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REUNION INDUSTRIES INC

Form 10-K

March 31, 2003

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549-1004
FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

X ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
----- EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 (NO FEE REQUIRED)

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002, Or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
----- EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 (NO FEE REQUIRED)

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 33-64325

REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

06-1439715

(State of Incorporation)

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

11 STANWIX STREET, SUITE 1400, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA 15236

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(412) 281-2111

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of Each Class: COMMON STOCK, \$.01 par value
Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered: AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE

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

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 X No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the 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. X

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Act). Yes No X

At June 28, 2002, 15,590,619 shares of common stock were issued and outstanding. As of June 28, 2002, the aggregate market value of the voting

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stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant (computed by reference to the average of the high and low sales prices on the American Stock Exchange) was \$641,864.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE: Part III, Items 10 through 13 are incorporated from the Registrant's definitive proxy statements to be filed within 120 days after the close of Reunion Industries's fiscal year.

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act which are intended to be covered by the safe harbors created thereby. The forward-looking statements contained in this report are enclosed in brackets [] for ease of identification. Note that all forward-looking statements

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involve risks and uncertainties. Factors which could cause the future results and shareholder values to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the strengths of the markets which the Company serves, the Company's ability to complete its restructuring plan and sell assets at acceptable prices and the Company's ability to refinance certain of its debts. Although the Company believes that the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements contained in this report are reasonable, any of the assumptions could be inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurances that the forward-looking statements included or incorporated by reference in this report will prove to be accurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included or incorporated by reference herein, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by the Company or any other person that the Company's objectives and plans will be achieved. In addition, the Company does not intend to, and is not obligated to, update these forward-looking statements after filing and distribution of this report, even if new information, future events or other circumstances have made them incorrect or misleading as of any future date.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

GENERAL

Reunion Industries, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Reunion Industries" or "Reunion"), is the successor by merger, effective March 16, 2000, of Chatwins Group, Inc. ("Chatwins Group") with and into Reunion Industries, Inc. The term "Company" refers to Reunion after the merger. Reunion Industries' executive offices are located at 11 Stanwix Street, Suite 1400, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222 and its telephone number is (412) 281-2111.

The Company owns and operates industrial manufacturing operations that design and manufacture engineered, high-quality products for specific customer requirements, such as large-diameter seamless pressure vessels, hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders, leaf springs and precision plastic components. Until December 2001, the Company's products also included heavy-duty cranes, bridge structures and materials handling systems. These businesses were sold during 2002 and are reported as discontinued operations.

The Company's customers include original equipment manufacturers and end-users in a variety of industries, such as transportation, power generation, chemicals, metals, home electronics, office equipment and consumer goods. The Company's business units are organized into two major product categories:

- * Metals manufactures and markets fabricated and machined industrial metal parts and products including large-diameter seamless pressure vessels, hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders and leaf springs.

- * Plastics manufactures precision molded plastic parts and provides engineered plastics services.

Metals includes two reportable segments: Pressure vessels and springs; Cylinders. Plastics is a single segment.

Reunion Industries' Certificate of Incorporation includes certain capital stock transfer restrictions which are designed to prevent any person or group of persons from becoming a 5% shareholder of Reunion Industries and to prevent an increase in the percentage stock ownership of any existing person or group of persons that constitutes a 5% shareholder by prohibiting and voiding any

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transfer or agreement to transfer stock to the extent that it would cause the transferee to hold such a prohibited ownership percentage. [The transfer restrictions are intended to help assure that Reunion Industries' net operating loss carryforwards will continue to be available to offset future taxable income by decreasing the likelihood of an "ownership change" (measured over a three year testing period) for federal income tax purposes.] The transfer restrictions do not apply to transfers approved by Reunion Industries' Board of Directors if such approval is based on a determination that the proposed transfer will not jeopardize the full utilization of Reunion Industries' net operating loss carryforwards.

METALS

Our Metals businesses include:

CPI - CPI, founded in 1897 and located in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, specializes in manufacturing large, seamless pressure vessels for the above ground storage and transportation of highly pressurized gases such as natural gas, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen and helium. These pressure vessels are provided to customers such as industrial gas producers and suppliers, the alternative fueled vehicle compressed natural gas fuel industry, chemical and petrochemical processing facilities, shipbuilders, NASA, public utilities and gas transportation companies.

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Hanna - Hanna, founded in 1901 with locations in Chicago, Illinois and Libertyville, Illinois, designs and manufactures a broad line of hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders, actuators, accumulators and manifolds. These products are used in a wide variety of industrial and mobile machinery and equipment requiring the application of force in a controlled and repetitive process. Hanna's specialty is custom cylinders in both small quantities packaged by its distributors with valves, pumps and controls as complete fluid power systems and large quantities sold directly to equipment manufacturers. [We plan to combine Hanna's Chicago operations with operations in the facility in Libertyville as liquidity permits.]

Steelcraft - Steelcraft, founded in 1972 and located in Miami, Oklahoma, manufactures and sells cold-rolled steel leaf springs. Its principal customers are manufacturers of trailers for boats, small utility vehicles and golf carts and makers of recreational vehicles and agricultural trailers.

Markets and Customers. Metals operates in mature markets. Except for pressure vessels, Metals' products are sold in highly competitive markets both in the U.S. and internationally and compete with a significant number of companies of varying sizes, including divisions or subsidiaries of larger companies, on the basis of price, service, quality and the ability to supply customers in a timely manner. CPI is the dominant provider of pressure vessels in the U.S. Many of our competitors have financial and other resources that are substantially greater than ours. [Competitive pressures or other factors could cause us to lose market share or erode prices which could negatively impact the Company's results of operations.]

Individual customers sometimes account for more than 10% of Metals' sales. During 2002, one customer in our cylinders product line accounted for 11% of Metals' sales. We believe our relationship with this customer is good. [However, loss of this customer could negatively affect the Company's results of operations.]

Sales and Marketing. Metals markets and distributes its products in a variety of ways including in-house marketing and sales personnel at all of its divisions, domestic independent and manufacturer representatives, domestic and

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international agents and independent distributors that specialize in metal products.

Raw Materials. The major raw materials used by Metals include welded and seamless steel tubing and pipe, steel alloy bars, steel plates, brass tubing and bars and aluminum extrusions, all of which are supplied by various domestic sources. Prices were stable during 2002. [Increases in the prices of raw materials could negatively affect our operating results if they can not be passed on to our customers.]

Research and Development. Our Metals research and development activities relate to improving the quality and performance of our products. We also develop ways to meet the design requirements and specifications of customers that require customized products. To do this, there are engineering departments at all major metals manufacturing divisions. Metals' products are not materially dependent on any patents, licenses or trademarks.

PLASTICS

Our Plastics businesses include two divisions: thermoplastics and thermoset plastics. We do business under the name ORCplastics.

Founded in 1964 as Oneida Molded Plastics, the thermoplastics division designs and produces injection molded parts and provides secondary services, such as hot stamping, welding, printing, painting and assembly of such products, and designs and builds custom molds at its tool shop in order to produce component parts for specific customers. The thermoplastics division's

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principal products consist of specially designed and manufactured components for office equipment; business machines; computers and peripherals; telecommunications, packaging and industrial equipment; and recreational and consumer products.

Founded in 1927 as Rostone, the thermoset plastics division compounds and molds thermoset polyester resins. The thermoset plastics division's principal products consist of specially designed and manufactured components for original equipment manufacturers in the electrical, transportation, appliance and office equipment industries. The thermoset plastics division is also a compounder of proprietary fiberglass reinforced materials used in a number of customer applications.

Thermoplastics Division

Markets and Customers. The markets for thermoplastics' products exceeded \$25 billion annually and are very competitive. The competitors are international companies with multi-plant operations based in the United States, Germany, France and Japan, and approximately 3,800 independent companies located in the United States engaged in the custom molding business. Most of these companies are privately owned and have sales volumes ranging from \$3 million to \$7 million per year. About one-half of the total injection molding market is supplied by in-house molding shops. The thermoplastics division competes on the basis of customer service, product quality and price.

During 2002, one customer accounted for approximately 15% of the thermoplastics division's sales (9% of Plastics sales). [Loss of this customer could adversely affect our results of operations]. The thermoplastics division is trying to diversify its customer base and has approximately 500 customers. ORCplastics wants more customers in the business machines, consumer products and medical products industries. [We believe that

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growth opportunities exist in these industries.]

Sales and Marketing. Sales are made through an internal sales staff and a network of independent manufacturers' representatives working from regional offices throughout the eastern United States. We pay commissions of between 2% and 5% percent of sales based upon volume.

Raw Materials. The thermoplastics division uses thermoplastic polymers which are available from a number of suppliers. Prices for these materials are affected by changes in market demand. Although many of our contracts provide that price increases can be passed through to the customers, [increases in the prices of raw materials could negatively affect our operating results if they can not be passed on to our customers.]

Research and Development. Thermoplastics' research and development activities relate to meeting design requirements and specifications of customers that require customized products. To meet these objectives, the division has engineering personnel at each of its manufacturing locations. The division's business is not materially dependent on any patents, licenses or trademarks.

Thermoset Plastics Division

Markets and Customers. The thermoset plastics division competes in a market with a limited number of privately owned competitors and in-house molders on the basis of product specifications, customer service and price. During 2002, one customer accounted for approximately 18% of the thermoset plastics division's sales (7% of Plastics sales). [The loss of this customer could adversely affect our operating results.] The thermoset plastics division continues to seek new customers not only in the same industries as thermoplastic, but in other industries including automotive.

Sales and Marketing. Sales are made through an internal sales staff and a network of independent representatives throughout the central United States. We pay commissions of between 3% and 5% of sales based on volume.

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Raw Materials. The thermoset plastics division uses styrene, polyester resins, fiberglass and commercial phenolics which are available from a number of suppliers. Prices and availability of these materials are affected by changes in market demand. [Increases in the prices of raw materials could negatively affect our operating results if they can not be passed on to our customers.] When possible, if shortages occur, the thermoset plastics division engineers new products to provide its customers a cost-effective alternative to the material in short supply.

Research and Development. The thermoset plastics division is focused on the development of proprietary thermoset materials under the trade name Rosite. This division compounds a wide range of Rosite materials to satisfy its customers' various needs. The thermoset plastics division also provides services in meeting customers' design requirements and specifications of their customized products. Other than Rosite, the thermoset plastics division's business is not materially dependent on any patents, licenses or trademarks.

REPORTABLE SEGMENT DATA - Segment data, including earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 (in thousands except for related notes):

		Capital	Total
Net Sales	EBITDA(1)	Spending	Assets(2)
-----	-----	-----	-----

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2002:

Metals:				
Pressure vessels and springs	\$ 20,135	\$ 1,103	\$ 52	\$ 13,725
Cylinders	18,087	(286)	92	9,700
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal Metals	38,222	817	144	23,425
Plastics	32,577	1,914	126	16,536
Corporate and other	-	(3,482)	2	14,799
Discontinued operations	-	-	230	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	\$ 70,799	(751)	\$ 502	\$ 54,760
	=====		=====	=====
Depreciation only (5) (6)		(2,762)		
Interest expense		(8,020)		

Loss from continuing operations before income taxes		\$ (11,533)		
		=====		

2001:

Metals:				
Pressure vessels and springs	\$ 41,594	\$ 6,085	\$ 260	\$ 17,936
Cylinders	19,369	(2,182)	26	9,662
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal Metals	60,963	3,903	286	27,598
Plastics	38,532	(1,123)	1,066	18,443
Corporate and other	-	(3,660)	10	14,572
Discontinued operations	-	-	1,535	23,803
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	\$ 99,495	(880)	\$ 2,897	\$ 84,416
	=====		=====	=====
Write-off of impaired goodwill		(2,946)		
Depreciation and amortization(5)		(5,392)		
Interest expense		(7,057)		

Loss from continuing operations before income taxes		\$ (16,275)		
		=====		

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2000:

Metals:				
Pressure vessels and springs	\$ 32,250	\$ 7,180	\$ 520	\$ 23,103
Cylinders(3)	30,463	7,130	130	14,152
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal Metals	62,713	14,310	650	37,255
Plastics	42,008	2,563	1,031	23,485
Corporate and other(4)	-	865	71	24,126
Discontinued operations	-	-	2,320	31,573
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	\$104,721	17,738	\$ 4,072	\$116,439
	=====		=====	=====
Depreciation and amortization(5)		(4,639)		
Interest expense		(6,972)		
Equity in loss of affiliate		(296)		

Income from continuing operations before income taxes		\$ 5,831		
		=====		

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- (1) EBITDA is presented as it is the primary measurement used by management in assessing segment performance and not as an alternative measure of operating results or cash flow from operations as determined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, but because it is a widely accepted financial indicator of a company's ability to incur and service debt.
- (2) Headquarters assets at December 31, 2002 and 2001 includes \$8.0 million of goodwill. The goodwill relates to the Company's pressure vessel and springs segment. For evaluation purposes under SFAS No. 142, this goodwill is included in the carrying value of pressure vessels and springs.
- (3) Includes the gain of \$2.4 million on sale of the land and building of the Company's Chicago, IL hydraulic cylinder location.
- (4) Includes the gain of \$4.9 million on sale of the Company's Irish plastics operation.
- (5) Excludes amortization of deferred financing costs of \$752,000, \$999,000 and \$897,000 for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively, which is included in interest expense.
- (6) The Company ceased amortizing goodwill effective January 1, 2002.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

Various U.S. federal, state and local laws and regulations including, without limitation, laws and regulations concerning the containment and disposal of hazardous waste, oil field waste and other waste materials, the use of storage tanks, the use of insecticides and fungicides and the use of underground injection wells directly or indirectly affect the Company's operations. In addition, environmental laws and regulations typically impose "strict liability" upon the Company for certain environmental damages. Accordingly, in some situations, the Company could be liable for clean up costs even if the situation resulted from previous conduct of the Company that was lawful at the time or from improper conduct of, or conditions caused by, previous property owners, lessees or other persons not associated with the Company or events outside the control of the Company. [Such clean up costs or costs associated with changes in environmental laws and regulations could be substantial and could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.]

