cash flow hedging instrument adjustments, net of \$47 deferred income taxes					(84)			(84)	
Pension liability adjustments, net of \$2,039 deferred income taxes						(3,792)		(3,792)	
Marketable securities adjustments net of (\$182) deferred income taxes							337	337	
Acquired during the year, 10,451 shares		(167)							
Stock options exercised, 187,693 shares	219	149	4,590						
Other, 2,435 shares		61	7						
Balances, December 31, 2001	\$ 83,106	\$ (603,947)	\$ 94,597	\$ (129,338)	\$ (84)	\$ (6,178)	\$ 337	\$ (135,263)	\$ 1,247,680

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

HARSCO CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In thousands)

Years ended December 31

	2001	2000	1999
Net Income	\$ 71,725	\$ 96,803	\$ 90,713
Other comprehensive income (expense):			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(22,347)	(28,327)	(27,273)
Net losses on cash flow hedging instruments, net of deferred income taxes	(84)	-	-
Pension liability adjustments, net of deferred income taxes	(3,792)	(512)	1,780
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	337	-	-
Other comprehensive expense	(25,886)	(28,839)	(25,493)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 45,839	\$ 67,964	\$ 65,220

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Harsco Corporation and its majority-owned subsidiaries (the "Company"). Investments in unconsolidated entities (all of which are 20-50% owned) are accounted for under the equity method.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments which are highly liquid in nature and have an original maturity of three months or less.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Inventories in the United States are accounted for using principally the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method. Other inventories are accounted for using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) or average cost methods.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at cost and depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets using principally the straight-line method. When property is retired from service, the cost of the retirement is generally charged to the allowance for depreciation to the extent of the accumulated depreciation and the balance is charged to income. Long-lived assets to be disposed of are not depreciated while they are held for disposal.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist principally of cost in excess of net assets of businesses acquired, which is amortized on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life, none of which currently exceed 30 years. Accumulated amortization was \$107.1 million and \$91.0 million at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, including cost in excess of net assets of businesses acquired and other intangible assets, are reviewed for impairment when events and circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The Company's policy is to record an impairment loss when it is determined that the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the sum of the expected undiscounted future cash flows resulting from use of the asset and its eventual disposition. Impairment losses are measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value. Long-lived assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized for product sales generally when title and risk of loss transfer. Service sales are generally recognized over the contractual period or as services are performed. Both product sales and service revenues are recognized when they are realized or realizable and when earned. Revenue generally is realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, the Company's price to the buyer is fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured.

Income Taxes

United States federal and state income taxes and non-U.S. income taxes are provided currently on the undistributed earnings of international subsidiaries and unconsolidated affiliated entities, giving recognition to current tax rates and applicable foreign tax credits, except when management has specific plans for reinvestment of undistributed earnings which will result in the indefinite postponement of their remittance. Deferred taxes are provided using the asset and liability method for temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases.

Accrued Insurance and Loss Reserves

The Company retains a significant portion of the risk for workers' compensation, automobile, general, and product liability losses. Reserves have been recorded which reflect the undiscounted estimated liabilities including claims incurred but not reported. Changes in the estimates of the reserves are included in net income in the period determined. Amounts estimated to be paid within one year have been classified as Other current liabilities, with the remainder included in Insurance liabilities.

Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements of the Company's subsidiaries outside the United States, except for those subsidiaries located in highly inflationary economies, are principally measured using the local currency as the functional currency. Assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated at the exchange rates as of the balance sheet date. Resulting translation adjustments are

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

recorded in the cumulative translation adjustment, a separate component of Other comprehensive income (expense). Income and expense items are translated at average monthly exchange rates. Gains and losses from foreign currency transactions are included in net income. For subsidiaries operating in highly inflationary economies, gains and losses on foreign currency transactions and balance sheet translation adjustments are included in net income.

Effective January 1999, the Company's operations in Mexico were no longer accounted for as a highly inflationary economy because the three-year cumulative rate of inflation fell below 100%. The Company measures the financial statements of its Mexican entities using the Mexican new peso as the functional currency.

Financial Instruments and Hedging

The Company has subsidiaries principally operating in North America, South America, Europe, and Asia-Pacific. These operations are exposed to fluctuations in related foreign currencies in the normal course of business. The Company seeks to reduce exposure to foreign currency fluctuations through the use of forward exchange contracts. The Company does not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes, and it is the Company's policy to prohibit the use of derivatives for speculative purposes. The Company has a Foreign Currency Risk Management Committee that meets periodically to monitor foreign currency risks.

The Company executes foreign currency forward exchange contracts to hedge transactions of its non-U.S. subsidiaries for firm purchase commitments, to hedge variable cash flows of forecasted transactions and for export sales denominated in foreign currencies. These contracts are generally for 90 to 180 days or less. For those contracts that are designated as qualified cash flow hedges, gains or losses are recorded in other comprehensive income.

Amounts recorded in other comprehensive income are reclassified into income in the same period or periods during which the hedged forecasted transaction affects income. The cash flows from these contracts are classified consistent with the cash flows from the transaction being hedged. The Company also enters into certain forward exchange contracts not designated as hedges under SFAS No. 133. Gains and losses on these contracts are recognized in income based on fair market value. For fair value hedges of a firm commitment, the gain or loss on the derivative and the offsetting gain or loss on the hedged firm commitment are recognized currently in income.

Options for Common Stock

The Company uses the intrinsic value method to account for options granted to employees for the purchase of common stock. No compensation expense is recognized on the grant date, since at that date, the option price equals the market price of the underlying common stock. The Company discloses the pro forma effect of accounting for stock options under the fair value method in footnote number 12.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated using the average shares of common stock outstanding, while diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if stock options were exercised.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

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

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior years' amounts to conform with current year classifications.

New Financial Accounting Standards Issued

SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations" (SFAS 141)

In July 2001, the FASB issued SFAS 141, which addresses financial accounting and reporting for business combinations. SFAS 141 supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 16, "Business Combinations" (APB 16), and SFAS No. 38, "Accounting for Preacquisition Contingencies of Purchased Enterprises" (SFAS 38). SFAS 141 requires the use of the purchase method of accounting for business combinations and prohibits the use of the pooling-of-interests method. The Company historically has not used the pooling-of-interests method and therefore, this aspect of the new rules will not have an impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations. SFAS 141 also changes the definition of intangible assets acquired in a business combination.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" (SFAS 142)

In July 2001, the FASB issued SFAS 142, which eliminates the amortization of goodwill, requires annual impairment testing of goodwill and introduces the concept of indefinite life intangible assets. SFAS 142 supersedes APB No. 17, "Intangible Assets". The Company adopted SFAS 142 on January 1, 2002. An initial two-step impairment test of reporting units must be performed in 2002. Step 1 is a comparison of fair value to book value. If the fair value exceeds the book value, Step 2 of the test is not required as no impairment of goodwill exists. Step 2 requires the allocation of fair values to assets (including goodwill) and liabilities as if the reporting unit had just been purchased. If goodwill is determined to be impaired, a write-down to fair value would be required. Although the Company has not completed its initial testing for impairment, it does not expect to recognize an impairment loss related to adopting SFAS 142. However, if an impairment charge is necessary, it will be reported as a change in accounting principle. Additionally, the Company does not expect to reclassify any goodwill to an intangible asset or vice versa and no intangible assets are expected to be classified as indefinite-lived.

The Company recognized \$17.4 million and \$18.0 million of pre-tax goodwill amortization expense for the years ended December 2001 and 2000, respectively. The effect of adoption of the new standard is estimated to reduce pre-tax amortization expense in 2002 by approximately \$16.0 million or approximately \$0.27 per share.

SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" (SFAS 143)

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS 143, which requires entities to record the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred. When the liability is initially recorded, the entity capitalizes the cost by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value each period, and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset. Upon settlement of the liability, an entity either settles the obligation for its recorded amount or incurs a gain or loss. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002, with earlier adoption encouraged. The Company has not yet determined the timing of adoption or the impact of SFAS 143.

SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" (SFAS 144)

In October 2001, the FASB issued SFAS 144, which addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment and disposal of long-lived assets. SFAS 144 supersedes SFAS 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of." However, it retains the fundamental provisions of SFAS 121 for recognition and measurement of the impairment of long-lived assets to be held, used, or disposed of by sale.

Additionally, SFAS 144 supersedes the accounting and reporting provisions of APB Opinion No. 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations - Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions" (APB 30), for the disposal of a segment of a business. SFAS 144 retains the requirement of APB 30 to report discontinued operations separately from continuing operations and extends that reporting to a component of an entity (rather than a segment of a business) that either has been disposed of (by sale, by abandonment, or in a distribution to owners) or is classified as held for sale. SFAS 144 also amends Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, "Consolidated Financial Statements" (ARB 51), to eliminate the exception to consolidation for a temporarily controlled subsidiary.

The Company adopted SFAS 144 on January 1, 2002 with no material effect on net income. Prospectively, transactions under the scope of SFAS 144 may result in changes in the income statement classification, from that under prior standards, for components of the Company that are disposed of or are classified as held for sale.

2. Discontinued Defense Business

On August 25, 1997, the Company and FMC Corporation signed an agreement to sell United Defense, L.P. for \$850 million, and the sale was completed on October 6, 1997. Prior to the sale, FMC had been the managing general partner and 60% owner of United Defense, L.P., while the Company owned the balance of 40% as the limited partner. United Defense supplies ground combat and naval weapons systems for the U.S. and military customers worldwide.

Disbursements related to the discontinued defense business, principally claim settlements and legal fees, are shown separately on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for 2001, 2000 and 1999.

3. Acquisitions and Dispositions

Acquisitions

During 2001 the Company did not acquire any businesses that individually or when aggregated together represent more than 2% of the Company's net assets, sales, or net income.

On June 16, 2000, the Company obtained majority ownership of SGB Group Plc ("SGB") and subsequently acquired 100% of the shares. SGB, based in the U.K., is one of Europe's largest suppliers of scaffolding, forming and related access products and services. SGB also has operations in North America, the Middle East and the Asia-Pacific region. SGB had 1999 sales of 282.9 million British pounds sterling (approximately \$411.9 million using a December 31, 2001 exchange rate).

The acquisition of SGB has been accounted for using the purchase method of accounting, and accordingly, the operating results of SGB have been included in the consolidated results of the Company since the date of acquisition. The purchase price allocation is based upon appraisal values and management estimates.

The purchase price of SGB has been allocated as follows:

(In millions)	
Working capital, other than cash	\$ 19.3
Property, plant and equipment	210.9
Other assets	45.3
Cost in excess of net assets acquired	130.2
Non-current liabilities	<u>(133.8)</u>
Purchase price, net of cash received	<u>\$ 271.9</u>

In May 2000, the Company completed the acquisitions of Bergslagens Stalservice AB and Bergslagens Suomi Oy (collectively Bergslagens). The two companies provide specialized slag processing and metal recovery services to steel mills in Sweden and Finland, respectively. The two organizations together recorded 1999 sales of nearly \$10 million.