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Except as described in the following paragraphs, the Company believes it is currently in material compliance with existing environmental protection laws and regulations and is not involved in any significant remediation activities or administrative or judicial proceedings arising under federal, state or local environmental protection laws and regulations. In addition to management personnel who are responsible for monitoring environmental compliance and arranging for remedial actions that may be required, the Company has also employed outside consultants from time to time to advise and assist the Company's environmental compliance efforts. Except as described in the following paragraphs, the Company has not recorded any accruals for environmental costs.

In February 1996, Reunion was informed by a contracted environmental services consulting firm that soil and ground water contamination exists at its Lafayette, Indiana site. Since then, the Company has expended \$419,275 of

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remediation costs. The Company estimates completion of this remediation effort to be \$15,000.

In connection with the sale of its former oil and gas operations, pre-merger Reunion retained certain oil and gas properties in Louisiana because of litigation concerning environmental matters. The Company is in the process of environmental remediation under a plan approved by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources Office of Conservation (LDNROC). The Company has recorded an accrual for its proportionate share of the remaining estimated costs to remediate the site based on plans and estimates developed by the environmental consultants hired by the Company. During 1999, the Company conducted remediation work on the property. The Company paid \$172,000 of the total cost of \$300,000. Regulatory hearings were held in January 2000 and 2001 to consider the adequacy of the remediation conducted to date. In August 2001, LDNROC issued its order for the Company to complete the soil remediation under the plan approved in 1999 and to perform additional testing to determine to what extent groundwater contamination might exist. No remediation was performed in 2000, 2001 or 2002 pending the decision. However, the Company has paid \$304,000 for its share of consulting services in connection with the hearings. Most recently, the Company's environmental consultants filed with the LDNROC updated amendments to the prior approved plan for sampling and remediation. If approved, the plan will be implemented. At December 31, 2002, after accruing an additional \$40,000 in December 2002, the balance accrued for these remediation costs is approximately \$1,042,000. The Company believes that future remediation costs will not exceed the amount accrued.

Litigation on this matter had been stayed pending the determination by the LDNROC as to the extent of remediation that would be required. Most recently, such stay was lifted and the District Court has established a jury trial for September 22, 2003 to determine the necessity for any further remediation and the extent of damages, if any, suffered by the plaintiff owners of the property. The Company is contesting this litigation and believes its proposed methodology is well within accepted industry practice for remediation efforts of a similar nature. No accrual has been made for costs of any potential alternative clean-up methodology that might be imposed as a result of the outcome of the litigation.

On March 15, 2002, the Company received a Request for Information from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regarding the Gambonini Mine Site outside Petaluma, Marin County, California. The Company gathered and forwarded to the USEPA the information it requested. On May 16, 2002, the Company, as the successor to Buttes Gas & Oil Company (BGO), received from the USEPA a notice of potential liability and demand for payment of \$3,909,614.37 for reimbursement of costs related to its removal and disposal efforts initiated in 1998 pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

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BGO, predecessor by merger to the Company, leased the site for mining purposes and operated a mercury mine on this site from 1965 to 1970. BGO's mining operations were terminated in 1970. Subsequently, under the supervision of the environmental and planning representatives of Marin County, BGO completed closure and environmental restoration activities at the site, including stabilization and re-vegetation of the site. BGO then quitclaimed the mining lease back to the Gambonini's in 1973. Because of apparent overgrazing at the site subsequent to BGO's restoration efforts, a storm in 1982 caused severe flooding resulting in the failure of the dam built to retain mining materials. Runoff from the flood released mining materials into the creek below and, ultimately, into the Tomales Bay, a local recreation and fishing area.

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In 1985, BGO, headquartered in Houston, Texas, filed Chapter 11 proceedings in bankruptcy court in the Southern District of Texas in Houston. In December 1988, BGO confirmed its plan of reorganization which provided for, among other things, a discharge of all claims that arose prior to the date of confirmation of the plan. The reorganization plan became effective in February 1989.

In response to the USEPA's demand, the Company filed an adversary proceeding in bankruptcy court in the Southern District of Texas in Houston seeking an order to enjoin the efforts of the USEPA to pursue collection of any claims related to the site. The USEPA responded by filing a motion to dismiss based on several jurisdictional and substantive grounds. A status conference was held on August 27, 2002, at which time the judge for the bankruptcy court in the Southern District of Texas in Houston ruled that the court did not have jurisdiction and, at that time, the Company and the USEPA entered into a standstill agreement through December 31, 2002, which has been extended through May 31, 2003.

In March 2003, the Company and the USEPA reached an agreement in principle to settle the USEPA's demand for payment for \$100,000, payable in three installments over a two-year period. This amount has been accrued as of December 31, 2002. This settlement agreement will resolve the USEPA's claims for reimbursement of environmental response costs, but does not resolve all possible claims the United States may have with respect to the Gambonini mine site which could include, but not be limited to, claims for natural resource damage. The United States has given no indication as to whether or not it will pursue such claims. However, the Company has agreed in principle to extend the statute of limitations with respect to any such claims for a period of five years from the date of the execution of the above discussed settlement agreement.

Employees

At December 31, 2002, Reunion Industries employed 649 full time employees, of whom 282 were employed in Metals and 355 were employed in Plastics. There were 12 corporate employees. The Company believes its relations with its employees are good.

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A breakdown of the Company's workforce by location and function at December 31, 2002 is as follows.

Group	Location	Manufacturing		General and Administrative		Total
		Union	Non-Union	Union	Non-Union	
Metals:						
	McKeesport, PA	93 (1)	5	7 (2)	16	121
	Chicago, IL		68		23	91
	Libertyville, IL		32		5	37
	Miami, OK		21		5	26
	Beijing, China				7	7
Plastics:						
	Oneida, NY		58		11	69
	Phoenix, NY		73		5	78
	Siler City, NC		40		4	44
	LaFayette, IN	142 (3)	2		20	164
Corporate:						

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Pittsburgh, PA				12	12
	---	---	-	---	-----
Totals	235	299	7	108	649
	===	===	=	===	=====

- (1) United Steelworkers of America - Contract expires May 31, 2006.
- (2) United Steelworkers of America - Contract expires May 31, 2006.
- (3) International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers - Contract expires February 26, 2006.

The employees in Beijing, China are Chinese nationals and relate to seamless pressure vessel sales efforts in that region. These employees are not covered by a union nor are they covered by any benefit or insurance plans sponsored by the Company.

As of December 31, 2002, approximately 37% of the Company's workforce was covered by collective bargaining agreements, none of which expire within one year of December 31, 2002.

Available Information

Reunion's website is <http://www.reunionindustries.com>. Reunion makes available free of charge, through its website, its annual, quarterly and current reports, and any amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after electronically filing such reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Information contained on Reunion's website is not part of this report.

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ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Company has a total of 93.8 acres and approximately 1.3 million square feet under roof being used for ongoing operations. Except for CPI's sales office in Beijing, China and the Company's corporate offices sites in Pittsburgh, PA, which are administrative, all locations are both manufacturing and administrative facilities:

Group	Location	Approx. Square Feet	Land Acres	Title	Expiration Date
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Metals:	McKeesport, PA	603,000	37.0	Owned	-
	Beijing, China	1,000	-	Leased	10/31/04
	Chicago, IL	85,000	-	Leased	monthly
	Libertyville, IL	56,000	-	Leased	12/31/13
	Milwaukee, WI	68,000	3.2	Owned	-
	Miami, OK	39,000	13.5	Owned	-
Plastics:	Oneida, NY	84,000	9.8	Owned	-
	Phoenix, NY	28,000	-	Leased	1/31/05
	Phoenix, NY	20,000	2.0	Owned	-
	Siler City, NC	130,000	8.3	Owned	-
	LaFayette, IN	168,000	20.0	Owned	-
Headquarters:	Pittsburgh, PA	8,000	-	Leased	4/30/05

The operations of the Company's Milwaukee, WI facility have been relocated to its leased facility in Libertyville, IL. [We plan to dispose of or lease out this facility. We also plan to combine Hanna's Chicago operations with operations in the facility in Libertyville as liquidity permits.]

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We also own 92.7 acres of idle farm land not included above which is adjacent to a former operation we had in Boone County, IL, which we retained when the business was sold. [We are making efforts to dispose of this land.]

We also own certain oil and gas properties in Louisiana that were retained when we disposed of our oil and gas operations in 2000. We retained these properties because of litigation concerning environmental matters. [We plan to sell these properties when the litigation is resolved.]

We also hold title to or recordable interests in federal and state leases totaling approximately 55,000 acres near Moab, Utah, known as Ten Mile Potash. Sylvanite, a potash mineral, is the principal mineral of interest and occurrence in the Ten Mile Potash property. To date, Ten Mile Potash has not yielded any significant revenues from mining operations or any other significant revenues. [We plan to pursue the sale or farmout of these interests.]

All of our facilities have been in operation for a sufficient period of time to demonstrate their suitability for manufacturing and administrative purposes. [The production capacities of our facilities are sufficient for future needs.]

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ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Certain litigation in which Reunion Industries is involved is described below.

In June 1993, the U.S. Customs Service (Customs) made a demand on Chatwins Group's former industrial rubber distribution division for \$612,948 in marking duties pursuant to 19 U.S.C. Sec. 1592. The duties are claimed on importations of "unmarked" hose products from 1982 to 1986. Following Chatwins Group's initial response raising various arguments in defense, including expired statute of limitations, Customs responded in January 1997 by reducing its demand to \$370,968 and reiterating that demand in October 1997. Chatwins Group restated its position and continues to decline payment of the claim. Should the claim not be resolved, Customs threatens suit in the International Courts of Claims. The Company continues to believe, based on consultation with counsel, that there are facts which raise a number of procedural and substantive defenses to this claim, which will be vigorously defended. There is no applicable insurance coverage.

In December 1999, a stockholder of Reunion filed a purported class-action lawsuit in Delaware Chancery Court alleging, among other things, that Reunion's public stockholders would be unfairly diluted in the merger with Chatwins Group. The lawsuit sought to prevent completion of the merger and, the merger having been completed, seeks rescission of the merger or awarding of damages. The lawsuit remains in the initial stages of discovery. Reunion intends to vigorously contest the suit.

The Company has been named as a defendant in fifteen consolidated lawsuits filed in December 2000 or early 2001 in the Superior Court for Los Angeles County, California, three of which are purported class actions asserted on behalf of approximately 200 payees. The plaintiffs in these suits, except one, are structured settlement payees to whom Stanwich Financial Services Corp. (SFSC) is indebted. The Company and SFSC are related parties.

In addition to the Company, there are numerous defendants in these suits, including SFSC, Mr. Charles E. Bradley, Sr., Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company (Mr. Bradley), the sole

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shareholder of SFSC's parent, several major financial institutions and certain others. All of these suits arise out of the inability of SFSC to make structured settlement payments when due. Pursuant to the court's order, plaintiffs in the purported class actions and plaintiffs in the individual cases actions filed a model complaint. Except for the class allegations, the two model complaints are identical. The plaintiffs seek compensatory and punitive damages, restoration of certain alleged trust assets, restitution and attorneys' fees and costs.

The plaintiffs in one of the suits are former owners of a predecessor of SFSC and current operators of a competing structured settlement business. These plaintiffs claim that their business and reputations have been damaged by SFSC's structured settlement defaults, seek damages for unfair competition and purport to sue on behalf of the payees.

The plaintiffs allege that the Company borrowed funds from SFSC and has not repaid these loans. The plaintiffs' theories of liability against the Company are that it is the alter ego of SFSC and Mr. Bradley and that the Company received fraudulent transfers of SFSC's assets. The plaintiffs also assert direct claims against the Company for inducing breach of contract and aiding and abetting an alleged breach of fiduciary duty by SFSC.

On May 25, 2001, SFSC filed a Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Petition in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Connecticut. SFSC filed an adversary proceeding in the bankruptcy case against the plaintiffs seeking a declaration that the structured settlement trust assets are the property of the bankruptcy estate. On July 16, 2001, the bankruptcy court granted a temporary restraining order enjoining the plaintiffs from prosecuting their claims

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against the Company, SFSC, Mr. Bradley and others. As a result of this restraining order of the bankruptcy court, the Company entered a standstill agreement with the plaintiffs on August 22, 2001. Pursuant to the standstill agreement, and the stipulation of the parties to the SFSC bankruptcy case, the plaintiffs agreed to take no further action to prosecute any claim in the litigation against the Company, Mr. Bradley and others to recover any structured settlement trust assets or any derivative claims or claims based on allegations of alter ego, fraudulent transfer or conversion. The plaintiffs did not agree to waive or release their direct personal claims against the Company for damages, but the plaintiffs agreed to cease and desist the prosecution of those claims until no earlier than sixty days following service of written notice to the Company stating that they have elected to unilaterally terminate the standstill.

Plaintiffs filed second amended model complaints in the class actions and individual cases on August 24, 2001. The court granted plaintiffs' motion for class certification on February 13, 2002 and certified a class consisting of unpaid structured settlement payees. Both model complaints allege causes of action against the Company for interference with contract and aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty. However, pursuant to the standstill agreement, the plaintiffs are taking no action to prosecute these claims against the Company at this time.

Certain of the financial institution defendants have asserted cross-complaints against the Company for implied and express indemnity and contribution and negligence. The Company denies the allegations of the plaintiffs and the cross-complainant financial institutions and intends to vigorously defend against these actions and cross-actions.

The Company has been named in approximately 500 separate asbestos suits filed since January 1, 2001 by three plaintiffs' law firms in Wayne County,

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Michigan. The claims allege that cranes from the Company's crane manufacturing location in Alliance, OH were present in various parts of McLouth and Great Lakes Steel Mills in Wayne County, Michigan and that those cranes contained asbestos to which plaintiffs were exposed over a 40 year span. Counsel for the Company has filed an answer to each complaint denying liability by the Company and asserting all alternative defenses permitted under the Court's Case Management Order. Counsel for the Company has negotiated dismissal of 95 cases without any cost to the Company. The Company denies that it manufactured any products containing asbestos or otherwise knew or should have known that any component part manufacturers provided products containing asbestos. The Company intends to vigorously defend against these lawsuits.

Since July 10, 2001, various legal actions, some involving multiple plaintiffs, alleging personal injury/wrongful death from asbestos exposure have been filed in multiple states, including California, Oregon, Washington, New York and Mississippi, against a large number of defendants, including Oneida Rostone Corporation (ORC), pre-merger Reunion's Plastics subsidiary and the Company's Plastics segment. In October 2001, Allen-Bradley Company, a former owner of the Rostone business of ORC, accepted Reunion Industries' tender of its defense and indemnification in the first such lawsuit filed pursuant to a contractual obligation to do so. Subsequent to the acceptance of the tender of defense and indemnification in the first lawsuit, Allen-Bradley Company has accepted the Company's tender of defense and indemnification in a total of 96 separate actions, all of which are being defended by Allen-Bradley Company.

In the 2002 fourth quarter, in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, Putman Properties, Inc. filed a complaint against the Company asserting breach of an exclusive listing contract in connection with the sale of certain property ancillary to the divestiture of the Company's Alliance Machine division in Alliance, Ohio. The plaintiff is a broker who claims entitlement

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to a commission in the amount of \$155,000. The Company has answered the complaint, denies any liability and intends to vigorously defend against this lawsuit. Discovery is ongoing and a mediation is scheduled for May 28, 2003 with a trial date of September 22, 2003. No amount has been accrued for this matter in the Company's financial statements.

In the 2002 fourth quarter, the Company filed suit in the District Court for New Jersey against Paquet, a general contractor doing business in the state of New Jersey. The Company contends that it is owed approximately \$1.5 million in overdue payments and backcharges related to the supply of structural steel for the construction of a bridge in New Jersey. The defendant has asserted a counterclaim against the Company in the amount of \$2.5 million. Pleadings are not yet closed and discovery is just beginning. The Company intends to vigorously pursue its suit against the defendant and defend against its counterclaim. No amount has been accrued for this matter in the Company's financial statements.

In the 2002 fourth quarter, Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation (debtor) filed suit against the Company in U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Ohio, seeking to compel the return of certain preferential transfers pursuant to 11 U.S.C 547. The debtor seeks a judgment in the amount of \$2,705,541. The Company filed an answer alleging that such payments are not avoidable because (a) the transfers were made by the Debtor in the ordinary course of business and (b) the Company extended new value to the Debtor after the transfers were made in an amount exceeding the original payments. The parties have currently begun discovery and a status conference is set before the court on April 21, 2003. No trial dates have been

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established. The Company intends to vigorously defend against this lawsuit. No amount has been accrued for this matter in the Company's financial statements.

In connection with the Chapter 11 bankruptcies of LTV Steel Company, Inc. (LTV), et al, pending in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Youngstown Division, LTV has filed a complaint for avoidance and recovery of preferential transfers against Alliance Machine Division, a former division of the Company. Pursuant to an adversary proceeding filed in the LTV Case on December 17, 2002, LTV seeks recovery of \$385,000 in alleged preferential transfers, together with costs and attorney's fees. The Company believes it has adequate defenses and intends to vigorously defend against this complaint. No amount has been accrued for this matter in the Company's financial statements.

In the 2002 fourth quarter, Dick Corporation (Dick) filed an action against the Company in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, PA. Dick alleges that the Company breached a contract to supply it with structural steel for use in a construction project for the PA Department of Transportation. Dick seeks damages of approximately \$351,000, representing the extra costs allegedly incurred by Dick for Dick to secure structural steel from another vendor. The Company has filed an answer to Dick's complaint in which it denies any liability. Pleading are closed and discovery has begun. The Company believes it has meritorious defenses against Dick's suit and intends to vigorously defend against it. No amount has been accrued for this matter in the Company's financial statements.

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

None in the fourth quarter of 2002.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Reunion Industries' common stock is traded on the American Stock Exchange. As of March 15, 2003, there were 1,324 holders of record of Reunion Industries' common stock with an aggregate of 16,278,519 shares outstanding. The table below reflects the high and low sales prices for the quarterly periods for 2002 and 2001.

QUARTER ENDED -----	High -----	Low -----
2002		
March 31.....	\$0.844	\$0.281
June 30.....	\$0.594	\$0.109
September 30.....	\$0.450	\$0.109
December 31.....	\$0.320	\$0.100
2001		
March 31.....	\$1.850	\$1.100
June 30.....	\$1.600	\$0.870
September 30.....	\$1.490	\$0.700
December 31.....	\$0.740	\$0.210

No cash dividends have been declared or paid during the past three years. Cash dividends are limited by the availability of funds, including limitations contained in our lending agreements. [We do not anticipate paying cash

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dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.]

Equity Compensation Plan Information

	Equity Compensation Plans	
	Approved by Security Holders	Not Approved by Security Holders
Number of Securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	44,000 =====	- =====
Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	\$2.94 =====	- =====
Number of Securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding outstanding options, warrants and rights)	731,100 =====	- =====

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

All data is reported in thousands, except for per-share data. The data is derived from the consolidated financial statements presented in Item 15 which also should be read. Effective January 1, 2002, we ceased amortizing goodwill.

Year Ended December 31,	2002	2001	2000	1999 (1)	1998 (1)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
EARNINGS DATA:					
Net sales	\$ 70,799	\$ 99,495	\$104,721	\$ 59,691	\$ 67,388
Cost of sales	61,843	84,457	81,485	46,353	49,560
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit	8,956	15,038	23,236	13,338	17,828
Selling, general and administrative expenses	13,256	15,718	16,388	7,864	8,660
Provision for restructuring	-	6,811	-	-	-
Other (income) expense, net	(787)	1,727	(6,251)	305	367
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating profit (loss)	(3,513)	(9,218)	13,099	5,169	8,801
Interest expense, net (2)	8,020	7,057	6,972	5,261	5,140
Equity in loss from continuing operations of affiliate	-	-	296	566	4,056
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) before income taxes from continuing operations	(11,533)	(16,275)	5,831	(658)	(395)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes (3)	-	12,678	(616)	(922)	(122)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (11,533)	\$ (28,953)	\$ 6,447	\$ 264	\$ (273)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Income (loss) from continuing operations applicable to					

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common stockholders (4)	\$ (11,533)	\$ (28,953)	\$ 6,352	\$ (192)	\$ (729)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Weighted average common shares outstanding(5) - basic	15,591	15,587	13,236	9,500	9,500
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Weighted average common shares outstanding(5) - diluted	15,591	15,612	13,306	9,500	9,500
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Income (loss) from continuing operations per common share - basic and diluted(5)	\$ (0.74)	\$ (1.86)	\$ 0.48	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.08)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

OPERATING AND OTHER DATA:

Cash flow from (used in) operating activities(6)	\$ (979)	\$ 5,050	\$ 5,507	\$ (4,168)	\$ (3,268)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Cash flow from (used in) investing activities(6)	27,931	(2,532)	27,997	34,494	(5,195)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Cash flow from (used in) financing activities(6)	(27,337)	(3,863)	(31,385)	(30,249)	8,070
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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Depreciation and amortization(7)	2,762	5,392	4,639	1,648	1,553
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Capital expenditures(8)	272	1,362	1,752	1,207	1,717
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

BALANCE SHEET DATA:

Total assets	55,318	84,416	116,439	67,681	98,329
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Debt in default	40,049	64,389	-	-	-
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Revolving credit facility	-	-	19,367	5,834	34,005
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total long-term debt(9)	61	3,793	50,732	49,971	50,019
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Redeemable preferred stock	-	-	-	8,938	8,482
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Stockholders' equity (deficit)(10)	(30,840)	(17,245)	21,559	(7,870)	(8,594)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
EBITDA(11):	\$ (751)	\$ (880)	\$ 17,738	\$ 6,817	\$ 10,354
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

(1) Represents historical financial data of Chatwins Group as Chatwins Group was considered the acquirer in the merger. The Company has restated such financial data for the classifications of its bridges and cranes and materials handling systems segments as discontinued operations.

(2) Includes amortization of debt issuance expenses of the following amounts for the following years: 2002: \$752; 2001: \$1,011; 2000: \$897; 1999: \$1,308 and 1998: \$671.

(3) In 1998, Chatwins Group had a net refund of \$139. In 1999, Chatwins

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Group paid \$279. In 2000, Reunion paid \$322. In 2001, Reunion had a net refund of \$119. In 2002, Reunion had a net refund of \$326.

(4) In determining income (loss) from continuing operations applicable to common stock, income from continuing operations is reduced by accretions of dividends on preferred stock of \$95 in 2000 and \$456 in each of 1999 and 1998.

(5) Weighted average shares outstanding for the years ended December 31, 1999 and 1998 have been restated to give retroactive effect to the recapitalization of Chatwins Group in connection with the merger.

(6) Not restated for discontinued operations.

(7) Excludes amortization of debt issuance expenses and depreciation and amortization related to discontinued operations. See note (2) above.

(8) Excludes capital expenditures of discontinued operations.

(9) Excludes borrowings under revolving credit facilities and includes current maturities of 13% senior notes for 1998 through 2000.

(10) Stockholders' equity has been reduced by accretions for redemption value of and dividends on redeemable preferred stock of \$15.0 million through December 31, 2000.

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(11) EBITDA is calculated as follows:

	2002	2001	2000	1999 (1)	1998 (1)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	\$ (11,533)	\$ (16,275)	\$ 5,831	\$ (658)	\$ (395)
Interest expense, net (2)	8,020	7,057	6,972	5,261	5,140
Depreciation and amortization (7)	2,762	5,392	4,639	1,648	1,553
Write-off of impaired goodwill	-	2,946	-	-	-
Equity loss from continuing operations of affiliate	-	-	296	566	4,056
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
EBITDA	\$ (751)	\$ (880)	\$ 17,738	\$ 6,817	\$ 10,354
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

EBITDA is presented in the Selected Historical Financial Data, not as an alternative measure of operating results or cash flow from operations as determined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, but because it is a widely accepted financial indicator of a company's ability to incur and service debt and due to the close relationship it bears to Reunion's financial covenants in its borrowing agreements.