All acquisitions have been accounted for using the purchase method of accounting with cost in excess of net assets of businesses acquired totaling \$3.5 million in 2001 and \$137.0 million in 2000. Results of operations are included in income since the dates of acquisition.

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated net sales, net income, and earnings per share data are presented as if the above businesses had been acquired on January 1, 2000.

(In millions, except per share data)	
Pro Forma information for The Year Ended December 31	2000
Net sales	\$ 2,208
Net income	93
Basic earnings per share	2.27
Diluted earnings per share	2.27

The unaudited pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that would have occurred had the purchases been made on January 1, 2000, or of the future results of the combined operations.

The unaudited pro forma information includes the actual results of the acquired businesses prior to the acquisition dates, which includes approximately \$4 million of non-tax deductible costs incurred by SGB in defense of the acquisition. These results do not reflect the effect of reorganization actions, synergies, cost reductions and other benefits resulting from the combinations. Additionally, the unaudited pro forma information reflects amortization of the cost in excess of net assets acquired and interest expense on assumed borrowings for acquisitions for the full periods presented.

Dispositions

On April 13, 2001, the Company divested its 49% interest in S3Networks, LLC. In 2001 the Company recorded \$2.9 million in losses related to its investment in S3Networks. The divestiture eliminated any future dilution to the Company's earnings as a result of S3Networks.

4. Accounts Receivable and Inventories

Accounts receivable are net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$32.7 million and \$26.1 million at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. The provision for doubtful accounts was \$12.6 million and \$3.3 million for 2001 and 2000, respectively.

Inventories consist of:

(In thousands)	2001	2000
Finished goods	\$ 67,007	\$ 68,519
Work-in-process	25,785	36,751
Raw materials and purchased parts	70,563	73,265
Stores and supplies	20,457	20,582
	\$ 183,812	\$ 199,117
Valued at lower of cost or market:		
LIFO basis	\$ 117,132	\$ 124,189
FIFO basis	9,676	12,898
Average cost basis	57,004	62,030
	\$ 183,812	\$ 199,117

Inventories valued on the LIFO basis at December 31, 2001 and 2000 were approximately \$30.7 million and \$33.2 million, respectively, less than the amounts of such inventories valued at current costs.

As a result of reducing certain inventory quantities valued on the LIFO basis, net income increased from that which would have been recorded under the FIFO basis of valuation by \$0.7 million, \$0.03 million and \$1.1 million in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

5. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consists of:

(In thousands)	2001	2000
Land and improvements	\$ 40,583	\$ 46,609
Buildings and improvements	167,752	168,719
Machinery and equipment	1,537,692	1,489,906
Uncompleted construction	40,958	66,260
	1,786,985	1,771,494
Less accumulated depreciation and facilities valuation allowance	946,496	874,713
	\$ 840,489	\$ 896,781

The estimated useful lives of different types of assets are generally:

Land improvements	5 to 20 years
Buildings and improvements	10 to 50 years
Certain plant, buildings and installations (Principally Mill Services Segment)	3 to 10 years
Machinery and equipment	3 to 20 years

6. Debt and Credit Agreements

The Company has a U.S. commercial paper borrowing program under which it can issue up to \$350 million of short-term notes in the U.S. commercial paper market. In addition, the Company has a three billion Belgian franc commercial paper program equivalent to approximately U.S. \$66.3 million at December 31, 2001 which is used to fund the Company's international operations. In June 2001, the Company supplemented its Belgian franc commercial paper program by adding a 250 million euro program, equivalent to approximately U.S. \$222.9 million at December 31, 2001. The Company limits the aggregate commercial paper and syndicated credit facility and bilateral facility borrowings at any one time to a maximum of \$450 million. Commercial paper interest rates, which are based on market conditions, have been lower than comparable rates available under the credit facility. At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company had \$161.8 million and \$216.8 million of U.S. commercial paper outstanding, respectively, and \$60.1 million, and \$52.0 million outstanding, respectively, under its European-based commercial paper programs. Commercial paper is classified as long-term debt at December 31, 2001 and 2000, because the Company has the ability and intent to refinance it on a long-term basis through existing long-term credit facilities.

The Company has a revolving credit facility in the amount of \$350 million through a syndicate of 13 banks. This facility serves as back-up to the Company's commercial paper programs. The facility is in two parts. One part amounts to \$131,250,000 and is a 364-day credit agreement that permits borrowings outstanding at expiration (September 27, 2002) to be repaid no later than September 27, 2003. The second part is for \$218,750,000 and is a 5-year credit agreement that expires on September 29, 2005 at which time all borrowings are due. The first part of the facility was renegotiated in September of 2001 to extend the expiration date to the date noted above. Interest rates are either negotiated, based upon the U.S. federal funds interbank market, prime, or based upon the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a margin. The Company pays a facility fee (.0825% per annum as of December 31, 2001) that varies based upon its credit ratings. At December 31, 2001 and 2000, there were no borrowings outstanding under either facility.

In the first quarter of 2001, the Company executed two \$50 million bilateral credit facility agreements with European-based banks. These agreements serve as back-up to the Company's commercial paper programs and also help finance the Company's European operations. Borrowings under these facilities, which expire in January 2002 and December 2002 are available in Eurocurrencies or U.S. dollars at interest rates based upon LIBOR plus a margin. Borrowings outstanding at expiration may be repaid over the succeeding 4 years. As of December 31, 2001 there was \$11.3 million outstanding on these credit facilities. Subsequent to December 31, 2001 the facility expiring January 2002 was extended to January 2003.

On October 27, 2000, the Company issued 200 million British pound sterling (U.S. \$287.1 million) 7.25% notes due 2010. The annual interest payments commenced on October 27, 2001. The net proceeds of the issue were used to refinance certain bank debt that was used to fund the acquisition of SGB Group.

The Company has on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission a Form S-3 shelf registration for the possible issuance of up to an additional \$200 million of new debt securities, preferred stock, or common stock. The Company is not committed to issuing these securities.

Short-term debt amounted to \$29.3 million and \$47.7 million at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. The weighted average interest rate for short-term borrowings at December 31, 2001 and 2000 was 5.5% and 5.7%, respectively.

Long-term debt consists of:

(In thousands)	2001	2000
7.25% British pound sterling-denominated notes due October 27, 2010	\$ 287,097	\$ 294,087
6.0% notes due September 15, 2003	150,000	150,000
Commercial paper borrowings, with a weighted average interest rate of 2.8% as of December 31, 2001	221,919	268,794
Faber Prest loan notes due October 31, 2008 with interest based on sterling LIBOR minus .75% (3.4% at December 31, 2001)	11,109	12,898
Industrial development bonds, payable in varying amounts from 2004 to 2011 with a weighted average interest rate of 2.3% as of December 31, 2001	11,400	13,400
Other financing payable in varying amounts to 2007 with a weighted average interest rate of 4.5% as of December 31, 2001	51,143	49,890
	732,668	789,069
Less: current maturities	12,471	14,619
	\$ 720,197	\$ 774,450

6. Debt and Credit Agreements (Continued)

The credit facility and certain notes payable agreements contain covenants requiring a minimum net worth of \$475 million and a maximum debt to capital ratio of 60%. At December 31, 2001, the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

The maturities of long-term debt for the four years following December 31, 2002 are:

(In thousands)			
2003	\$ 157,796	2005	\$ 230,672
2004	\$ 9,885	2006	\$ 12,348

Cash payments for interest on all debt were \$53.7 million, \$44.7 million, and \$25.0 million in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

7. Leases

The Company leases certain property and equipment under noncancelable operating leases. Rental expense under such operating leases was \$41.3 million, \$30.3 million, and \$16.9 million in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. Approximately \$9.0 million and \$9.3 million of the increase for 2001 and 2000, respectively, is due to the inclusion of SGB as of June 2000.

Future minimum payments under operating leases with noncancelable terms are:

(In thousands)	
2002	\$ 35,584
2003	29,915
2004	28,682
2005	11,315
2006	6,854
After 2006	24,187

8. Employee Benefit Plans

Pension Benefits

The Company has pension and profit sharing retirement plans, most of which are noncontributory, covering substantially all of its employees. The benefits for salaried employees generally are based on years of service and the employee's level of compensation during specified periods of employment. Plans covering hourly employees generally provide benefits of stated amounts for each year of service. The multi-employer plans in which the Company participates provide benefits to certain unionized employees. The Company's funding policy for qualified plans is consistent with statutory regulations and customarily equals the amount deducted for income tax purposes. The Company's policy is to amortize prior service costs over the average future service period of active plan participants.

Pension information presented for 2001 and 2000 includes SGB pension income, obligations and pension assets acquired in June 2000.

(In thousands)	U. S. Plans			International Plans		
	2001	2000	1999	2001	2000	1999
Pension Expense (Income)						
Defined benefit plans:						
Service cost	\$ 8,206	\$ 8,017	\$ 9,514	\$ 10,457	\$ 8,559	\$ 6,369
Interest cost	12,763	12,069	11,427	25,615	18,727	11,622
Expected return on plan assets	(22,713)	(22,448)	(20,012)	(41,846)	(30,054)	(16,836)
Recognized prior service costs	1,429	1,368	1,309	942	949	742
Recognized (gains) or losses	(1,357)	(1,853)	272	(1,964)	(953)	5
Amortization of transition asset	(1,789)	(1,834)	(1,834)	(549)	(567)	(613)
Settlement/Curtailment loss	454	360	-	-	-	-
	(3,007)	(4,321)	676	(7,345)	(3,339)	1,289
Multi-employer plans	3,780	4,334	3,853	956	1,039	1,069
Defined contribution plans	1,768	1,401	1,165	5,599	4,386	3,301
Pension expense (income)	\$ 2,541	\$ 1,414	\$ 5,694	\$ (790)	\$ 2,086	\$ 5,659

8. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

The change in the financial status of the pension plans and amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2001 and 2000 are:

Pension Benefits (in thousands)	U. S. Plans		International Plans	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
Change in benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 163,264	\$ 159,055	\$ 433,851	\$ 203,913
Service cost	8,206	8,017	10,457	8,558
Interest cost	12,763	12,069	25,615	18,728
Plan participants' contributions	-	-	3,467	2,673
Amendments	1,456	1,127	307	298
Actuarial loss (gain)	5,287	(10,692)	(13,895)	(2,044)
Curtailement loss	-	360	-	-
Settlements	(819)	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(6,903)	(6,672)	(19,540)	(12,952)
Obligations of acquired companies	-	-	-	229,608
Effect of foreign currency	-	-	(11,148)	(14,931)
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 183,254	\$ 163,264	\$ 429,114	\$ 433,851
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 241,573	\$ 239,030	\$ 556,862	\$ 276,899
Actual return on plan assets	(25,173)	6,506	(104,610)	38,420
Employer contributions	2,821	2,709	4,151	2,629
Plan participants' contributions	-	-	3,467	2,673
Benefits paid	(6,903)	(6,672)	(19,373)	(12,808)
Settlements	(819)	-	-	-
Plan assets of acquired companies	-	-	-	269,787
Effect of foreign currency	-	-	(14,083)	(20,738)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 211,499	\$ 241,573	\$ 426,414	\$ 556,862
Funded status:				
Funded status at end of year	\$ 28,245	\$ 78,310	\$ (2,700)	\$ 123,011
Unrecognized net loss (gain)	11,639	(42,621)	85,789	(49,173)
Unrecognized transition (asset)	(6,439)	(8,244)	(1,651)	(2,262)
Unrecognized prior service cost	10,728	10,900	11,701	12,683
Net amount recognized	\$ 44,173	\$ 38,345	\$ 93,139	\$ 84,259
Amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet consist of:				
Prepaid benefit cost	\$ 51,332	\$ 47,235	\$ 97,526	\$ 89,171
Accrued benefit liability	(20,199)	(14,416)	(6,321)	(5,825)
Intangible asset	4,669	2,178	776	539
Accumulated other comprehensive income	8,371	3,348	1,158	374
Net amount recognized	\$ 44,173	\$ 38,345	\$ 93,139	\$ 84,259

Plan assets include equity and fixed-income securities. At December 31, 2001 and 2000, 732,640 shares of the Company's common stock with a fair market value of \$25.1 million and \$18.1 million, respectively, are included in the U.S. plan assets. Dividends paid on such stock amounted to \$0.7 million in both 2001 and 2000.

8. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used for the defined benefit pension plans are:

	U. S. Plans			International Plans		
	2001	2000	1999	2001	2000	1999
Weighted average assumed discount rates	7.25%	8.0%	7.75%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%
Weighted average expected long-term rates of return on plan assets	9.50%	9.5%	9.50%	8.0%	7.9%	7.5%
Rates of compensation increase	3.70%	4.0%	4.00%	4.0%	4.4%	4.4%

For the U.S. plans, the projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation, and fair value of plan assets for pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets were \$45.6 million, \$43.7 million, and \$24.8 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2001, and \$22.7 million, \$21.9 million, and \$9.0 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2000.

For the international plans, the projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation, and fair value of plan assets for pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets were \$10.5 million, \$9.8 million, and \$4.1 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2001, and \$9.8 million, \$8.8 million, and \$3.9 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2000.

Postretirement Benefits

The Company has postretirement life insurance benefits for a number of employees, and postretirement health care benefits for a limited number of employees mainly under plans related to acquired companies. The cost of life insurance and health care benefits are accrued for current and future retirees and are recognized as determined under the projected unit credit actuarial method. Under this method, the Company's obligation for postretirement benefits is to be fully accrued by the date employees attain full eligibility for such benefits. The Company's postretirement health care and life insurance plans are unfunded.

The postretirement benefit expense (health care and life insurance) was \$0.1 million in 2001, \$0.7 million in 2000, and \$0.4 million in 1999. The components of these expenses are not shown separately as they are not material.

The changes in the postretirement benefit liability recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet are:

Postretirement Benefits (In thousands)	2001	2000
Change in benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 11,253	\$ 10,304
Service cost	150	182
Interest cost	812	761
Actuarial loss	730	231
Plan participants contributions	38	32
Benefits paid	(689)	(660)
Plan amendments	(527)	403
Curtailment	(959)	-
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 10,808	\$ 11,253
Funded status:		
Funded status at end of year	\$ (10,808)	\$ (11,253)
Unrecognized prior service cost	(187)	367
Unrecognized net actuarial gain	(41)	(902)
Net amount recognized as accrued benefit liability	\$ (11,036)	\$ (11,788)

8. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used for postretirement benefit plans are:

(Dollars in thousands)	2001	2000	1999
Assumed discount rate	7.25%	8.00%	7.75%
Health care cost trend rate	9.00%	7.50%	7.50%
Decreasing to ultimate rate	5.00%	6.50%	6.50%
Effect of one percent increase in health care cost trend rate:			
On cost components	\$ 49	\$ 41	\$ 21
On accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 386	\$ 510	\$ 415

For 2001, a one percent decrease in the health care cost trend rate would decrease the cost component by \$45 thousand and decrease the accumulated benefit obligation by \$348 thousand.

It is anticipated that the health care cost trend rate will decrease from 9.0% in 2002 to 5.0% in the year 2006.

Savings Plan

The Company has a 401(k) savings plan which covers substantially all U.S. employees with the exception of employees represented by a collective bargaining agreement, unless the agreement expressly provides otherwise. Employee contributions are generally determined as a percentage of covered employees' compensation. The expense for contributions to the plan by the Company was \$3.8 million, \$4.9 million, and \$4.4 million for 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively. At December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, 2,519,045 shares, 2,633,984 shares and 2,470,581 shares, respectively, of the Company's common stock with a fair market value of \$86.4 million, \$65.0 million and \$78.4 million, respectively, are included in the savings plan.

Other Employee Benefit Plans

The Company offers various other benefit plans to its employees. In 2001 and 2000, the Company amended certain plans in the United States which resulted in pre-tax cost reductions of approximately \$1.3 million and \$5.3 million, respectively.

Executive Incentive Compensation Plan

The amended 1995 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan, as approved by the Management Development and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, provides the basis for determination of annual incentive compensation awards. Actual awards are paid in February of the following year. The Company accrues amounts reflecting the estimated value of incentive compensation anticipated to be earned for the year. Compensation expense relating to these awards was \$2.5 million, \$5.6 million, and \$3.8 million in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

9. Income Taxes

Income before income taxes and minority interest in the Consolidated Statement of Income consists of:

(In thousands)	2001	2000	1999
United States	\$ 23,875	\$ 68,000	\$ 78,689
International	89,920	80,591	68,741
	<u>\$ 113,795</u>	<u>\$ 148,591</u>	<u>\$ 147,430</u>
Provision for income taxes:			
Currently payable:			
Federal	\$ 1,597	\$ 5,113	\$ 22,474
State	1,036	(536)	1,743
International	18,753	21,803	25,203
	<u>21,386</u>	<u>26,380</u>	<u>49,420</u>
Deferred federal and state	7,207	17,375	3,890
Deferred international	8,389	3,050	(1,711)
	<u>\$ 36,982</u>	<u>\$ 46,805</u>	<u>\$ 51,599</u>

Cash payments for income taxes were \$19.8 million, \$19.3 million, and \$50.7 million, for 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively.

9. Income Taxes (Continued)

The following is a reconciliation of the normal expected statutory U.S. federal income tax rate to the effective rate as a percentage of Income before income taxes and minority interest as reported in the Consolidated Statement of Income:

	2001	2000	1999
U.S. federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	.4	.4	1.6
Export sales corporation benefit	(.4)	(.3)	(.5)
Losses for which no tax benefit was recorded	.2	1.3	.3
Difference in effective tax rates on international earnings and remittances	(4.5)	(5.7)	(1.9)
Nondeductible acquisition costs	2.5	1.9	2.1
Other, net	(.7)	(1.1)	(1.6)
Effective income tax rate	32.5%	31.5%	35.0%

The tax effects of the primary temporary differences giving rise to the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 are:

(In thousands)	2001		2000	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Deferred income taxes				
Depreciation	\$ -	\$ 61,066	\$ -	\$ 48,918
Expense accruals	29,240	-	29,796	-
Inventories	2,987	-	3,224	-
Provision for receivables	3,977	-	2,211	-
Postretirement benefits	3,869	-	2,975	-
Deferred revenue	-	4,192	-	4,181
Unrelieved foreign tax credits	3,156	-	6,566	-
Unrelieved foreign tax losses	5,916	-	4,749	-
Unrelieved domestic tax losses	1,713	-	2,085	-
Pensions	-	41,065	-	37,653
Other	-	4,744	459	-
	50,858	111,067	52,065	90,752
Valuation allowance	(8,048)	-	(11,659)	-
Total deferred income taxes	\$ 42,810	\$ 111,067	\$ 40,406	\$ 90,752

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, Other current assets included deferred income tax benefits of \$32.8 million and \$29.8 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2001, certain of the Company's subsidiaries had total available net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") of approximately \$25.0 million, of which approximately \$14.0 million may be carried forward indefinitely and \$11.0 million have varying expiration dates. Included in the total are \$9.6 million of preacquisition NOLs.

At December 31, 2001, certain of the Company's subsidiaries had total available foreign tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$3.2 million, of which approximately \$0.4 million may be carried forward five years and \$2.8 million have varying expiration dates.

During both 2001 and 2000, \$1.0 million of preacquisition NOLs were utilized by the Company, resulting in tax benefits of \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

The valuation allowance of \$8.0 million and \$11.7 million at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively, relates principally to cumulative unrelieved foreign tax credits and tax losses which are uncertain as to realizability. To the extent that the preacquisition NOLs are utilized in the future and the associated valuation allowance reduced, the tax benefit will be allocated to reduce the cost in excess of net assets of businesses acquired.

9. Income Taxes (Continued)

The change in the valuation allowances for 2001 and 2000 results primarily from the utilization of international tax loss carryforwards, generation of foreign tax credit carryforwards and the release of valuation allowances in certain international jurisdictions based on the Company's revaluation of the realizability of future benefits. The release of valuation allowances in certain jurisdictions was allocated to reduce the cost in excess of net assets of businesses acquired by \$23 thousand, and \$0.2 million in 2001 and 2000, respectively.

10. Commitments and Contingencies

Discontinued Defense Business - Contingencies

Federal Excise Tax and Other Matters Related to the Five-Ton Truck Contract

In 1995, the Company, the United States Army ("Army"), and the United States Department of Justice concluded a settlement of Harsco's previously reported claims against the Army relating to Federal Excise Tax ("FET") arising under a completed 1986 contract for the sale of five-ton trucks to the Army. On September 27, 1995, the Army paid the Company \$49 million in accordance with the settlement terms. The Company released the Army from any further liability for those claims, and the Department of Justice released the Company from a threatened action for damages and civil penalties based on an investigation conducted by the Department's Commercial Litigation Branch that had been pending for several years.

The settlement preserves the rights of the parties to assert claims and defenses under the Internal Revenue Code, and rights of the Army and the Company to claim certain amounts that may be owed by either party to reconcile possible underpayments or overpayments on the truck contract as part of the formal contract close-out process.

The settlement does not resolve the claim by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") that, contrary to the Company's position, certain cargo truck models sold by the Company should be considered to have gross vehicle weights in excess of the 33,000 pound threshold under FET law, are not entitled to an exemption from FET under any other theory, and therefore are taxable. In 1999, the IRS assessed an increase in FET of \$30.4 million plus penalties and applicable interest currently estimated to be \$12.4 million and \$59.7 million, respectively. In October 1999, the Company posted an \$80 million bond required as security by the IRS. This increase in FET takes into account offsetting credits of \$9.2 million, based on a partial allowance of the Company's \$31.9 million claim that certain truck components are exempt from FET. The IRS disallowed in full the Company's additional claim that it is entitled to the entire \$52 million of FET (plus applicable interest currently estimated by the Company to be \$54.0 million) the Company has paid on the five-ton trucks, on the grounds that such trucks qualify for the FET exemption applicable to certain vehicles specially designed for the primary function of off-highway transportation. In the event that the Company ultimately receives from the IRS a refund of tax (including applicable interest) with respect to which the Company has already received reimbursement from the Army, the refund would be allocated between the Company and the Army. In August 2000, the Company filed legal action against the Government in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims challenging the assessment and seeking a refund of all FET that the Company has paid on five-ton trucks. That action is proceeding and the court has scheduled trial for November 2002. Although there is risk of an adverse outcome, both the Company and the Army believe that the cargo trucks are not taxable. No recognition has been given in the accompanying financial statements for the Company's claims with the IRS.