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

The following discussion and analysis is provided to assist readers in understanding the Company's financial performance during the periods presented and significant trends which may impact the future performance of the Company. It should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

GENERAL

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The Company owns and operates industrial manufacturing operations that design and manufacture engineered, high-quality products for specific customer requirements, such as large-diameter seamless pressure vessels, hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders, leaf springs and precision plastic components. Until December 2001, the Company's products also included heavy-duty cranes, bridge structures and materials handling systems. These businesses were sold during 2002 and are reported as discontinued operations.

The Company's customers include original equipment manufacturers and end-users in a variety of industries, such as transportation, power generation, chemicals, metals, home electronics, office equipment and consumer goods. The Company's business units are organized into two major product categories:

* Metals manufactures and markets fabricated and machined industrial metal parts and products including large-diameter seamless pressure vessels, hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders and leaf springs.

* Plastics manufactures precision molded plastic parts and provides engineered plastics services.

Metals' includes two reportable segments: Pressure vessels and springs; Cylinders. Plastics is a single segment.

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RECENT EVENTS

In the fourth quarter of 2001, we developed and adopted a restructure plan for our continuing businesses and certain other businesses were identified for disposal. Elements of the plan included consolidation of our pressure vessel operations into one facility, consolidation of our cylinder operations into one facility, eliminate Plastics' corporate headquarters and address certain asset impairments. We also planned to sell our bridges and cranes and material handling systems operations, which we then accounted for as discontinued operations.

The plan was approved by the Company's board of directors in December 2001. The Company recorded a fourth quarter 2001 charge for restructuring costs, including facility shut-down costs, lease termination costs and asset writedowns, including impaired goodwill related to Plastics, and a charge for estimated loss on disposal of discontinued operations (related solely to Alliance Machine) including phase-out period operating losses, lease termination costs and asset writedowns. The charges are identified below:

	Restructuring -----	Discontinued Operations -----
Asset impairments	\$ 2,673	\$ 3,771
Goodwill impairment - Plastics	2,946	-
Lease termination costs	1,172	995
Reserve for operating losses during phase-out	-	1,633
Employee separations	20	-
	-----	-----
Total charges	\$ 6,811	\$ 6,399
	=====	=====

During 2002, the Company has made significant progress towards completion of the plan. On September 24, 2002, we sold Kingway, our discontinued materials handling systems operations, for cash proceeds of \$25.0 million and a \$7.0 million note receivable. Future proceeds from the note receivable are contingent upon the operating results of the combined operations of the buyer's material handling businesses. The net cash proceeds of \$24.12 million

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after transaction-related expenses were used to reduce borrowings under our BOA revolving credit facility of \$15.96 million, term loan A facility of \$7.11 million and pay overadvance fees of \$1.05 million. We realized a net gain of \$3.1 million, classified within discontinued operations, on this transaction. Finalization of this sale is subject to a post-closing working capital adjustment. This amount is in dispute between the Company and the buyer. The buyer alleges it is owed approximately \$900,000 based on its calculation of working capital on the closing date. Although we have accrued an approximate mid-point estimate of \$265,000 related to this post-closing adjustment, based on our review of their calculation we have determined that we are owed an additional \$280,000. Pursuant to the asset purchase agreement, both parties have agreed to submit this dispute to a mutually agreed-upon independent accounting firm for resolution in arbitration.

On June 30, 2002, we sold the inventory and substantially all of the property, plant and equipment of Alliance, our discontinued bridges and cranes operations, for cash proceeds of \$3.058 million and the assumption by the buyer of \$242,000 of accrued liabilities. We retained all receivables, trade payables and certain other liabilities of this discontinued operation. The net cash proceeds of \$3.058 million were used to reduce borrowings under our BOA revolving credit facility (\$322,000), term loan A facility (\$1.87 million) and capital expenditure facility (\$866,000). We realized a loss of \$3.9 million, classified within discontinued operations, on this transaction.

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During the first quarter of 2002, NPSAC, the Company's former pressure vessel operations in Clearfield, Utah, was relocated to and combined with the pressure vessel operations in McKeesport, PA. The cylinder operations in Milwaukee, WI have been relocated to our leased facility in Libertyville, IL. The land and building in Milwaukee, WI is being prepared for sale. We have been preparing to move the cylinder operations in Chicago, IL to the Libertyville facility. We closed the Plastics' corporate headquarters in Charlotte, NC and all administrative and managerial positions were eliminated. Plastics' corporate responsibilities have been returned to our manufacturing and administrative operations in Oneida, NY.

We reevaluated the shut-down of our Plastics operation in Siler City, NC and have determined to maintain our presence in the southern U.S. and service the customers of the Siler City, NC location.

The cash components of the charge were comprised of reserves for lease termination costs and employee separations. We did not accrue for any additional employee separations related to the restructuring, although such separations totaled approximately 200 employees as of December 31, 2002. The termination costs were recorded upon notification to the employees, which occurred in the same period as the terminations. The following represents a summary of 2002 cash activity of our 2001 restructuring charge (in thousands):

Description	At 12/31/01	2002 Activity	At 12/31/02
Lease termination costs	\$ 1,172	\$ (311)	\$ 861
Employee separations	20	(20)	-
Reserve for restructuring	\$ 1,192	\$ (331)	\$ 861
	=====	=====	=====

Of the remaining lease termination costs, \$761 relates to idle manufacturing facilities in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and Clearfield, Utah. The remainder relates to lease commitments under idle machinery in the Plastics Group.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended December 31, 2002 Compared to
Year Ended December 31, 2001

Continuing Operations

Net sales, gross margins and EBITDA percentages for 2002 and 2001 are as follows.

	Net Sales		Gross Margin		EBITDA	
	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
Pressure vessels and springs	\$ 20,135	\$ 41,594	14.9%	23.3%	5.5%	14.6%
Cylinders	18,087	19,369	10.8%	5.0%	(1.6%)	(11.3%)
Plastics	32,577	38,532	12.3%	11.4%	5.9%	(2.9%)
Totals	\$ 70,799	\$ 99,495	12.6%	15.1%	3.9%	2.8%

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Pressure vessels and springs sales were down significantly in 2002 compared to 2001. This decrease is due primarily to management's decision to shut-down our pressure vessels facility during the first quarter of 2002 and also in July 2002. We made these decisions to reduce spending due to our liquidity problems and to lessen the strain on this segment's raw material vendors. The decrease was also caused by the fact that the first quarter of 2001 included the recognition of \$2.8 million of revenues on a large NASA contract manufactured in 2000 but shipped in the first quarter of 2001. We have made significant progress in correcting vendor-related issues with cash proceeds from asset sales resulting in greater raw material availability. Although not a certainty, [this segment's sales should recover to near normal operating levels in 2003].

Sales of cylinders in 2002 was affected by the temporary manufacturing disruption caused by the relocation of our former Milwaukee, WI cylinder operations to Libertyville, IL and continues to be affected by a softness in this market. Although not a certainty, [management believes this trend will bottom-out and reverse during 2003.]

The decrease in Plastics revenues is the continuation of a downward trend which began in 1999 and resulted from several factors, including certain customers relocating manufacturing operations to Mexico and Asia, reduced customer orders for continuing programs, end of product cycles and delays in new program starts, which affected all Plastics facilities. Plastics also lost a top ten customer in the second half of 2001 to competitive bidding on the internet. [Management is seeking to expand Plastics' product offerings in the business machines, consumer products and medical products industries to mitigate this trend. Although not a certainty, [management believes this trend will bottom-out and reverse during 2003.]

Gross margins in 2001 were negatively affected by inventory charges of \$1.3 million at pressure vessels and springs, \$0.9 million at cylinders and \$350,000 at Plastics. Excluding these charges, the decreases in gross margins across all segments is related to volume declines resulting in a decrease in production activity and our inability to absorb costs. We have responded to these conditions by completing our plan to restructure, including disposing of

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assets, combining certain operations and eliminating various administrative and management positions. [The benefits of these actions have only been partially realized to date.]

Management evaluates the Company's segments based on EBITDA, a measure of cash generation, which is presented, not as an alternative measure of operating results or cash flow from operations as determined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, but because it is a widely accepted financial indicator of a company's ability to incur and service debt and due to the close relationship it bears to Reunion's financial covenants in its borrowing agreements. EBITDA and EBITDA as a percentage of sales in 2001 were negatively affected by charges totaling \$2.2 million at pressure vessels and springs, \$1.5 million at cylinders and \$2.7 million at Plastics. Excluding these charges, EBITDA and EBITDA as a percentage of sales decreased during 2002 compared to 2001 primarily due to the same factors affecting gross profit margin discussed above. Total EBITDA as a percentage of sales in 2002 and 2001 exclude corporate and other EBITDA of negative \$3.2 million and \$3.7 million, respectively. A reconciliation of EBITDA to operating losses in 2002 and 2001 by segment and corporate and other is as follows (000's):

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	Operating Loss	Deprec- iation	Amortiz- ation	EBITDA
	-----	-----	-----	-----
2002:				

Pressure vessels and springs	\$ 366	\$ 737	\$ -	\$ 1,103
Cylinders	(609)	323	-	(286)
Plastics	279	1,635	-	1,914
Corporate and other	(3,549)	67	-	(3,482)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	\$ (3,513)	\$ 2,762	\$ -	\$ (751)
	=====	=====	=====	=====
2001:				

Pressure vessels and springs	\$ 5,056	\$ 918	\$ 111	\$ 6,085
Cylinders	(2,798)	417	199	(2,182)
Plastics	(3,101)	1,978	-	(1,123)
Corporate and other	(5,429)	71	1,698	(3,660)
Goodwill impairment	(2,946)	-	2,946	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	\$ (9,218)	\$ 3,384	\$ 4,954	\$ (880)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative (SGA) expenses for 2002 were \$13.3 million, compared to \$15.7 million for 2001. This decrease in SGA is directly related to the decreasing trend in sales, resulting in lower commissions expense, cost cutting measures taken during June 2001 and progress made on the restructuring, both of which included personnel reductions in sales and administration. [Management estimates the savings from these reductions to be approximately \$2.0 million annually.] However, the benefits of these cost cutting measures are being more than offset by the continuation of the negative trend in sales and the resulting effect on the Company's ability to absorb costs. SGA expenses as a percentage of sales increased to 18.7% for 2002 compared to 15.8% in 2001. Although SGA as a percentage of sales was higher in 2002 compared to 2001, which was due to the faster rate at which volume decreased compared to decreases in relatively fixed administrative costs, SGA as a percentage of sales should decrease in 2003 with [the volume increases anticipated by management].

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Other (Income) Expense

Other income for 2002 was \$0.8 million, compared to other expense of \$1.7 million for 2001. The components are as follows:

	2002	2001	Change
	-----	-----	-----
Amortization of goodwill and other intangibles \$	-	\$ 2,008	\$ (2,008)
Gain on sale of equipment with zero book value	(375)	(375)	-
Other (income) expense, net	(412)	94	(506)
	-----	-----	-----
Total other (income) expense, net	\$ (787)	\$ 1,727	\$ (2,514)
	=====	=====	=====

We stopped amortizing goodwill effective January 1, 2002. In both December 2001 and January 2002, we sold two items of equipment at \$375,000 neither of which had book value. The increase in the remaining other income is primarily due to higher levels of sales of scrap and miscellaneous parts due to cleaning out idled facilities. There were no significant offsetting items netted into other (income) expense, net, in either period.

Interest Expense

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Interest expense, net, for 2002 was almost \$8.0 million compared to \$7.1 million for 2001. For 2002 and 2001, a total of \$2.5 million and \$3.1 million, respectively, of interest expense has been allocated to or actually incurred in discontinued operations. On a combined basis, interest expense was \$10.5 million in 2002 compared to \$10.4 million in 2001. Although our debt has decreased by \$24.4 million using cash from asset sales, and prime lending rates have decreased from the end of 2001 levels to the end of 2002 levels, the effect on interest expense resulting from these decreases was more than offset by the increased default rate being paid on the BOA revolving credit and term loan facilities and \$1.675 million in overadvance fees paid in 2002.

Income Taxes

There was no tax provision from continuing operations in 2002 compared to a tax provision of \$12.7 million for 2001. The Company has net operating loss carryforwards for Federal tax return reporting purposes totaling \$124.1 million at December 31, 2002, \$79.2 million of which expire by 2004. In 2001 and 2002 and continuing until and if the Company returns to profitability and it is more likely than not that the Company will realize some benefit from its loss carryforwards, management has determined to fully reserve for the total amount of net deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2002 and 2001.