The settlement agreement with the Army preserved the Company's right to seek reimbursement of after-imposed tax from the Army in the event that the cargo trucks are determined to be taxable, but the agreement limited the reimbursement to a maximum of \$21 million. Additionally, in an earlier contract modification, the Army accepted responsibility for \$3.6 million of the potential tax, bringing its total potential responsibility up to \$24.6 million. As of September 30, 2000, the Army paid the Company this entire amount and the Company paid those funds to the IRS, subject to its pending refund claim. Thus, the Company has satisfied a portion of the disputed tax assessment. If the Company succeeds in its refund claim against the IRS, it will owe the Army the amount recovered that corresponds to the \$24.6 million.

Even if the cargo trucks are ultimately held to be taxable, the Army's contribution of \$24.6 million toward payment of the tax (but not interest or penalty, if any), would result in a net maximum liability for the Company of \$5.8 million plus penalties and applicable interest currently estimated to be \$12.4 million and \$59.7 million, respectively. The Company believes it is unlikely that resolution of this matter will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position; however, it could have a material effect on quarterly or annual results of operations.

Other Defense Business Litigation

In 1992, the United States Government through its Defense Contract Audit Agency commenced an audit of certain contracts for sale of tracked vehicles by the Company to foreign governments, which were financed by the United States Government through the Defense Security Assistance Agency. The U.S. Attorney's Office then commenced an investigation of those contracts. In

10. Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

December 1999, the Company announced that it reached agreement with the U.S. Government on behalf of its former BMY-Combat Systems Division ("BMY") to settle the matter. Under the agreement, BMY pled guilty to a one-count misdemeanor relating to submitting advance payment certifications which resulted in BMY receiving a portion of the payments for the contract prematurely. In accordance with the settlement, the Company paid the Government a \$200,000 fine in June 2000 and in July 2000 paid the \$10.8 million in damages for a total of \$11 million. The settlement ends the Government's investigation and releases the Company and BMY from further liability for the issues under investigation. The Company charged the payment against an existing liability, resulting in no charge to the Company's earnings.

Environmental

The Company is involved in a number of environmental remediation investigations and clean-ups and, along with other companies, has been identified as a "potentially responsible party" for certain waste disposal sites. While each of these matters is subject to various uncertainties, it is probable that the Company will agree to make payments toward funding certain of these activities and it is possible that some of these matters will be decided unfavorably to the Company. The Company has evaluated its potential liability, and its financial exposure is dependent upon such factors as the continuing evolution of environmental laws and regulatory requirements, the availability and application of technology, the allocation of cost among potentially responsible parties, the years of remedial activity required and the remediation methods selected. The Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000 includes an accrual of \$3.0 million and \$3.5 million, respectively, for environmental matters. The amounts affecting pre-tax earnings related to environmental matters totaled \$1.5 million, and \$1.8 million of expense in 2001 and 2000, respectively, and \$0.7 million of income in 1999.

The liability for future remediation costs is evaluated on a quarterly basis. Actual costs to be incurred at identified sites in future periods may vary from the estimates, given inherent uncertainties in evaluating environmental exposures. The Company does not expect that any sum it may have to pay in connection with environmental matters in excess of the amounts recorded or disclosed above would have a material adverse effect on its financial position or results of operations.

In the first quarter of 2000, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued a Notice of Violation to the Company for violation of the Clean Air Act arising from slag dust emissions at one of the Company's mill services locations. The Agency is seeking abatement of dust emissions at the site and financial penalties. In cooperation with the mill and the Agency, the Company implemented dust abatement improvements to the site. The Agency and the Company have submitted a proposed Consent Decree to the United States District Court requiring the dust abatement improvements and payment of a \$175,000 penalty. Upon approval by the Court, the Consent Decree will become final.

In January 2002, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection issued Notices of Civil Administrative Penalty Assessment to the Company for violations of the New Jersey Air Pollution Control Act. The Notices allege that the Company operated a slag processing plant in violation of the emission permit for control of slag dust. The Agency has assessed civil administrative penalties totaling approximately \$298,000 and the Company has filed an appeal with the Agency. The Company ceased operations at the plant in the fourth quarter of 2001 for unrelated reasons.

Other

The Company has been named as one of many defendants (approximately 90 in most cases) in legal actions alleging personal injury from exposure to airborne asbestos. In their suits, the plaintiffs have named as defendants many manufacturers, distributors, and repairers of numerous types of equipment or products that involved any asbestos.

The Company believes that the claims against it are without merit. The Company has never been a producer, manufacturer or processor of asbestos fibers. Any component within a product of the Company which might be alleged to cause asbestos exposure would have been purchased from a supplier. Based on scientific evidence, the Company believes that its products have never presented any harmful airborne asbestos exposure, and moreover, the type of asbestos contained in any component that was used in those products is protectively encapsulated in other materials and is not associated with the types of injuries alleged. Finally, in almost all of the complaints and depositions to date, the plaintiffs have failed to identify any contact that they have had with any products of the Company that might include an asbestos containing component.

To date, the Company has obtained dismissal by stipulation, or summary judgment prior to trial, in all cases that have proceeded to trial (approximately 380 dismissals). The Company has not paid any amounts in settlement of these cases, with the exception of two settlements totaling less than \$10,000 paid by the insurance company prior to 1998. The Company's insurance carrier has paid all legal costs and expenses to date. The Company has liability insurance coverage available under various primary and excess policies that the Company believes will be available if necessary to substantially cover any liability that might ultimately be incurred on these claims. As of January 31, 2002, there were approximately 20,520 open personal injury claims of which approximately 5,820 were filed in 2000, and approximately 5,690 have been filed since December 31, 2000.

10. Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

The Company intends to continue its practice of vigorously defending these cases as they are listed for trial and expects the insurance carriers to continue to pay the legal costs and expenses. Management believes that the outcome of these cases will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

The Company is subject to various other claims and legal proceedings covering a wide range of matters that arose in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, all such matters are adequately covered by insurance or by accruals, and if not so covered, are without merit or are of such kind, or involve such amounts, as would not have a material adverse effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Company.

11. Capital Stock

The authorized capital stock consists of 150,000,000 shares of common stock and 4,000,000 shares of preferred stock, both having a par value of \$1.25 per share. The preferred stock is issuable in series with terms as fixed by the Board of Directors. None of the preferred stock has been issued. On June 24, 1997, the Company adopted a revised Shareholder Rights Plan. Under the new Plan, the Board declared a dividend to shareholders of record on September 28, 1997, of one right for each share of common stock. The rights may only be exercised if, among other things, a person or group has acquired 15% or more, or intends to commence a tender offer for 20% or more, of the Company's common stock. Each right entitles the holder to purchase 1/100th share of a new Harsco Junior Participating Cumulative Preferred Stock at an exercise price of \$150. Once the rights become exercisable, if any person acquires 20% or more of the Company's common stock, the holder of a right will be entitled to receive common stock calculated to have a value of two times the exercise price of the right. The rights, which expire on September 28, 2007, do not have voting power, and may be redeemed by the Company at a price of \$.05 per right at any time until the 10th business day following public announcement that a person or group has accumulated 15% or more of the Company's common stock. At December 31, 2001, 750,000 shares of \$1.25 par value preferred stock were reserved for issuance upon exercise of the rights.

The Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of shares as follows:

	No. of Shares Authorized to be Purchased	No. of Shares Purchased	Remaining No. of Shares Authorized for Purchase
1999	3,122,500	2,266,146	856,354
2000	856,354	351,200	505,154
2001	505,154	6,000	499,154

In January 2002, the Board of Directors extended the share purchase authorization through January 28, 2003 for the 499,154 shares still remaining from the original authorization.

In 2001, additional issuances of 10,695 shares, net of purchases, were made principally for SGB stock option exercises. In 2000 and 1999, additional share purchases of 3,520 and 58,155, respectively, net of issuances, were made principally as part of the 1995 Executive Compensation Plan.

The following chart summarizes the Company's common stock:

Balances Outstanding	Shares Issued	Treasury Shares	Shares
December 31, 1999	66,221,544	26,149,759	40,071,785
December 31, 2000	66,309,651	26,504,479	39,805,172
December 31, 2001	66,484,633	26,499,784	39,984,849

11. Capital Stock (Continued)

The following is a reconciliation of the average shares of common stock used to compute basic earnings per common share to the shares used to compute diluted earnings per common share as shown on the Consolidated Statement of Income:

(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)	2001	2000	1999
Net Income	\$ 71,725	\$ 96,803	\$ 90,713
Average shares of common stock outstanding used to compute basic earnings per common share	39,876	39,964	40,882
Additional common shares to be issued assuming exercise of stock options, net of shares assumed reacquired	190	58	135
Shares used to compute dilutive effect of stock options	40,066	40,022	41,017
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.80	\$ 2.42	\$ 2.22
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.79	\$ 2.42	\$ 2.21

12. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company's net income and net income per common share would have been reduced to the pro forma amounts indicated below if compensation cost for the Company's stock option plan had been determined based on the fair value at the grant date for awards in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123.

(In thousands, except per share)	2001	2000	1999
Net income:			
As reported	\$ 71,725	\$ 96,803	\$ 90,713
Pro forma	68,033	94,395	89,113
Basic earnings per share:			
As reported	1.80	2.42	2.22
Pro forma	1.71	2.36	2.18
Diluted earnings per share:			
As reported	1.79	2.42	2.21
Pro forma	1.70	2.36	2.17

The fair value of the options granted during 2001, 2000 and 1999 is estimated on the date of grant using the binomial option pricing model. The weighted-average assumptions used and the estimated fair value are as follows:

	2001	2000	1999
Expected term	4 years	4 years	4 years
Expected stock volatility	36.6%	30.5%	25.0%
Risk-free interest rate	4.96%	6.44%	4.65%
Dividend	\$.96	\$.94	\$.91
Rate of dividend increase	5%	5%	5%
Fair value	\$ 6.83	\$ 7.13	\$ 5.18

The Company has granted stock options to officers, certain key employees, and directors for the purchase of its common stock under two shareholder-approved plans. The 1995 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan authorizes the issuance of up to 4,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock for use in paying incentive compensation awards in the form of stock options. The 1995 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Plan authorizes the issuance of up to 300,000 shares of the Company's common stock for stock option awards. Options are granted at fair market value at date of grant and become exercisable commencing one year later. The options expire ten years from the date of grant. Upon shareholder approval of these two plans in 1995, the Company terminated the use of the 1986 stock option plan for granting of stock option awards. At December 31, 2001, there were 1,739,882 and 192,000 shares available for granting stock options under the 1995 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan and the 1995 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Plan, respectively.