Discontinued Operations

There was a loss from discontinued operations for 2002 of \$1.3 million compared to a loss from discontinued operations of \$9.2 million in 2001. The loss from discontinued operations in 2002 relates to a \$3.1 million gain on disposal of the discontinued materials handling systems operations in September 2002 partially offset by a loss from its discontinued operations of \$0.5 million, which includes allocated interest expense of \$2.0 million, and a loss on disposal of the discontinued bridges and cranes operations of \$3.9 million, which includes allocated interest expense of \$0.5 million. The loss on disposal of the discontinued bridges and cranes operations differed from the 2001 due to adjustments of the carrying values to net realizable value, primarily machinery and equipment and receivables, of assets retained from the sale of the discontinued bridges and cranes operations.

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There was a loss from discontinued operations for 2001 of \$9.2 million. The Company recorded a fourth quarter 2001 charge for estimated loss on disposal of discontinued operations (\$6.4 million) related to estimated phase-out period operating losses, lease termination costs and asset writedowns of the discontinued bridges and cranes business [as management expects that the materials handling systems business will be sold at a price exceeding its carrying value.]

There was a loss from discontinued bridges and cranes operations during 2001 (\$5.3 million) and income from discontinued materials handling systems operations (\$3.0 million). Management adjusted the reserve for estimated expenses related to Chatwins Group's former grating business (\$0.3 million) due to an increase in estimated future operating lease commitments. There was a loss from discontinued agricultural operations (\$135,000) during 2001.

For 2001, discontinued operations includes a total of \$3.1 million of interest expense. Interest expense is allocated to discontinued operations on the basis of the percentage of total average assets of discontinued operations to gross total assets for the period presented.

Other Comprehensive Loss

There was an other comprehensive loss in 2002 of \$0.9 million compared to \$1.1 million in 2001. Both other comprehensive losses relate to additional minimum pension liabilities recorded as the result of the decline in the fair market value of the assets of the Company's two defined benefit pension plans.

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Year Ended December 31, 2001 Compared to
Year Ended December 31, 2000

Continuing Operations

Metals

Metals net sales, gross margins and EBITDA percentages for 2001 and 2000 are as follows. Pressure vessels and spring sales and margins for 2000 are pro forma as though the acquisition of NPSAC occurred at the beginning of 2000. Cylinders EBITDA percentage for 2000 excludes a \$2.4 million gain on sale of its Chicago, IL property.

	Net Sales		Gross Margin		EBITDA	
	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000
Pressure vessels and springs	\$ 41,594	\$ 35,806	23.3%	29.3%	14.6%	22.1%
Cylinders	19,369	30,463	5.0%	24.4%	(11.3%)	15.4%
Metals totals	\$ 60,963	\$ 66,269	17.5%	27.1%	6.4%	17.9%

The increase in pressure vessel sales in 2001 compared to 2000 was due to a strong order levels in that product line towards the end of 2000, the backlog for which at the end of 2000 was \$8.6 million higher than at the end of 1999, and the recognition of \$2.8 million of revenues on a large NASA contract shipped in the first quarter of 2001. Gross margin has been affected by a change in product mix towards lower margin domestic products, an increase in unfavorable variances in the fourth quarter of 2001 due to decrease in production activity as the result of lower order levels towards the end of

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2001 and provisions for obsolete and slow-moving inventories of \$1.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2001. Also, sales of leaf springs in 2001 continued to be impacted by the economic downturn as consumers decreased spending on recreational items, particularly in the marine market. [Management anticipates that these trends will continue into 2002]. Sales of cylinders continues to be affected by a downturn in this market, [a trend which the Company believes will continue into 2002.] Gross margin has been affected accordingly as the decreased volume has significantly impact this segment's ability to absorb costs. Gross margin has also been impacted by provisions for obsolete and slow-moving inventories of \$0.9 million in the fourth quarter of 2001.

Plastics

Plastics sales for 2001 totaled \$38.5 million, compared to \$42.0 million in 2000. Year-to-date 2000 Plastics sales included \$5.0 million from its former Irish plastics subsidiary which the Company sold in the 2000 third quarter but excluded \$11.3 million of sales from the pre-March 16, 2000 merger period. On a proforma basis assuming these events occurred at the beginning of 2000, Plastics 2000 sales would have been \$48.3 million, indicating a \$9.8 million decrease year-to-year. This decrease in revenues is the continuation during 2001 of a downward trend which began in 1999 and resulted from several factors, including certain customers relocating manufacturing operations to Mexico and Asia, reduced customer orders for continuing programs, end of product cycles and delays in new program starts, which affected all Plastics facilities. [Management is seeking to expand Plastics' product offerings in the business machines, consumer products and medical products industries to mitigate this trend. However, if not successful, this trend in Plastics revenue could continue into 2002.]

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Plastics gross profit for 2001 was \$4.4 million, or 11.4%, compared to \$6.3 million, or 15.0%, for 2000. On a proforma basis for the events described above Plastics 2000 gross profit and margin would be \$7.4 million, or 15.3%. The decrease in gross profit and margin is directly related to the decreasing trend in sales, resulting in inefficiencies and the inability to absorb fixed overheads. [Depending on future sales volumes, the declining trend in gross margin could continue.] Plastics EBITDA for 2001 was a negative \$1.1 million, or negative 2.9%, compared to \$2.6 million, or 6.1%, for 2000. On a proforma basis for the events described above, Plastics EBITDA and percentage would be \$2.7 million, or 5.6%. EBITDA was impacted by the same factors as gross profit and margin.

Management evaluates the Company's segments based on EBITDA, a measure of cash generation, and is presented, not as an alternative measure of operating results or cash flow from operations as determined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, but because it is a widely accepted financial indicator of a company's ability to incur and service debt and due to the close relationship it bears to Reunion's financial covenants in its borrowing agreements. EBITDA and EBITDA as a percentage of sales decreased significantly in 2001 compared to 2000 primarily due to the same factors affecting gross profit and margin discussed above. A reconciliation of EBITDA to operating losses in 2002 and 2001 by segment and corporate and other is as follows (000's):

	Operating Loss	Deprec- iation	Amortiz- ation	EBITDA
	-----	-----	-----	-----
2001:				

Pressure vessels and springs	\$ 5,056	\$ 918	\$ 111	\$ 6,085

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Cylinders	(2,798)	417	199	(2,182)
Plastics	(3,101)	1,978	-	(1,123)
Corporate and other	(5,429)	71	1,698	(3,660)
Goodwill impairment	(2,946)	-	2,946	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	\$ (9,218)	\$ 3,384	\$ 4,954	\$ (880)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

2000:

Pressure vessels and springs	\$ 6,321	\$ 750	\$ 109	\$ 7,180
Cylinders	3,957	507	225	4,689
Plastics	503	2,060	-	2,563
Gain on sale of property	2,441	-	-	2,441
Gain on sale of business	4,933	-	-	4,933
Corporate and other	(5,056)	69	919	(4,068)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Totals	\$ 13,099	\$ 3,386	\$ 1,253	\$ 17,738
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative (SGA) expenses for 2001 were \$15.7 million, compared to \$16.4 million for 2000. Had the merger, the acquisition of NPSAC and the sale of the Company's Irish plastics business occurred at the beginning of 2000, SGA for 2000 would have been \$17.7 million, indicating a pro forma decrease of \$2.0 million. This decrease in SGA is directly related to the decreasing trend in sales, resulting in lower commissions expense, and cost cutting measures taken during June 2001, which included personnel reductions in sales and administration. The cost of these reductions was inconsequential as the Company paid no severance packages and retained no post-severance obligations related to these reductions. [Management estimates the savings from these reductions to be approximately \$1.0 million annually.]

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However, the benefits of these cost cutting measures are being offset by the continuation of the negative trend in sales and the resulting effect on the Company's ability to absorb costs. SGA expenses as a percentage of sales increased to 15.8% for 2001 compared to 15.4% on a proforma basis in 2000. SGA as a percentage of sales was higher in 2001 compared to 2000 due to the faster rate at which volume has decreased compared to decreases in relatively fixed administrative costs.

Provision for Restructuring

The Company recorded a fourth quarter 2001 charge for restructuring costs, including facility shut-down costs, lease termination costs and asset writedowns, including impaired goodwill related to Plastics. Components of the fourth quarter 2001 charge for restructuring are as follows:

	Metals	Plastics	Totals
	-----	-----	-----
Asset impairments	\$ 613	\$ 2,060	\$ 2,673
Goodwill impairment	-	2,946	2,946
Lease termination costs	927	245	1,172
Employee separations	20	-	20
	-----	-----	-----
Total charges	\$ 1,560	\$ 5,251	\$ 6,811
	=====	=====	=====

Other (Income) Expense

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Other expense for 2001 was \$1.7 million, compared to other income of \$6.3 million for 2000. The components are as follows:

	2001	2000	Change
	-----	-----	-----
Goodwill and other intangibles amortization	\$ 2,008	\$ 1,253	\$ 755
Gain on sale of equipment	(375)	-	(375)
Gain on sale of Irish plastics business	-	(4,933)	4,933
Gain on sale of Chicago, IL property	-	(2,441)	2,441
Other (income) expense, net	94	(130)	224
	-----	-----	-----
Total other (income) expense, net	\$ 1,727	\$ (6,251)	\$ 7,978
	=====	=====	=====

The increase in goodwill and other intangibles amortization is primarily due to the fact that 2001 includes a full year of goodwill amortization related to the merger, Kingway acquisition and NPSAC acquisition compared to the approximate nine-and-one-half month post-merger and Kingway acquisition period in 2000 and no goodwill amortization related to the NPSAC goodwill. Except for goodwill amortization and the gains as described above, there were no individually significant or offsetting items in either 2001 or 2000.

Interest Expense

Interest expense, net, for 2001 and 2000 was \$7.1million. Although level from year-to-year, interest expense decreased due to the lower level of debt of the Company as the result of a decrease in overadvance fees in 2001 compared to overadvance fees paid in the first half of 2000 before the Company significantly reduced debt levels in the second half of 2000 through asset sales, the \$29.5 million of cash proceeds generated through asset sales and used to reduce debt during the second half of 2000 and the lower interest

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rates on the Company's Bank of America facilities due to the many rate reductions by the Federal Reserve after June 2000. The decreases were offset by an increase due to the debt assumed in the NPSAC acquisition, an increase in amortization of deferred financing fees and an increase in interest rates in November 2001 on the Company's Bank of America facilities to a default rate as specified in the BOA Financing and Security Agreement. [Interest expense for 2002 may decrease compared to 2001 depending on the amount of proceeds and timing of asset dispositions in 2002 as part of the Company's corporate-wide restructuring plan.]

For 2001 and 2000, a total of \$3.1 million and \$4.4 million, respectively, of interest expense has been allocated to or actually incurred in discontinued operations. Interest expense is allocated to discontinued operations on the basis of the percentage of total average assets of discontinued operations to gross total assets.

Equity Results

Equity in loss of continuing operations of affiliate in 2000 represents Chatwins Group's pre-merger share of Reunion's loss from continuing operations in that period.

Income Taxes

There was a tax provision from continuing operations of \$12.7 million for 2001 compared to a tax benefit of \$0.6 million for 2000. The Company has net operating loss carryforwards for Federal tax return reporting purposes totaling \$124.1 million at December 31, 2001, \$79.2 million of which expire by

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2004. [The Company may be able to utilize its loss carryforwards against possible increased profitability as the result of the Company's corporate-wide restructuring plan. However, until the amount of proceeds from and timing of asset dispositions as part of such plan are known], management has determined to fully reserve for the total amount of net deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2001. The tax benefit from continuing operations in 2000 was the result of a decrease in the valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets related to the Company's net operating loss carryforwards established at the merger date due a change in the then current estimates of future taxable income.

Discontinued Operations

There was a loss from discontinued operations for 2001 of \$9.2 million. The Company recorded a fourth quarter 2001 charge for estimated loss on disposal of discontinued operations (\$6.4 million) related to estimated phase-out period operating losses, lease termination costs and asset writedowns of the discontinued bridges and cranes business [as management expects that the materials handling systems business will be sold at a price exceeding its carrying value.]

There was a loss from discontinued bridges and cranes operations during 2001 (\$5.3 million) and income from discontinued materials handling systems operations (\$3.0 million). Management adjusted the reserve for estimated expenses related to Chatwins Group's former grating business (\$0.3 million) due to an increase in estimated future operating lease commitments. There was a loss from discontinued agricultural operations (\$135,000) during 2001.