12. Stock-Based Compensation (Continued)

Changes during 2001, 2000, and 1999 in options outstanding were:

	Shares Under Option	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, January 1, 1999	1,122,768	\$ 29.14
Granted	428,400	26.92
Exercised	(146,164)	19.06
Terminated and expired	(68,400)	31.36
Outstanding, December 31, 1999	1,336,604	28.97
Granted	539,247(1)	28.18
Exercised	(88,107)	22.11
Terminated and expired	(105,052)	33.01
Outstanding, December 31, 2000	1,682,692	29.18
Granted	726,240	25.69
Exercised	(187,693)	25.00
Terminated and expired	(85,424)	30.28
Outstanding, December 31, 2001	2,135,815	\$ 28.31

(1) Included in the 2000 grant are 61,097 options granted to SGB key employees as part of the Company's acquisition of SGB. These options are not a part of the 1995 Executive Incentive Plan, or the 1995 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Plan.

Options to purchase 1,429,087 shares, 1,162,947 shares, and 932,704 shares were exercisable at December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999, respectively. The following table summarizes information concerning outstanding and exercisable options at December 31, 2001.

Range of Exercisable Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding	Remaining Contractual Life In Years	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$16.67 - \$ 23.81	205,384	4.2	\$ 21.15	205,384	\$ 21.15
24.58 - 29.47	1,476,815	8.0	26.99	770,087	28.16
30.46 - 46.16	453,616	5.6	35.83	453,616	35.83
	2,135,815			1,429,087	

During 2001, 2000, and 1999, the Company had non-cash transactions related to stock option exercises of \$0.1 million, \$0.1 million, and \$0.5 million, respectively, whereby old shares were exchanged for new shares.

As of January 1, 1999, the restricted stock portion of the 1995 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan was discontinued.

13. Financial Instruments

Off-Balance Sheet Risk

As collateral for performance and to insurers, the Company is contingently liable under standby letters of credit and bonds in the amount of \$184.3 million and \$181.6 million at December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively. These standby letters of credit and bonds are generally in force for up to three years. Certain issues have no scheduled expiration date. The Company pays fees to various banks and insurance companies that range from 0.08 to 1.9 percent per annum of their face value. If the Company were required to obtain replacement standby letters of credit and bonds as of December 31, 2001 for those currently outstanding, it is the Company's opinion that the replacement costs would not vary significantly from the present fee structure.

13. Financial Instruments (Continued)

The Company generally has currency exposures in 40 countries. The Company's primary foreign currency exposures are in the United Kingdom, Brazil, South Africa, Australia, Canada, France, and Mexico.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

As of January 1, 2001, the company adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" (SFAS 133). The cumulative effect adjustment as of January 1, 2001 was comprised of other comprehensive expense of \$33 thousand related to mark-to-market adjustments on derivatives in hedge relationships, and \$12 thousand of income related to mark-to-market adjustments on embedded derivatives recorded in current earnings. All of the transition adjustment related to cash flow hedges included in other comprehensive income or expense was reclassified into income in 2001.

The Company records any ineffective portion of the hedging instruments in cost of sales on the Consolidated Statement of Income. The premiums paid on forward contracts are deemed to be ineffective and in 2001, there was a \$17 thousand pretax net expense recorded in cost of sales related to these premiums. Premiums are excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness, and since the critical terms of the hedging instruments were the same as the underlying transactions, there was no other hedge ineffectiveness.

In the event the underlying forecasted transaction of a cash flow hedge does not occur, or it becomes probable that it will not occur, the Company reclassifies the gain or loss on the related cash flow hedge from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to costs of sales on the Consolidated Statement of Income at that time. During 2001, there was a \$36 thousand net pretax gain recognized in cost of sales related to a hedge of a forecasted transaction that did not occur.

Of the \$84 thousand net loss remaining in other comprehensive income at December 31, 2001, \$6 thousand is expected to be reclassified into earnings during 2002.

The Company has several hedges of net investment recorded in accordance with SFAS 133. In 2001, the Company recorded a debit of \$1.1 million in the foreign currency translation adjustments line of other comprehensive income (expense) related to hedges of net investments.

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the Company had \$1.8 million and \$3.1 million contracted amounts, respectively, of foreign currency forward exchange contracts outstanding. These contracts are part of a worldwide program to minimize foreign currency exchange operating income and balance sheet exposure. The unsecured contracts mature within 12 months and are with major financial institutions. The Company may be exposed to credit loss in the event of non-performance by the other parties to the contracts. The Company evaluates the credit worthiness of the counterparties' financial condition and does not expect default by the counterparties. Foreign currency forward exchange contracts are used to hedge commitments, such as foreign currency debt, firm purchase commitments, and foreign currency cash flows for certain export sales transactions.

The following tables summarize by major currency the contractual amounts of the Company's forward exchange contracts in U.S. dollars as of December 31, 2001 and 2000. The "Buy" amounts represent the U.S. dollar equivalent of commitments to purchase foreign currencies, and the "Sell" amounts represent the U.S. dollar equivalent of commitments to sell foreign currencies.

(In thousands)	As of December 31, 2001			Recognized Gain (Loss)
	Type	U.S. Dollar Equivalent	Maturity	
Forward exchange contracts:				
British pounds	Buy	\$ 1,720	Various in 2002	\$ 13
British pounds	Sell	130	January 10, 2002	(5)
		\$ 1,850		\$ 8

At December 31, 2001, the Company held forward exchange contracts in British pounds, which were used to offset certain future payments between the Company and its various subsidiaries. The Company did not elect to treat these contracts as hedges under SFAS 133 and so mark to market gains and losses were recognized in income.

13. Financial Instruments (Continued)

(In thousands)	As of December 31, 2000				
	Type	U.S. Dollar Equivalent	Maturity	Recognized Gain (Loss)	Unrealized Gain (Loss)
Forward exchange contracts:					
British pounds	Buy	\$ 1,938	Various in 2001	\$ (74)	\$ -
British pounds	Sell	501	Various in 2001	(2)	-
Australian dollars	Buy	199	Various in 2001	-	2
Japanese yen	Buy	186	January 4, 2001	-	(12)
Euros	Buy	160	January 4, 2001	-	7
British pounds	Sell	70	January 4, 2001	-	2
		\$ 3,054		\$ (76)	\$ (1)

At December 31, 2000, the Company held forward exchange contracts in British pounds, which were used to hedge certain future payments between the Company and its various subsidiaries. These forward contracts did not qualify as hedges for financial reporting purposes. At December 31, 2000, the Company had recorded net losses of \$0.1 million on these contracts. The Company also had forward exchange contracts in British pounds, Japanese yen, euros and Australian dollars, which were used to hedge equipment purchases. Since these contracts hedged identifiable foreign currency commitments, the losses were deferred and accounted for as part of the underlying transactions.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, investments, and accounts receivable. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with high quality financial institutions and, by policy, limits the amount of credit exposure to any one institution. Concentrations of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable are limited due to the Company's large number of customers and their dispersion across different industries and geographies. The Company generally does not require collateral or other security to support customer receivables.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The major methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial instruments are:

Cash and cash equivalents

The carrying amount approximates fair value due to the relatively short period to maturity of these instruments.

Long-term debt

The fair value of the Company's long-term debt is estimated based on the quoted market prices for the same or similar issues or on the current rates offered to the Company for debt of the same remaining maturities.

Foreign currency exchange contracts

The fair value of foreign currency exchange contracts are estimated by obtaining quotes from brokers.

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 are:

(In thousands)	2001		2000	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 67,409	\$ 67,409	\$ 56,422	\$ 56,422
Long-term debt including current maturities	732,668	738,271	789,069	790,070
Foreign currency exchange contracts	1,850	1,858	3,054	2,973

14. Information by Segment and Geographic Area

The Company reports information about its operating segments according to the "management approach". This approach is based on the way management organizes the segments within the enterprise for making operating decisions and assessing performance.

The Company's reportable segments are identified based upon differences in products, services, and markets served. The Company's business units are aggregated into three reportable segments. These segments and the type of products and services offered include:

Infrastructure

Major products and services include scaffolding, powered access equipment, shoring, concrete forming products, erection and dismantling services and a variety of other access equipment; railway track maintenance equipment and services; industrial grating; and process equipment, including industrial blenders, dryers, mixers, water heaters and boilers.

Products and services are provided to the oil, chemical and petrochemical industries; commercial and industrial construction firms; public utilities; industrial plants; private and government-owned railroads worldwide; urban mass transit operators; process industries; and infrastructure repair and maintenance markets. Other customers include the chemical, food processing and pharmaceutical industries; and the institutional building and retrofit markets.

Mill Services

This segment provides mill services, principally for the global steel industry. Mill services include slag processing, marketing, and disposal; metal reclamation; slab management systems; materials handling and scrap management programs; in-plant transportation; and a variety of other services. Similar services are provided to non-ferrous metallurgical industries, such as aluminum, nickel, and copper. Also, slag recovery services are provided to electric utilities from which granules for asphalt roofing shingles and slag abrasives for industrial surface preparation are derived.

Gas and Fluid Control

Major products and services are gas containment cylinders and tanks including cryogenic equipment; valves, regulators, and gauges, including scuba and life support equipment; industrial pipe fittings; and air-cooled heat exchangers.

Major customers include various industrial markets; hardware, plumbing, and petrochemical sectors; natural gas and process industries; propane, compressed gas, life support, scuba, and refrigerant gas industries; gas equipment companies; welding distributors; medical laboratories; beverage carbonation users; and the animal husbandry industry.

Other Information

The measurement basis of segment profit or loss is net income. Interest income is recorded by each segment as incurred. Interest expense is allocated to the segments based on actual interest expense incurred by international operations and based on internal borrowings at estimated weighted average interest rates for U.S. operations. Income taxes are allocated to the segments based on actual income tax expense incurred, or where aggregated for tax purposes, based on the effective income tax rates for the countries in which they operate. Sales of the Company in the United States and the United Kingdom exceed 10% of consolidated sales with 52% and 18%, respectively, in 2001 and 58% and 14%, respectively, in 2000. No single customer represented 10% or more of the Company's sales during 2001, 2000, or 1999. There are no significant inter-segment sales.

Corporate assets include principally cash, investments, prepaid pension costs, and United States deferred taxes. Assets in the United Kingdom represent 28% of total segment assets as of December 31, 2001, and 26% of total segment assets as of December 31, 2000, and are disclosed separately in the geographic area information.

14. Information by Segment and Geographic Area (Continued)

Segment Information

(In millions)

Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2001	Infrastructure	Mill Services	Gas and Fluid Control	S3 Networks LLC	General Corporate	Consolidated Total
Net sales to unaffiliated customers	\$ 887.0	\$ 731.0	\$ 489.1	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,107.1
Operating income	\$ 79.0	\$ 61.3	\$ 19.6	\$ -	\$ 3.7	\$ 163.6
Equity in income (loss) of affiliates, net	0.9	0.2	-	(2.9)	-	(1.8)
Interest income	0.4	4.1	0.1	-	1.0	5.6
Interest expense	(34.5)	(8.8)	(1.9)	-	(8.4)	(53.6)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(14.6)	(16.9)	(7.5)	1.0	1.0	(37.0)
Minority interest in net (income) loss	(0.3)	(4.9)	0.1	-	-	(5.1)
Segment net income (loss)	\$ 30.9	\$ 35.0	\$ 10.4	\$ (1.9)	\$ (2.7)	\$ 71.7

Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2000

Net sales to unaffiliated customers	\$ 703.6	\$ 757.4	\$ 542.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$2,003.4
Operating income (loss)	\$ 62.3	\$ 92.6	\$ 41.1	\$ -	\$ (1.3)	\$ 194.7
Equity in income (loss) of affiliates, net	0.6	0.8	-	(3.4)	-	(2.0)
Interest income	1.3	4.5	0.1	-	0.1	6.0
Interest expense	(24.1)	(10.7)	(3.6)	-	(11.7)	(50.1)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(13.8)	(23.9)	(13.7)	1.2	3.4	(46.8)
Minority interest in net income	(0.2)	(4.8)	-	-	-	(5.0)
Segment net income (loss)	\$ 26.1	\$ 58.5	\$ 23.9	\$ (2.2)	\$ (9.5)	\$ 96.8

Twelve Months Ended December 31, 1999

Net sales to unaffiliated customers ⁽¹⁾	\$ 432.5	\$ 737.8	\$ 579.6	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,749.9
Operating income (loss)	\$ 41.2	\$ 78.2	\$ 47.5	\$ -	\$ (0.2)	\$ 166.7
Equity in income of affiliates, net ⁽²⁾	-	3.0	-	-	-	3.0
Interest income	0.2	4.3	0.1	-	0.1	4.7
Interest expense	(6.3)	(10.8)	(4.8)	-	(5.1)	(27.0)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(12.6)	(24.4)	(15.9)	-	1.3	(51.6)
Minority interest in net (income) loss	-	(5.2)	0.1	-	-	(5.1)
Segment net income (loss)	\$ 22.5	\$ 45.1	\$ 27.0	\$ -	\$ (3.9)	\$ 90.7

(1) In order to comply with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 00-10, all shipping and handling costs amounting to \$33 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 1999 have been reclassified as cost of services sold or as cost of products sold rather than as reductions of sales. The reclassification had no effect on previously reported operating income or net income for the twelve months ended December 31, 1999.

(2) Equity in income (loss) of affiliates is now separately reported. In 1999 these amounts were originally classified in operating income. Amounts previously reported as operating income for the twelve months ended December 31, 1999 were \$81.2 million for Mill Services Segment and a consolidated total of \$169.7 million. Reported operating income amounts for the other segments are unchanged.

14. Information by Segment and Geographic Area (Continued)

Segment Information

(in millions)	Assets			Depreciation and Amortization			Capital Expenditures		
	2001	2000	1999	2001	2000	1999	2001	2000	1999
Infrastructure	\$ 853.1	\$ 906.4	\$ 325.7	\$ 56.0	\$ 38.0	\$ 17.0	\$ 59.4	\$ 53.8	\$ 17.9
Mill Services	855.2	900.9	934.6	99.6	97.7	99.5	82.5	116.5	134.9
Gas and Fluid Control	297.3	312.3	347.9	19.6	19.6	18.1	13.9	9.4	21.4
Segment totals	2,005.6	2,119.6	1,608.2	175.2	155.3	134.6	155.8	179.7	174.2
Corporate	85.2	61.3	51.6	1.3	3.8	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.0
Total	\$ 2,090.8	\$ 2,180.9	\$ 1,659.8	\$ 176.5	\$ 159.1	\$ 135.9	\$ 156.1	\$ 180.0	\$ 175.2

Information by Geographic Area ⁽¹⁾

(in millions)	Net Sales to Unaffiliated Customers			Segment Assets		
	2001	2000	1999 ⁽²⁾	2001	2000	1999
United States	\$ 1,085.5	\$ 1,152.6	\$ 1,126.4	\$ 745.4	\$ 810.6	\$ 797.1
United Kingdom	389.0	286.5	156.6	565.3	558.6	186.2
All Other	632.6	564.3	466.9	694.9	750.4	624.9
Segment Totals	\$ 2,107.1	\$ 2,003.4	\$ 1,749.9	\$ 2,005.6	\$ 2,119.6	\$ 1,608.2

(1) Revenues are attributed to individual countries based on the location of the facility generating the revenue.

(2) In order to comply with EITF Issue No. 00-10, all shipping and handling costs have been classified as cost of services sold or as cost of products sold rather than as reductions of sales. Sales amounting to \$33 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 1999 have been reclassified to reflect this change.

15. Other (Income) and Expenses

In the years 2001, 2000, and 1999, the Company recorded pre-tax Other (income) and expenses of \$23.5 million, \$1.3 million, and \$6.0 million, respectively:

(in thousands)	Other (Income) and Expenses		
	2001	2000	1999
Net gains	\$ (6,880)	\$ (4,325)	\$ (560)
Impaired asset write-downs	15,181	1,876	2,878
Employee termination benefit costs	10,631	3,854	2,889
Costs to exit activities	2,670	590	502
Other	1,888	(661)	310
Total	\$ 23,490	\$ 1,334	\$ 6,019

Net Gains

Net gains in 2001 were recorded in all three operating segments as well as corporate headquarters principally on the sales of redundant properties (primarily land, buildings and related equipment) and non-core product lines.

Net gains in 2000 were recorded in all three operating segments recorded principally on the sales of non-core product lines and redundant properties. Cash proceeds associated with these gains are included in Proceeds from the sale of assets in the investing activities section of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

15. Other (Income) and Expenses (Continued)

Impaired Asset Write-downs

Impaired asset write-downs in 2001 (principally in the fourth quarter) include non-cash write-downs of the Company's investment in fixed plant and equipment. This includes a pre-tax write-down of \$12.9 million in the Mill Services Segment of which \$8.0 million relates to a held-for-sale plant in the United States associated with the Company's roofing granules business. The remaining \$4.9 million in the Mill Services Segment relates to fixed plant and equipment associated with steel mill customers in principally the United States and Asia. Also, during 2001, \$1.4 million of impaired asset write-downs, principally for fixed plant and equipment, were recorded by the Gas and Fluid Control Segment.

The write-downs in 2001 became necessary as a result of adverse changes in the Company's business environment. In particular, several steel mill customers filed for bankruptcy protection or shut down operations thus necessitating the write-downs.

Impairment losses were measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of assets exceeded their estimated fair value. Fair value was estimated based upon the expected future realizable cash flows including anticipated selling prices.

Non-cash impaired asset write-downs are included in Other (income) and expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows as adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities.

Employee Termination Benefit Costs

Employee termination benefit costs consist principally of severance arrangements to employees terminated as a result of management reorganization actions. Under these reorganization actions, the Company's management has established and approved specific plans of termination. Details of the termination benefit plans have been communicated to the affected employees prior to recognition of related provisions.

During 2001, \$10.6 million of expense related to employee termination benefits was incurred primarily in the Mill Services and Gas and Fluid Control Segments principally in Europe and the United States. In 2001, 915 employees were included in employee termination arrangements initiated by the Company and approximately \$6.6 million of cash payments were made under such arrangements. The payments are reflected as uses of operating cash in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

During 2000, \$3.9 million of employee termination benefit costs were incurred, principally in the Mill Services Segment, primarily in Europe. Additionally, employee termination benefit costs were incurred in the United States in the Gas and Fluid Control Segment as well as at corporate headquarters. In 2000, approximately 294 employees were included in employee termination arrangements initiated by the Company and approximately \$3.3 million of cash payments were made under such arrangements. An additional \$0.9 million was disbursed in 2001 for the 2000 reorganization actions.

During 1999, \$2.9 million of expense related to employee termination benefits was incurred, principally in the Mill Services Segment, primarily in Europe. In 1999, approximately 220 employees were included in employee termination arrangements initiated by the Company, and approximately \$1.8 million of cash payments were made under such arrangements. An additional \$0.8 million was disbursed in 2000 for the 1999 reorganization actions.

Employee Termination Benefit Costs and Payments

(In millions)	Summary of Activity		
	2001	2000	1999
Original reorganization action period			
Employee termination benefits expense	\$ 10.6	\$ 3.9	\$ 2.9
Payments: ⁽¹⁾			
In 1999	-	-	(1.8)
In 2000	-	(3.3)	(0.8)
In 2001	(6.6)	(0.9)	-
Total payments	(6.6)	(4.2)	(2.6)
Other	-	0.3	(0.3)
Remaining payments as of December 31, 2001	\$ 4.0	\$ -	\$ -

- (1) Payments are categorized according to the original reorganization action period to which they relate (2001, 2000 or 1999). Cash severance payments in 2001 and 2000 occurred principally in the Mill Services Segment primarily in Europe. Cash severance payments in 1999 occurred principally in the Mill Services Segment in South Africa principally for 1998 reorganization actions.

15. Other (Income) and Expenses (Continued)**Employee Terminations - Number of Employees**

Original reorganization action period	Summary of Activity		
	2001	2000	1999
Employees affected by new reorganization actions	915	294	220
Employee terminations:			
In 1999	-	-	(172)
In 2000	-	(282)	(39)
In 2001	(761)	(12)	-
Total terminations	(761)	(294)	(211)
Other	-	-	(9)
Remaining terminations as of December 31, 2001	154	-	-

Costs to Exit Activities

Costs to exit activities consist of incremental direct costs of reorganization actions and lease run-out costs. Such costs are recorded when a specific exit plan is approved by management. Relocation expenses, such as employee moving costs, are classified as exit costs and are expensed as incurred. Other costs classified in this category are generally expensed as incurred.

During 2001, \$2.7 million of exit costs were incurred. These were incurred principally in the Mill Services and Gas and Fluid Control Segments.

**Two-Year Summary of Quarterly Results
(Unaudited)**

(In millions, except per share amounts) Quarterly	2001			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Net sales	\$ 526.2	\$ 532.2	\$ 530.9	\$ 517.8
Gross profit ⁽²⁾	115.8	132.8	127.5	109.1
Net income	10.1	24.7	26.8	10.0
Diluted earnings per share	.25	.62	.67	.25

(In millions, except per share amounts) Quarterly	2000			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Net sales ⁽¹⁾	\$ 457.5	\$ 465.6	\$ 541.4	\$ 538.9
Gross profit ⁽²⁾	92.6	108.7	133.0	133.2
Net income	20.2	28.2	22.3	26.1
Diluted earnings per share	.50	.70	.56	.65

(1) In order to comply with EITF Issue No. 00-10, all shipping and handling costs have been classified as cost of services sold or as cost of products sold rather than as reductions of sales. Sales amounting to \$8.4 million, \$8.6 million, and \$8.6 million for the first, second, and third quarters of 2000, respectively, have been reclassified to reflect this change.