There was income from discontinued operations during 2000 of \$0.55 million. The income from discontinued operations was comprised of a loss from discontinued bridges and cranes operations (\$7.2 million), income from

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discontinued materials handling systems operations (\$6.4 million), a loss from discontinued wine grape agricultural operations (\$0.6 million), the gain from the sale of such operations (\$2.3 million with \$-0- tax effect as the valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets related to the Company's net operating loss carryforwards was reduced for the tax effect of such gain), a reduction in the gain on disposal of the discontinued grating business of the former Chatwins Group (\$0.8 million) and a reduction in the provision for estimated expenses of the discontinued grating business (\$0.5 million).

The reduction in the gain on disposal is the result of the final outcome of the arbitration with Alabama Metal Industries Corporation (AMICO), the purchaser of the Company's discontinued grating business, regarding the final purchase price adjustment resulting from a disagreement between the Company and AMICO in the preparation of the closing date balance sheet. In calculating the gain on disposal in September 1999, the Company provided \$0.5 million for future estimated purchase price adjustments. In November 2000, the arbiter for the dispute returned a final purchase price adjustment, including interest, of \$1.3 million, a difference of \$0.8 million. The Company paid AMICO \$1.3 million in November 2000 from proceeds available under its revolving credit facility.

For 2001 and 2000, discontinued operations includes a total of \$3.1 million and \$4.4 million, respectively, of interest expense. Interest expense is allocated to discontinued operations on the basis of the percentage of total average assets of discontinued operations to gross total assets for the period presented.

Extraordinary Items

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The losses from extraordinary items in 2000 of \$1.9 million, net of \$-0-taxes, represent the pre-merger write-offs of deferred financing costs at both Chatwins Group and pre-merger Reunion and fees related to the early repayment of the Company's term loan B with BOA in August 2000 with the proceeds from the sale of the Company's Irish plastics business.

Other Comprehensive Loss

There was an other comprehensive loss in 2001 of \$1.1 million. The other comprehensive loss relates to additional minimum pension liabilities recorded as the result of the decline in the fair market value of the assets of the Company's two defined benefit pension plans.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

General

The Company manages its liquidity as a consolidated enterprise. The operating groups of the Company carry minimal cash balances. Cash generated from group operating activities generally is used to repay borrowings under revolving credit arrangements, as well as other uses (e.g. corporate headquarters expenses, debt service, capital expenditures, etc.). Conversely, cash required for group operating activities generally is provided from funds available under the same revolving credit arrangements.

Recent Events

In the fourth quarter of 2001, we developed and adopted a restructure plan for our continuing businesses and certain other businesses were identified for disposal. Elements of the plan included consolidation of our pressure vessel operations into one facility, consolidation of our cylinder

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operations into one facility, eliminate Plastics' corporate headquarters and address certain asset impairments. We also planned to sell our bridges and cranes and material handling systems operations, which we then accounted for as discontinued operations.

The plan was approved by the Company's board of directors in December 2001. The Company recorded a fourth quarter 2001 charge for restructuring costs, including facility shut-down costs, lease termination costs and asset writedowns, including impaired goodwill related to Plastics, and a charge for estimated loss on disposal of discontinued operations (related solely to Alliance Machine) including phase-out period operating losses, lease termination costs and asset writedowns. The charges are identified below:

	Restructuring	Discontinued Operations
	-----	-----
Asset impairments	\$ 2,673	\$ 3,771
Goodwill impairment - Plastics	2,946	-
Lease termination costs	1,172	995
Reserve for operating losses during phase-out	-	1,633
Employee separations	20	-
	-----	-----
Total charges	\$ 6,811	\$ 6,399
	=====	=====

During 2002, the Company has made significant progress towards completion

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of the plan. On September 24, 2002, we sold Kingway, our discontinued materials handling systems operations, for cash proceeds of \$25.0 million and a \$7.0 million note receivable. Future proceeds from the note receivable are contingent upon the operating results of the combined operations of the buyer's material handling businesses. The net cash proceeds of \$24.12 million after transaction-related expenses were used to reduce borrowings under our BOA revolving credit facility of \$15.96 million, term loan A facility of \$7.11 million and pay overadvance fees of \$1.05 million. We realized a net gain of \$3.1 million, classified within discontinued operations, on this transaction. Finalization of this sale is subject to a post-closing working capital adjustment. This amount is in dispute between the Company and the buyer. The buyer alleges it is owed approximately \$900,000 based on its calculation of working capital on the closing date. Although we have accrued an approximate mid-point estimate of \$265,000 related to this post-closing adjustment, based on our review of their calculation we have determined that we are owed an additional \$280,000. Pursuant to the asset purchase agreement, both parties have agreed to submit this dispute to a mutually agreed-upon independent accounting firm for resolution in arbitration.

On June 30, 2002, we sold the inventory and substantially all of the property, plant and equipment of Alliance, our discontinued bridges and cranes operations, for cash proceeds of \$3.058 million and the assumption by the buyer of \$242,000 of accrued liabilities. We retained all receivables, trade payables and certain other liabilities of this discontinued operation. The net cash proceeds of \$3.058 million were used to reduce borrowings under our BOA revolving credit facility (\$322,000), term loan A facility (\$1.87 million) and capital expenditure facility (\$866,000). We realized a loss of \$3.9 million, classified within discontinued operations, on this transaction.

During the first quarter of 2002, NPSAC, the Company's former pressure vessel operations in Clearfield, Utah, was relocated to and combined with the pressure vessel operations in McKeesport, PA. The cylinder operations in Milwaukee, WI have been relocated to our leased facility in Libertyville, IL.

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The land and building in Milwaukee, WI is being prepared for sale. We have been preparing to move the cylinder operations in Chicago, IL to the Libertyville facility. We closed the Plastics' corporate headquarters in Charlotte, NC and all administrative and managerial positions were eliminated. Plastics' corporate responsibilities have been returned to our manufacturing and administrative operations in Oneida, NY.

We reevaluated the shut-down of our Plastics operation in Siler City, NC and have determined to maintain our presence in the southern U.S. and service the customers of the Siler City, NC location.

The cash components of the charge were comprised of reserves for lease termination costs and employee separations. We did not accrue for any additional employee separations related to the restructuring, although such separations totaled approximately 200 employees as of December 31, 2002. The termination costs were recorded upon notification to the employees, which occurred in the same period as the terminations. The following represents a summary of 2002 cash activity of our 2001 restructuring charge (in thousands):

Description	At 12/31/01	2002 Activity	At 12/31/02
Lease termination costs	\$ 1,172	\$ (311)	\$ 861
Employee separations	20	(20)	-
Reserve for restructuring	\$ 1,192	\$ (331)	\$ 861

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Of the remaining lease termination costs, \$761 relates to idle manufacturing facilities in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and Clearfield, Utah. The remainder relates to lease commitments under idle machinery in the Plastics Group.

13% Senior Notes

The Company has not been able to pay its \$1.616 million semi-annual interest payment since November 1, 2001 or its \$12.5 million May 2002 sinking fund payment due to lack of funds, resulting in a default under the senior note indenture. As a result, our senior note obligation of \$24.9 million is classified as debt in default on the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2002 and is currently subject to various remedies including, but not limited to, acceleration of all amounts outstanding. The senior notes are subordinated to the Bank of America revolving and term loan credit facilities. We have been pursuing a refinancing of our bank debt with various lenders. If successful, [we will seek to defer principal maturities and interest payments under our senior note obligations].

Bank of America Revolving and Term Loan Credit Facilities

Reunion entered into senior secured credit facilities with Bank of America and other lenders when we merged in 2000. These credit facilities consisted of a \$39.0 million revolving credit facility, a \$25.8 million term loan A facility amortizing in 84 monthly principal payments, a \$5.0 million term loan B facility amortizing in 36 monthly principal payments, and \$2.7 million of available borrowing capacity under a capital expenditures facility which amortizes in 60 monthly principal payments when borrowed. Since entering into these facilities, we borrowed \$1.2 million under the capital expenditures facility and have repaid all of the term loan B, all amounts outstanding under the capital expenditure facility and \$22.4 million of the term loan A. Proceeds for these repayments have come primarily from asset sales.

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Interest on the Bank of America facilities is tied to their prime rate, as defined in the financing agreements, and are the prime rate plus 0.50% for the revolving credit facility and the prime rate plus 0.75% for the term loan A facility. During 2002, we paid default rates of interest of the prime rate plus 4% through September 2002 and then prime plus 2.75% on the revolving credit facility and prime plus 3% on the term loan A thereafter.

Since entering into the BOA facilities, we have incurred significant incremental costs related to our bank financing. These costs total \$4.3 million, including \$2.6 million paid to BOA relating to amendment and overadvance fees and approximately \$0.6 million in default interest. The additional incremental costs included legal fees, audit and consultant fees and reappraisal costs. Of the \$4.3 million in incremental costs, \$3.3 million was incurred in 2002, \$0.2 million in 2001 and \$0.8 million in 2000. These costs have negatively affected our liquidity.

The Bank of America credit facilities are collateralized by a first priority lien on substantially all of the current and after-acquired assets of Reunion including, without limitation, all accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, chattel paper, documents, instruments, deposit accounts, contract rights and general intangibles.

The facilities require Reunion to comply with financial covenants, including fixed charge coverage and leverage tests, and other covenants. The

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fixed charge coverage covenant requires the Company to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio to be tested as of the last day of each fiscal quarter. The components of the calculation are on a rolling twelve-month basis. The ratio is defined as EBITDA (adjusted to exclude non-financed capital expenditures and income taxes paid) divided by fixed charges (defined as scheduled or required principal and interest payments on debt). The leverage test is defined as the ratio of funded debt to EBITDA. Funded debt is defined as all secured and unsecured long-term debt, including current maturities. See "Covenant Compliance" below.

In addition, the facilities contain various affirmative and negative covenants, including limitations on stockholder and related party distributions. The Company was in compliance with all such non-financial covenants. The facilities require Reunion to pay the reasonable expenses incurred by the lenders in connection with the facilities. Available borrowings under the Bank of America revolving credit facility are based upon a percentage of eligible receivables and inventories.

Covenant Compliance

For the quarter ended March 31, 2001 and for each fiscal quarter thereafter in 2001, the Bank of America (BOA) Financing and Security Agreement required the Company to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.25:1 and maximum funded debt to EBITDA ratios of 3.75:1, 3.50:1, 3.25:1 and 3.00:1.

In April 2001, the Company entered into a letter agreement with Bank of America whereby, as long as the Company maintained both a fixed charge coverage ratio of at least 1.00:1 and had a funded debt to EBITDA ratio of no more than 4.50:1 as of the September 30, 2001 and December 31, 2001 calculation dates, and as long as the Company was in compliance on all other covenants, the Bank of America would not accelerate any of its loans.

Due to the rate and level of the downturns in our markets in 2001, we took cost cutting measures and implemented capital expenditure restrictions during the third and fourth quarters of 2001 but which were not enough to

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achieve ratio compliance. For the quarter ended September 30, 2001, the Company's fixed charge coverage ratio was 0.79:1 and the funded debt to EBITDA ratio was 5.61:1 resulting in a default under the BOA Financing and Security Agreement. Operating results during 2002 were not sufficient to achieve covenant compliance.

Our BOA credit facilities totaling \$15.2 million are classified as debt in default on the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2002 and currently subject to various remedies including, but not limited to, acceleration of all amounts outstanding and liquidation of loan collateral.

Summary of 2002 Activities

Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$0.8 million at December 31, 2002, compared to \$1.2 million (including \$0.5 million classified within discontinued operations) at December 31, 2001, a decrease of \$0.4 million. This decrease resulted from \$27.9 million of cash provided by investing activities being more than offset by \$1.0 million of cash being used by operating activities and \$27.3 million of cash used in financing activities.

Operating Activities

Cash used by operating activities of \$1.0 million in 2002 was the result

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of a decrease in net working capital, as lower volume levels led to cash generation from reductions in receivables and inventories and as tighter liquidity resulted in a slowdown in payments to vendors, being more than offset by losses.

Investing Activities

The Company disposed of its discontinued bridges and cranes and material handling systems operations for total cash proceeds of \$28.1 million and sold machinery and equipment with no book value during 2002, generating \$0.4 million in cash proceeds. Capital expenditures were \$0.5 million.

Financing Activities

The Company made scheduled repayments of debt totaling \$3.8 million, which included \$3.7 million on term loan A and \$103,000 on the capital expenditures facility. We made another \$9.0 million of term loan A repayments and fully repaid the capital expenditures facility for \$0.9 million. Revolving credit facility borrowings decreased \$10.7 million during the year. These debt reductions were funded primarily from cash proceeds from asset sales. Other debt repayments totaling \$87,000 represent payments on capital lease obligations and other debt.