(2) Gross profit is defined as Net sales less Cost of sales, Other (income) and expenses, and Research and development expenses.

Common Stock Price and Dividend Information

	Market Price Per Share		Dividends Declared Per Share
	High	Low	
2001			
First Quarter	\$ 28.48	\$ 23.60	\$.24
Second Quarter	29.25	23.71	.24
Third Quarter	36.00	25.85	.24
Fourth Quarter	35.00	29.40	.25
2000			
First Quarter	\$ 31.63	\$ 24.00	\$.235
Second Quarter	30.00	25.48	.235
Third Quarter	29.875	21.25	.235
Fourth Quarter	26.75	17.69	.24

Item 9. Changes In and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosures

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant

(a) Identification of Directors:

Information regarding the identification of directors and positions held is incorporated by reference to the 2002 Proxy Statement.

(b) Identification of Executive Officers:

Set forth below, as of March 21, 2002, are the executive officers (this excludes one corporate officer who is not deemed an "executive officer" within the meaning of applicable Securities and Exchange Commission regulations) of the Company and certain information with respect to each of them. The executive officers were elected to their respective offices on April 24, 2001, or at various times during the year as noted. All terms expire on April 30, 2002. There are no family relationships between any of the officers.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Principal Occupation or Employment</u>
Corporate Officers:		
D. C. Hathaway	57	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer since July 31, 2000. Chairman and Chief Executive Officer from January 1, 1998 to July 31, 2000. Served as Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer from April 1, 1994 to December 31, 1997, and President and Chief Executive Officer from January 1, 1994 to April 1, 1994. Director since 1991. From 1991 to 1993, served as President and Chief Operating Officer. From 1986 to 1991 served as Senior Vice President-Operations of the Corporation. Served as Group Vice President from 1984 to 1986 and as President of the Dartmouth Division of the Corporation from 1979 until 1984.
G. D. H. Butler	55	Senior Vice President - Operations of the Corporation effective September 26, 2000 and Director since January 2002. Concurrently serves as President of the Heckett MultiServ-East Division and President of the SGB Division. Was President of the Heckett MultiServ-East Division from July 1, 1994, to September 26, 2000. Served as Managing Director - Eastern Region of the Heckett MultiServ Division from January 1, 1994 to June 30, 1994. Served in various officer positions within MultiServ International, N. V. prior to 1994 and prior to Harsco's acquisition of that corporation in August 1993.
P. C. Coppock	51	Senior Vice President, Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Secretary of the Corporation effective January 1, 1994. Served as Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of the Corporation from May 1, 1991 to December 31, 1993. From 1989 to 1991 served as Secretary and Corporate Counsel and as Assistant Secretary and Corporate Counsel from 1986 to 1989. Served in various Corporate Attorney positions for the Corporation since 1981.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Principal Occupation or Employment</u>
S. D. Fazzolari	49	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Corporation effective August 24, 1999 and Director since January 2002. Served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from January 1998 to August 1999. Served as Vice President and Controller from January 1994 to December 1997 and as Controller from January 1993 to January 1994. Previously served as Director of Auditing from 1985 to 1993, and served in various auditing positions from 1980 to 1985.
R. W. Kaplan	50	Senior Vice President-Operations of the Corporation effective July 1, 1998. Concurrently serves as President of the Harsco Gas & Fluid Control Group and was President of the Taylor-Wharton Gas Equipment Division from February 1, 1994 to November 16, 1999. Served as Vice President and Treasurer of the Corporation from January 1992 to February 1994. Served as Treasurer of the Corporation from May 1991 to December 1992. Previously served as Vice President and General Manager of the Plant City Steel/Taylor-Wharton Division from 1987 to 1991 and Vice President and Controller of the Division from 1985 to 1987. Previously served in various Corporate treasury/financial positions since 1979.
S. J. Schnoor	48	Vice President and Controller of the Corporation effective May 15, 1998. Served as Vice President and Controller of the Patent Construction Systems Division from February 1996 to May 1998 and as Controller of the Patent Construction Systems Division from January 1993 to February 1996. Previously served in various auditing positions for the Corporation from 1988 to 1993.

(c) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Information regarding compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is incorporated by reference to the section entitled "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" of the 2002 Proxy Statement.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Information regarding compensation of executive officers and directors is incorporated by reference to the sections entitled "Executive Compensation and Other Information" and "Directors' Compensation" of the 2002 Proxy Statement.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

Information regarding security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management is incorporated by reference to the section entitled "Share Ownership of Management" of the 2002 Proxy Statement.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Information regarding certain relationships and related transactions is incorporated by reference to the section entitled "Employment Agreements with Officers of the Company" of the 2002 Proxy Statement.

PART IV

Item 14. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules, and Reports on Form 8-K

- (a) 1. The Consolidated Financial Statements are listed in the index to Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data," on page 28.
- (a) 2. The following financial statement schedule should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements (see Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data"):

	<u>Page</u>
Report of Independent Accountants on Financial Statement Schedule	62
Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts for the years 2001, 2000 and 1999	63

Schedules other than those listed above are omitted for the reason that they are either not applicable or not required or because the information required is contained in the financial statements or notes thereto.

Condensed financial information of the registrant is omitted since there are no substantial amounts of "restricted net assets" applicable to the Company's consolidated subsidiaries.

Financial statements of 50% or less owned unconsolidated companies are not submitted inasmuch as (1) the registrant's investment in and advances to such companies do not exceed 20% of the total consolidated assets, (2) the registrant's proportionate share of the total assets of such companies does not exceed 20% of the total consolidated assets, and (3) the registrant's equity in the income from continuing operations before income taxes of such companies does not exceed 20% of the total consolidated income from continuing operations before income taxes.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS ON FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE



To the Board of Directors of
Harsco Corporation:

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements referred to in our report dated January 31, 2002 appearing on page 29 of this Form 10-K also included an audit of the financial statement schedule listed in Item 14(a)(2) of this Form 10-K. In our opinion, this financial statement schedule presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP".

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
January 31, 2002

SCHEDULE II. VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

(Dollars in thousands)

COLUMN A Description	COLUMN B Balance at Beginning of Period	COLUMN C Additions Charged to Cost and Expenses	COLUMN D (Deductions) Additions Due to Currency Translation Adjustments	Other (1)	COLUMN E Balance at End of Period
For the year 2001:					
Deducted from Receivables:					
Uncollectible accounts	\$ <u>26,078</u>	\$ <u>12,610</u>	\$ <u>(496)</u>	\$ <u>(5,503)</u>	\$ <u>32,689</u>
Deducted from Inventories:					
Inventory valuations	\$ <u>9,038</u>	\$ <u>2,600</u>	\$ <u>(331)</u>	\$ <u>(5,851)</u>	\$ <u>5,456</u>
Other Reorganization and Valuation Reserves	\$ <u>23,848</u>	\$ <u>9,308</u>	\$ <u>(536)</u>	\$ <u>(13,016)</u>	\$ <u>19,604</u>
For the year 2000:					
Deducted from Receivables:					
Uncollectible accounts	\$ <u>13,339</u>	\$ <u>3,997</u>	\$ <u>(494)</u>	\$ <u>9,236</u> (2)	\$ <u>26,078</u>
Deducted from Inventories:					
Inventory valuations	\$ <u>10,684</u>	\$ <u>2,121</u>	\$ <u>(284)</u>	\$ <u>(3,483)</u> (3)	\$ <u>9,038</u>
Other Reorganization and Valuation Reserves	\$ <u>17,080</u>	\$ <u>2,116</u>	\$ <u>(666)</u>	\$ <u>5,318</u> (4)	\$ <u>23,848</u>
For the year 1999:					
Deducted from Receivables:					
Uncollectible accounts	\$ <u>13,602</u>	\$ <u>4,844</u>	\$ <u>(153)</u>	\$ <u>(4,954)</u>	\$ <u>13,339</u>
Deducted from Inventories:					
Inventory valuations	\$ <u>5,777</u>	\$ <u>6,383</u>	\$ <u>(132)</u>	\$ <u>(1,344)</u>	\$ <u>10,684</u>
Other Reorganization and Valuation Reserves	\$ <u>25,316</u>	\$ <u>5,206</u>	\$ <u>(389)</u>	\$ <u>(13,053)</u> (5)	\$ <u>17,080</u>

(1) Includes principally the use of previously reserved balances.

(2) Includes \$18,791 increase due to opening balance sheet receivable reserves of SGB Group and \$5,630 charged against those reserves.

(3) Includes \$3,309 increase due to opening balance sheet inventory reserves of SGB Group.

(4) Includes \$15,602 increase due to opening balance sheet reorganization reserves of SGB Group and \$2,338 charged against those reserves.

(5) Includes \$5,942 of charges against the opening balance sheet reorganization reserves of Faber Prest acquired in 1998.

(a) 3. Listing of Exhibits Filed with Form 10-K

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Data Required</u>	<u>Location in 10-K</u>
3(a)	Articles of Incorporation as amended April 24, 1990	Exhibit volume, 1990 10-K
3(b)	Certificate of Amendment of Articles of Incorporation filed June 3, 1997	Exhibit volume, 1999 10-K
3(c)	Certificate of Designation filed September 25, 1997	Exhibit volume, 1997 10-K
3(d)	By-laws as amended April 25, 1990	Exhibit volume, 1990 10-K
4(a)	Harsco Corporation Rights Agreement dated as of September 28, 1997, with Chase Mellon Shareholder Services L.L.C.	Incorporated by reference to Form 8-A, filed September 26, 1997
4(b)	Registration of Preferred Stock Purchase Rights	Incorporated by reference to Form 8-A dated October 2, 1987
4(c)	Current Report on dividend distribution of Preferred Stock Purchase Rights	Incorporated by reference to Form 8-K dated October 13, 1987
4(d)	Debt Securities Registered under Rule 415 (6% Notes)	Incorporated by reference to Form S-3, Registration No. 33-42389 dated August 23, 1991
4(e)	6% 1993 Notes due September 15, 2003 described in Prospectus Supplement dated September 8, 1993 to Form S-3 Registration under Rule 415 dated August 23, 1991	Incorporated by reference to the Prospectus Supplement dated September 8, 1993 to Form S-3, Registration No. 33-42389 dated August 23, 1991
4(f)	Debt and Equity Securities Registered	Incorporated by reference to Form S-3, Registration No. 33-56885 dated December 15, 1994, effective date January 12, 1995
4(g)	Harsco Finance B. V. £200 million, 7.25% Guaranteed Notes due 2010	Exhibit to 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2000
4(h)	Cash Offer for SGB Group PLC	Exhibit to 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2000

(a) 3. Listing of Exhibits Filed with Form 10-K (Continued)

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Data Required</u>	<u>Location in 10-K</u>
Material Contracts - Credit facility		
10(a) (i)	\$50,000,000 Facility agreement dated December 15, 2000	Exhibit volume, 2000 10-K
10(a) (ii)	Agreement extending term of \$50,000,000 Facility agreement dated December 15, 2000	Exhibit volume, 2001 10-K
10(b) (i)	\$50,000,000 Facility agreement dated January 12, 2001	Exhibit volume, 2000 10-K
10(b) (ii)	Agreement extending term of \$50,000,000 Facility agreement dated January 12, 2001	Exhibit volume, 2001 10-K
10(c)	Commercial Paper Payment Agency Agreement Dated October 1, 2000, Between Salomon Smith Barney Inc. and Harsco Corporation	Exhibit volume, 2000 10-K
10(d)	Commercial Paper Dealer Agreement Dated October 11, 1994, Between Lehman Brothers, Inc. and Harsco Corporation	Exhibit volume, 1994 10-K
10(e)	Issuing and Paying Agency Agreement, Dated October 12, 1994, Between Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Harsco Corporation	Exhibit volume, 1994 10-K
10(f)	Commercial Paper Agreement with Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A./Bank Brussel Lambert N.V. dated September 25, 1996	Exhibit to 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 1996
10(g)	364-Day Credit Agreement	Exhibit to 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2001
10(h)	Five Year Credit Agreement	Exhibit to 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2000
10(i)	Commercial Paper Dealer Agreement dated June 7, 2001, between Citibank International plc, National Westminster Bank plc, The Royal Bank of Scotland plc and Harsco Finance B.V.	Exhibit to 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2001
Material Contracts - Underwriting		
10(j)	Commercial Paper Placement Agency Agreement dated November 6, 1998, between Chase Securities, Inc. and Harsco Corporation	Exhibit volume, 1998 10-K

(a) 3. Listing of Exhibits Filed with Form 10-K (Continued)

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Data Required</u>	<u>Location in 10-K</u>
Material Contracts - Management Contracts and Compensatory Plans		
10(k)	Harsco Corporation Supplemental Retirement Benefit Program as amended January 27, 1998	Exhibit volume, 1997 10-K
10(l)	Trust Agreement between Harsco Corporation and Dauphin Deposit Bank and Trust Company dated July 1, 1987 relating to the Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan	Exhibit volume, 1987 10-K
10(m)	Harsco Corporation Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan as amended	Exhibit volume, 1991 10-K
10(n)	Trust Agreement between Harsco Corporation and Dauphin Deposit Bank and Trust Company dated November 22, 1988 relating to the Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan	Exhibit volume, 1988 10-K
10(o) (i)	1995 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan	Proxy Statement dated March 22, 1995 on Exhibit A pages A-1 through A-12
10(o) (ii)	Amendment to 1995 Incentive Compensation Plan	Proxy Statement dated March 23, 1998 on page 23
10(o) (iii)	Amendment to 1995 Incentive Compensation Plan	Proxy Statement dated March 21, 2001 on page 26
10(p)	Authorization, Terms and Conditions of the Annual Incentive Awards, as amended and Restated November 15, 2001, under the 1995 Executive Incentive Compensation Plan	Exhibit volume, 2001 10-K
Employment Agreements -		
10(q)	D. C. Hathaway	Exhibit volume, 1989 10-K Uniform agreement, the same as shown for J. J. Burdge
"	G. D. H. Butler	" "
"	P. C. Coppock	" "
"	S. D. Fazzolari	" "
"	R. W. Kaplan	" "
10(r)	Special Supplemental Retirement Benefit Agreement for D. C. Hathaway	Exhibit Volume, 1988 10-K
10(s)	Settlement Agreement with Leonard A. Campanaro	Exhibit to 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2000

(a) 3. Listing of Exhibits Filed with Form 10-K (Continued)

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Data Required</u>	<u>Location in 10-K</u>
Director Indemnity Agreements -		
10(t)	A. J. Sordoni, III	Exhibit volume, 1989 10-K Uniform agreement, same as shown for J. J. Burdge
"	R. C. Wilburn	" "
"	J. I. Scheiner	" "
"	C. F. Scanlan	" "
"	J. J. Jasinowski	" "
"	J. P. Viviano	" "
"	D. H. Pierce	" "
"	I. C. Strachan	" "
10(u)	Harsco Corporation Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors, as amended and restated June 26, 2001	Exhibit to 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2001
10(v)	Harsco Corporation 1995 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Plan	Proxy Statement dated March 22, 1995 on Exhibit B pages B-1 through B-6
12	Computation of Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges	Exhibit volume, 2001 10-K
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant	Exhibit volume, 2001 10-K
23	Consent of Independent Accountants	Exhibit volume, 2001 10-K

Exhibits other than those listed above are omitted for the reason that they are either not applicable or not material.

The foregoing Exhibits are available from the Secretary of the Company upon receipt of a fee of \$10 to cover the Company's reasonable cost of providing copies of such Exhibits.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

No reports on Form 8-K were filed during the quarter ended December 31, 2001.

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.

HARSCO CORPORATION

Date 3-21-02

By /S/ Salvatore D. Fazzolari
Salvatore D. Fazzolari
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial
Officer and Treasurer

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	CAPACITY	DATE
<u>/S/ Derek C. Hathaway</u> (Derek C. Hathaway)	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer	<u>3-21-02</u>
<u>/S/ Geoffrey D. H. Butler</u> (Geoffrey D. H. Butler)	Senior Vice President - Operations and Director	<u>3-21-02</u>
<u>/S/ Salvatore D. Fazzolari</u> (Salvatore D. Fazzolari)	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Director (Principal Financial Officer)	<u>3-21-02</u>
<u>/S/ Stephen J. Schnoor</u> (Stephen J. Schnoor)	Vice President and Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)	<u>3-21-02</u>
<u>/S/ Jerry J. Jasinowski</u> (Jerry J. Jasinowski)	Director	<u>3-21-02</u>
<u>/S/ D. Howard Pierce</u> (D. Howard Pierce)	Director	<u>3-21-02</u>
<u>/S/ Carolyn F. Scanlan</u> (Carolyn F. Scanlan)	Director	<u>3-21-02</u>
<u>/S/ James I. Scheiner</u> (James I. Scheiner)	Director	<u>3-21-02</u>
<u>/S/ Andrew J. Sordoni III</u> (Andrew J. Sordoni III)	Director	<u>3-21-02</u>
<u>/S/ Ian C. Strachan</u> (Ian C. Strachan)	Director	<u>3-21-02</u>
<u>/S/ Joseph P. Viviano</u> (Joseph P. Viviano)	Director	<u>3-21-02</u>
<u>/S/ Dr. Robert C. Wilburn</u> (Dr. Robert C. Wilburn)	Director	<u>3-21-02</u>

CORPORATE AND STOCKHOLDER INFORMATION

Communications to Stockholders

Notice of the Annual Meeting, the Proxy Statement and Proxy Card are mailed with the Annual Report in March. Each Form 10-Q and the quarterly report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), is available following the close of the first, second and third quarters. Copies of the reports can be obtained free of charge by accessing them via Harsco's website at www.harsco.com.

Company News

Company information and archived news releases are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at www.harsco.com. To request copies of Harsco financial mailings, call the Harsco Financial Mailings Request Line at 717.612.5656.

Securities analysts, portfolio managers, representatives of institutional investors and other interested parties seeking information about the Company should contact:

Eugene M. Truett
Director – Investor Relations and Specialized Finance
Phone: 717.975.5677
Fax: 717.763.6402
E-mail: etruett@harsco.com

Annual Meeting

April 30, 2002, 10:00 am
Radisson Penn Harris Hotel & Convention Center
1150 Camp Hill Bypass
Camp Hill, PA

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

Stockholders can choose from among three dividend payment plans. You may receive your dividends through the mail, have them deposited electronically into your checking or savings accounts, or reinvest them through Harsco's Dividend Reinvestment Plan. All three options are offered free of charge.

The Dividend Reinvestment Plan provides stockholders with a simple and convenient way to increase your investment in Harsco without paying brokerage or service fees. In addition to the automatic reinvestment of dividends, the Plan allows for additional cash investments as often as once a month. The minimum cash investment is \$10.00 per month; there are no limitations on the maximum amount. For further information, contact Mellon Investor Services LLC at the address below.

Registrar, Transfer and Dividend Disbursing Agent

Mellon Investor Services LLC
85 Challenger Road
Ridgefield Park, NJ 07660
Inside the United States: 800.851.9677
Outside the United States: 201.329.8660
TDD for hearing impaired: 800.231.5469
TDD outside the United States: 201.329.8354
Website: www.mellon-investor.com

Mail: P.O. Box 3315
South Hackensack, NJ 07606

Registered stockholders can view current information regarding their stockholder account online through Investor Service Direct at <https://vault.mellon-investor.com/isd/>. Each investor's account is password-protected and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Directors

Derek C. Hathaway¹
Chairman, President and CEO
Harsco Corporation

Geoffrey D. H. Butler
Senior Vice President – Operations
Harsco Corporation

Salvatore D. Fazzolari
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial
Officer and Treasurer
Harsco Corporation

Jerry J. Jasinowski^{3,4}
President, National Association of
Manufacturers

D. Howard Pierce
Retired President and CEO
ABB Inc.

Carolyn F. Scanlan^{2,3}
President and CEO, The Health
Alliance of Pennsylvania

James I. Scheiner^{1,2,3}
President and COO
Benatec Associates, Inc.

Andrew J. Sordoni, III^{1,2,4}
Chairman, Sordoni Construction
Services, Inc.

Ian C. Strachan
Former CEO
BTR, plc

Joseph P. Viviano³
Retired Vice Chairman
Hershey Foods Corporation

Dr. Robert C. Wilburn^{1,2,4}
President, Gettysburg National
Battlefield Museum Foundation

¹ Member of the Executive Committee

² Member of the Management
Development & Compensation
Committee

³ Member of the Audit Committee

⁴ Member of the Nominating
Committee

Heckett MultiServ Plc International Advisory Board – London

Derek C. Hathaway
Geoffrey D. H. Butler
Salvatore D. Fazzolari

Harold Homer
Retired Director, British Steel

Rt. Hon. Baroness Jill Knight of Collingtree, DBE
Member, House of Lords

Kenneth L. Mansell
Former Director, SGB Group Plc

Giles D. Slaughter
Retired Educator

Corporate Officers

Derek C. Hathaway
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

Paul C. Coppock
Senior Vice President, Chief Administrative Officer,
General Counsel and Secretary

Salvatore D. Fazzolari
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

Geoffrey D. H. Butler
Senior Vice President – Operations

Ronald W. Kaplan
Senior Vice President – Operations

Stephen J. Schnoor
Vice President and Controller

Warren A. Weisel
Vice President – Taxes

Business Unit Presidents

K. F. Bruch III
Heckett MultiServ-West

Geoffrey D. H. Butler
Heckett MultiServ-East
SGB Group

Ronald W. Kaplan
Gas & Fluid Control Group

James P. Mitchell
Patent Group

G. Robert Newman
Harsco Track Technologies

Brian H. Tucker
Reed Minerals

Harsco

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HSC
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NYSE