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CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following represents a tabular summarization of the Company's contractual obligations at December 31, 2002 (in thousands):

Description	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	4 to 5 Years	After 5 Years
Debt in default	\$ 40,049	\$ 40,049	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Notes payable	4,661	4,661	-	-	-
Notes payable - related parties	4,615	4,615	-	-	-
Capital lease obligations and SBA loans	149	89	57	3	-
Noncancellable operating lease commitments	14,070	2,628	3,313	1,754	6,375
Total contractual obligations	\$ 63,544	\$ 52,042	\$ 3,370	\$ 1,757	\$ 6,375

The above table shows the contractual aggregate maturities of debt in default. Due to its default status, all such debt and the revolving credit facility of \$11.8 million is classified as current in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2002. Notes payable and notes payable - related parties, although contractually due, may not be paid due to restrictions imposed by the BOA financing and security agreement.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of Estimates

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. When more than one accounting principle, or method of its application, is

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generally accepted, management selects the principle or method that is appropriate in the Company's specific circumstances. Application of the accounting principles requires the Company's management to make estimates about the future resolution of existing uncertainties and that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses which in the normal course of business are subsequently adjusted to actual results. Actual results could differ from such estimates. In preparing these financial statements, management has made its best estimates and judgments of the amounts and disclosures included in the consolidated financial statements giving due regard to materiality.

Revenue Recognition, Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Sales are recorded when title and risks of ownership transfer to the buyer. Shipping and handling fees charged to customers are recorded as revenues and the related costs are recorded as cost of sales.

The Company markets its products to a diverse customer base in the United States and in other countries. Credit is extended after a credit review by management which is based on a customer's ability to perform its obligations. Such reviews are regularly updated. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based upon agings of customer balances and specific account reviews by management. Reunion Industries has no concentration of credit risks and generally does not require collateral or other security from its customers.

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Accounts receivable are presented net of a reserve for doubtful accounts of \$300,000 at December 31, 2002 and \$212,000 at December 31, 2001, which represented 2.6% and 1.7%, respectively, of gross trade receivables (excluding other non-trade receivables).

Inventories and Inventory Reserves

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, at costs which approximate the last-in, first-out method of inventory valuation for approximately 62% and 64% of total inventories at December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. The remainder are at costs which approximate the first-in, first-out method. Work-in-process and finished goods include material costs, labor costs and manufacturing overhead. Reserves for excess, slow-moving and obsolete inventories are based on reviews of inventory usage reports for items more than one year old. The Company evaluates its inventories on a quarterly basis to identify excess, slow-moving and obsolete inventories and assess reserve adequacy. When this evaluation indicates such inventories exist, the reserve is increased by a charge to operations or such inventories are written off.

Goodwill and Impairment

The excess of the purchase consideration over the fair value of the net assets of acquired businesses is considered to be goodwill and, until December 31, 2001, was being amortized over 15 years using the straight-line method.

The Company reviews goodwill when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of goodwill may not be recoverable. We also review goodwill as required by SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets", which requires that goodwill be tested annually using a two-step process. The first is to identify any potential impairment by comparing the carrying value of reporting units to their fair value. If a potential impairment is identified, the second step is to compare the implied fair value of goodwill with its carrying amount to measure the impairment loss. Reporting unit fair value is estimated using the income approach, which

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assumes that the value of a reporting unit can be computed as the present value of the assumed future returns of an enterprise discounted at a rate of return that reflects the riskiness of an investment. A significant increase in the rate at which the assumed future returns are discounted could result in an unexpected impairment charge to goodwill, which could have a negative impact on our operating results.

At December 31, 2002, the Company had \$11.0 million of goodwill on its consolidated balance sheet. Of the \$11.0 million of goodwill, \$9.5 million relates to the pressure vessels and springs segment and \$1.5 million relates to the cylinders segment. We have completed all transitional and annual impairment tests necessary to date and concluded that our goodwill is not impaired.

Pensions

The Company accounts for its defined benefit pension plans in accordance with SFAS No. 87, "Employers' Accounting for Pensions" which requires that amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements be determined on an actuarial basis. The Company makes contributions to the defined benefit plans based on the minimum funding requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

The Company uses the fair value of plan assets to determine the expected and actual returns on plan assets. The difference between the expected return and actual return is deferred. During the second half of 2001 and the year 2002, the fair value of assets in both of the Company's defined benefit

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pension plans decreased for various reasons, including a downturn in the overall economy and unusual world events. This decrease in asset values resulted in the Company recording additional minimum pension liabilities in excess of amounts previously accrued totalling \$2.0 million, which is classified as accumulated comprehensive loss within stockholders' deficit at December 31, 2002. Although management believes the long-term rates of return used to calculate the expected returns on plan assets are reasonable, a trend of actual returns being less than expected returns has developed such that future pension costs will likely increase.

In determining the discount rates to be used at the end of each year to determine plan liabilities, the Company looks at rates of return on high-quality, fixed-income investments that receive one of the two highest ratings given by a recognized ratings agency. Changes in discount rates over the last three years have not materially affected pension costs and the net effect of changes in the discount rate, as well as the net effect of other changes in actuarial assumptions and experience, have been deferred as allowed by SFAS 87.

[The Company currently expects consolidated pension costs for 2003 to increase from 2002.]

Other Postretirement Benefits

The Company provides health benefits for certain retired employees at the Company's pressure vessel operations and Plastics and of its Corporate Executive Payroll. These plans are not funded. Other postretirement benefit costs and the benefit obligation are actuarially determined based on discount rates and expected trends in healthcare costs. Recent experience has been less favorable during 2002 than the actuarial assumptions resulting in a deferral of costs. As a result, [the Company currently expects consolidated other postretirement benefit costs for 2003 to increase from 2002.]

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Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has elected to follow Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and related interpretations in accounting for stock options and awards. Accordingly, no compensation costs for stock options is included in operating results since all awards were made at exercise prices at or above their fair value on the dates of grants.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure, amending FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock Based Compensation." This statement amends SFAS No. 123 to provide alternative methods of transition for an entity that voluntarily changes to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. It also amends the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123 to require prominent disclosure about the effects on operating results of an entity's accounting policy decisions with respect to stock-based employee compensation. SFAS No. 148 also amend APB 28, "Interim Financial Reporting" to require disclosure about those effects in interim financial information. We adopted the disclosure provisions for the year ended December 31, 2002.

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The following table illustrates the effect on results of operations if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Net (loss) income as reported	\$ (12,859)	\$ (38,128)	\$ 5,140
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported results	-	-	-
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation determined under fair value method for stock options, net of tax	-	(246)	(390)
Deduct: Preferred dividend accretions			(95)
	-----	-----	-----
Pro forma income (loss) applicable to common stockholders	\$ (12,859)	\$ (38,374)	\$ 4,655
	=====	=====	=====
Basic (loss) earnings per share, as reported	\$ (0.82)	\$ (2.45)	\$ 0.38
	=====	=====	=====
Basic (loss) earnings per share, pro forma	\$ (0.82)	\$ (2.46)	\$ 0.35
	=====	=====	=====
Diluted (loss) earnings per share, as reported	\$ (0.82)	\$ (2.45)	\$ 0.38
	=====	=====	=====
Diluted (loss) earnings per share, pro forma	\$ (0.82)	\$ (2.46)	\$ 0.35
	=====	=====	=====

Environmental Contingencies

When it is probable that a liability has been incurred or an asset has been impaired, a loss is recognized assuming the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Except as described in the following paragraphs, the Company believes it is currently in material compliance with existing environmental protection laws and regulations and is not involved in any significant remediation activities or administrative or judicial proceedings arising under federal, state or local environmental protection laws and regulations. In addition to management personnel who are responsible for monitoring environmental compliance and arranging for remedial actions that

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may be required, the Company has also employed outside consultants from time to time to advise and assist the Company's environmental compliance efforts. Except as described in the following paragraphs, the Company has not recorded any accruals for environmental costs.

In February 1996, Reunion was informed by a contracted environmental services consulting firm that soil and ground water contamination exists at its Lafayette, Indiana site. Since then, the Company has expended \$419,275 of remediation costs. The Company estimates completion of this remediation effort to be \$15,000.

In connection with the sale of its former oil and gas operations, pre-merger Reunion retained certain oil and gas properties in Louisiana because of litigation concerning environmental matters. The Company is in the process of environmental remediation under a plan approved by the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources Office of Conservation (LDNROC). The Company has recorded an accrual for its proportionate share of the remaining estimated costs to remediate the site based on plans and estimates developed by the environmental consultants hired by the Company. During 1999, the Company conducted remediation work on the property. The Company paid \$172,000 of the total cost of \$300,000. Regulatory hearings were held in January 2000 and 2001 to consider the adequacy of the remediation conducted to date. In August 2001,

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LDNROC issued its order for the Company to complete the soil remediation under the plan approved in 1999 and to perform additional testing to determine to what extent groundwater contamination might exist. No remediation was performed in 2000, 2001 or 2002 pending the decision. However, the Company has paid \$304,000 for its share of consulting services in connection with the hearings. Most recently, the Company's environmental consultants filed with the LDNROC updated amendments to the prior approved plan for sampling and remediation. If approved, the plan will be implemented. At December 31, 2002, after accruing an additional \$40,000 in December 2002, the balance accrued for these remediation costs is approximately \$1,042,000. The Company believes that future remediation costs will not exceed the amount accrued.

Litigation on this matter had been stayed pending the determination by the LDNROC as to the extent of remediation that would be required. Most recently, such stay was lifted and the District Court has established a jury trial for September 22, 2003 to determine the necessity for any further remediation and the extent of damages, if any, suffered by the plaintiff owners of the property. The Company is contesting this litigation and believes its proposed methodology is well within accepted industry practice for remediation efforts of a similar nature. No accrual has been made for costs of any potential alternative clean-up methodology that might be imposed as a result of the outcome of the litigation.

On March 15, 2002, the Company received a Request for Information from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regarding the Gambonini Mine Site outside Petaluma, Marin County, California. The Company gathered and forwarded to the USEPA the information it requested. On May 16, 2002, the Company, as the successor to Buttes Gas & Oil Company (BGO), received from the USEPA a notice of potential liability and demand for payment of \$3,909,614.37 for reimbursement of costs related to its removal and disposal efforts initiated in 1998 pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

BGO, predecessor by merger to the Company, leased the site for mining purposes and operated a mercury mine on this site from 1965 to 1970. BGO's mining operations were terminated in 1970. Subsequently, under the supervision of the environmental and planning representatives of Marin County,

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BGO completed closure and environmental restoration activities at the site, including stabilization and re-vegetation of the site. BGO then quitclaimed the mining lease back to the Gambonini's in 1973. Because of apparent overgrazing at the site subsequent to BGO's restoration efforts, a storm in 1982 caused severe flooding resulting in the failure of the dam built to retain mining materials. Runoff from the flood released mining materials into the creek below and, ultimately, into the Tomales Bay, a local recreation and fishing area.

In 1985, BGO, headquartered in Houston, Texas, filed Chapter 11 proceedings in bankruptcy court in the Southern District of Texas in Houston. In December 1988, BGO confirmed its plan of reorganization which provided for, among other things, a discharge of all claims that arose prior to the date of confirmation of the plan. The reorganization plan became effective in February 1989.

In response to the USEPA's demand, the Company filed an adversary proceeding in bankruptcy court in the Southern District of Texas in Houston seeking an order to enjoin the efforts of the USEPA to pursue collection of any claims related to the site. The USEPA responded by filing a motion to dismiss based on several jurisdictional and substantive grounds. A status conference was held on August 27, 2002, at which time the judge for the bankruptcy court in the Southern District of Texas in Houston ruled that the court did not have jurisdiction and, at that time, the Company and the USEPA entered into a standstill agreement through December 31, 2002 which has been extended through May 31, 2003.

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In March 2003, the Company and the USEPA reached an agreement in principle to settle the USEPA's demand for payment for \$100,000, payable in three installments over a two-year period. This amount has been accrued as of December 31, 2002. This settlement agreement will resolve the USEPA's claims for reimbursement of environmental response costs, but does not resolve all possible claims the United States may have with respect to the Gambonini mine site which could include, but not be limited to, claims for natural resource damage. The United States has given no indication as to whether or not it will pursue such claims. However, the Company has agreed in principle to extend the statute of limitations with respect to any such claims for a period of five years from the date of the execution of the above discussed settlement agreement.

FACTORS THAT COULD AFFECT FUTURE RESULTS

Reunion is a Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The negative working capital position of \$57,799,000, the defaults of the BOA Financing and Security Agreement and the 13% senior notes, and the lack of borrowing capacity under its revolving credit facility indicate that [the Company may not be able to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.] The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Reunion's vendors may restrict credit terms

We have corrected many vendor-related problems with liquidity generated from asset sales. However, another period of tight liquidity could result in key vendors restricting or eliminating the extension of credit terms to us.

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If this would happen, our ability to obtain raw materials would be strained significantly and our ability to manufacture products would be reduced.

Reunion may not be able to consummate a planned refinancing

We have made significant progress recently on a planned refinancing of our BOA term and revolving credit obligations. However, it is not a certainty that this planned refinancing will happen. If we are unable to refinance our BOA credit facilities, they may move to take advantage of all remedies available to them including, but not limited to, acceleration of all amount currently due and a liquidation of their collateral.

Reunion's senior noteholders may accelerate

Although our senior note obligations are in default, the senior noteholders have stood still as we continue to work through the refinancing of our BOA credit facilities. However, it is not a certainty that they will continue to stand still and they may move to take advantage of all remedies available to them including, but not limited to, acceleration of all amount currently due.

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Reunion's current bank lender may require us to pay exorbitant fees and cause us to incur significant incremental costs again

Since entering into the BOA facilities, we have incurred significant incremental costs related to our bank financing. These costs total \$4.3 million, including \$2.6 million paid to BOA relating to amendment and overadvance fees and approximately \$0.6 million in default interest. The additional incremental costs included legal fees, audit and consultant fees and reappraisal costs. These costs have negatively affected our liquidity. If we do not refinance our BOA credit facilities, they could continue to strain our liquidity with incremental fees and costs.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations." This statement requires recognition of a liability for any legal obligations associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset. Any such liability will be recorded at fair value when incurred and generally results in an increase to the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. This statement will be effective for us for the year ending December 31, 2003. The adoption of this statement is not expected to have a material effect on our results of operations or financial position.

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." This statement supersedes SFAS 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of" but retains many of its fundamental provisions. SFAS 144 also supersedes certain provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 30, "Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions" but retains its provision to separately report discontinued operations and extends that reporting to a component of an entity, as defined therein, that either has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale, thus broadening the presentation of discontinued operations to include more disposal transactions. Effective January 1, 2002, the Company adopted this statement with no effect on financial position or results of operations. However, certain amounts related to our discontinued operations as of December 31, 2001

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have been reclassified in the condensed consolidated balance sheet to conform to the presentation requirements of SFAS 144.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections." This statement eliminates the automatic classification of gain or loss on extinguishment of debt as an extraordinary item of income and requires that such gain or loss be evaluated for extraordinary classification under the criteria of Accounting Principles Board No. 30 "Reporting Results of Operations." This statement also requires sales-leaseback accounting for certain lease modifications that have economic effects that are similar to sales-leaseback transactions, and makes various other technical corrections to existing pronouncements. This statement will be effective for us for the year ending December 31, 2003. We are attempting to buy back the senior notes at a discount. If successful, the adoption of this statement could have a material effect on our results of operations or financial position.

In June 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities." This statement addresses accounting for and reporting of costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies EITF Issue No. 94-3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)." This statement requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred. Whereas, EITF 94-3

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requires an estimated liability to be recognized for exit or disposal activities at the date an entity commits to an exit plan. This statement will be effective for exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002, with earlier application encouraged. We adopted a restructuring plan in the fourth quarter of 2001 pursuant to the guidance of EITF 94-3. Should we engage in any future exit, disposal or restructuring activities, the guidance set forth in SFAS 146 will be followed.

In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others." FIN 45 expands the disclosure requirements related to guarantees and requires that a liability be recorded in the guarantor's balance sheet upon issuance of guarantees. The initial recognition and measurement provisions will be applied on a prospective basis to guarantees issued after December 31, 2002. The disclosure provisions are effective for financial statement periods ending after December 31, 2002. Because our financing agreements prohibit us from guaranteeing, either directly or otherwise, the indebtedness of others, the adoption of FIN 45 is not expected to have a significant impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, Transition and Disclosure." SFAS No. 148 provides alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. SFAS No. 148 also requires that disclosures of the pro forma effect of using the fair value method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation be displayed more prominently and in tabular format. Additionally, SFAS No. 148 requires disclosure of the pro forma effect in interim financial statements. We will adopt the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 148. The interim disclosure requirements are effective for our 2003 first quarter. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 148 to have an effect on our results of operations or financial position.

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ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

In the operation of its business, Reunion Industries has market risk exposure to foreign currency exchange rates, raw material prices and interest rates. Each of these risks and Reunion Industries' strategies to manage the exposure is discussed below.

Reunion Industries manufactures its products in the United States and sells its products in the United States and in foreign countries. The countries to which the Company exports its products vary from year to year. International sales in 2002 and 2001 were in four areas: the Far East; Mexico; Western Europe; and Canada. The majority of international sales in 2002 and 2001 relate to pressure vessel sales to customers in Taiwan and the People's Republic of China. Of Reunion's \$70.8 million of consolidated net sales for 2002, \$9.6 million were export sales, of which \$7.7 million related to pressure vessel sales and \$1.6 million related to Plastics. The remainder related to cylinder sales, primarily, in Canada. Of the \$7.7 million of foreign pressure vessel sales, approximately \$6.7 million was in the Far East (principally China and Taiwan) and \$0.7 million was in Western Europe. The remainder were in the Middle East and Canada. Plastics export sales included \$0.8 million in Mexico with the remainder in Europe and Canada. Of Reunion's \$99.5 million of consolidated net sales for 2001, \$16.7 million were export sales, of which \$12.6 million related to pressure vessel sales and \$3.7 million related to Plastics. The remainder related to cylinder sales in Canada. Of the \$12.6 million of foreign pressure vessel sales, approximately \$9.0 million was in the Far East (principally China and Taiwan) and \$2.6 million was in Western Europe. The remainder were in the Middle East and Canada. Plastics export sales included \$2.6 million in Mexico with the remainder in Europe and Canada.

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Export sales to foreign countries are denominated in U.S. dollars, the Company's reporting currency. Accordingly, transaction loss exposures due to fluctuations in the currencies of the countries to which the Company's domestic locations export are minimal.

The major raw materials used by Metals include welded and seamless steel tubing and pipe, steel alloy bars, steel plates, brass tubing and bars and aluminum extrusions. The major raw material used by Plastics is thermoplastic polymers. These materials are available from a number of suppliers. [Prices for these materials are affected by changes in market demand, and there can be no assurances that prices for these and other raw materials will not increase in the future.] [Reunion Industries' contracts with its Plastics customers generally provide that such price increases can be passed through to its customers.] A 1.00% change in raw material prices would affect results of operations by approximately \$500,000.

Reunion Industries' operating results are subject to risk from interest rate fluctuations on debt that carries variable interest rates. The variable rate debt was approximately \$15.2 million at December 31, 2002, which is representative of balances outstanding during the year. A 1.00% change in interest rates would affect results of operations by approximately \$150,000.

ITEM 8. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Reunion Industries' consolidated financial statements are set forth beginning at Page F-1.

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

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The information under the captions "Proposal, Election of Directors" and "Management Information; Executive Officers" is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement relating to its 2003 annual meeting of stockholders to be filed with the commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 within 120 days after the close of the Registrant's fiscal year.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information under the captions "Management Information" and "Proposal; Election of Directors; Director Compensation" is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement relating to its 2003 annual meeting of stockholders to be filed with the commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 within 120 days after the close of the Registrant's fiscal year.

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ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The information under the caption "Ownership Information" is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement relating to its 2003 annual meeting of stockholders to be filed with the commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 within 120 days after the close of the Registrant's fiscal year.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The information under the caption "Ownership Information; Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement relating to its 2003 annual meeting of stockholders to be filed with the commission pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 within 120 days after the close of the Registrant's fiscal year.

ITEM 14. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Based on their evaluation as of a date within 90 days of the filing date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, Reunion's principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that Reunion's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-14(c) and 15d-14(c) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act) are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by Reunion in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms.

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There were no significant changes in reunion's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation and up to the filing date of the Annual Report on Form 10-K. There were no significant deficiencies or material weaknesses, and therefore there were no corrective actions taken.

It should be noted that any system of controls, however well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the system are met. In addition, the design of any control system is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events. Because of these and other inherent limitations of control systems, there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Documents included in this report:

The following consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules of Reunion Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries are included in Part II, Item 8:

1. Financial Statements (Pages F-1 through F-46)

Report of Independent Public Accountants - Ernst & Young LLP
Report of Independent Public Accountants - PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Statement of Management Responsibility
Consolidated Balance Sheets - December 31, 2002 and 2001
Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive
Income (Loss) - Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - Years Ended December 31, 2002,
2001 and 2000
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2. Financial Statement Schedules (Page S-1)

Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts and Reserves

Other schedules have been omitted because they are either not required, not applicable, or the information required to be presented is included in Reunion Industries' financial statements and related notes.

3. Exhibits

See pages E-1 to E-5 for a listing of exhibits filed with this report or incorporated by reference herein.

(b) Current Reports on Form 8-K

On March 31, 2003, the Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 31, 2003 to publicly announce the date, time and place of its 2003 annual meeting of stockholders and the date of record for stockholders that will be permitted to vote at the annual meeting.

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SIGNATURES

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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.

Date: March 31, 2003

REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC.

By: /s/ Charles E. Bradley, Sr.

Charles E. Bradley, Sr.
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Annual Report on Form 10-K has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on this 31st day of March, 2003.

Signature -----	Title -----
/s/ Kimball J. Bradley ----- Kimball J. Bradley	President, Chief Operating Officer and Director
/s/ Joseph C. Lawyer ----- Joseph C. Lawyer	Vice Chairman and Director
/s/ John M. Froehlich ----- John M. Froehlich	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary (chief financial and accounting officer)
/s/ Thomas N. Amonett ----- Thomas N. Amonett	Director
/s/ Thomas L. Cassidy ----- Thomas L. Cassidy	Director
/s/ W. R. Clerihue ----- W. R. Clerihue	Director
/s/ Franklin Myers ----- Franklin Myers	Director
/s/ John G. Poole ----- John G. Poole	Director

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CERTIFICATION

I, Charles E. Bradley, Sr., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Reunion Industries, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue

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statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and we have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
 - b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this annual report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
 - c) presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this annual report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: March 31, 2003

By /s/ Charles E. Bradley, Sr.

Charles E. Bradley, Sr.
Chairman and Chief Executive
Officer (principal executive officer)

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CERTIFICATION

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I, John M. Froehlich, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Reunion Industries, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and we have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
 - b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this annual report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
 - c) presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this annual report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: March 31, 2003

By /s/ John M. Froehlich

John M. Froehlich
Chief Financial Officer

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(principal financial officer)

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REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Board of Directors and Stockholders
Reunion Industries, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Reunion Industries, Inc. as of December 31, 2002 and 2001, and the related consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) and cash flows for the years then ended. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Reunion Industries, Inc. at December 31, 2002 and 2001, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that Reunion Industries, Inc. will continue as a going concern. As more fully described in Note 1, at December 31, 2002, the Company is in default on \$40.0 million of debt, has a deficiency in working capital of \$57.8 million, a loss from continuing operations of \$11.5 million, and a deficiency in assets of \$30.8 million. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. The financial statements do not include any

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adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

As discussed in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets in 2002.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
March 14, 2003

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Report of Independent Accountants

To the Board of Directors
and Stockholders of
Reunion Industries, Inc.

In our opinion, the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) and of cash flows for each of the year ended December 31, 2000 presents fairly, in all material respects, the results of operations and cash flows of Reunion Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2000, 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. We have not audited the consolidated financial statements of Reunion Industries, Inc. for any period subsequent to December 31, 2000.

Reunion merged with Chatwins Group, Inc. (Chatwins), an affiliate company on March 16, 2000. Chatwins was considered the acquiring company for financial reporting purpose. Effective with the merger, the combined company retained the name Reunion Industries, Inc.

/s/ PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
April 18, 2001

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Statement of Management Responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation, integrity and objectivity of the consolidated financial statements included in Reunion's 2002 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and, accordingly, include some amounts based on management's best judgments and estimates.

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Management maintains an effective system of internal control that is designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and transactions are properly recorded and executed in accordance with management's authorization. The system is regularly monitored by direct management review. Management believes that Reunion's internal controls provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against material loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that the financial records are reliable for preparing financial statements and other data and maintaining accountability for assets.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, composed solely of Directors who are not employees or officers of Reunion, meets on a regular basis with the independent accountants and management to discuss internal business controls, auditing and financial reporting matters. The Committee reviews with the independent accountants the scope and results of the audit effort. The Committee also meets with the independent accountants without management present to ensure that the independent accountants have free access to the Committee.

The independent accountants, Ernst & Young LLP, are engaged to audit the consolidated financial statements of Reunion and to conduct such tests and related procedures as they deem necessary in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The opinion of the independent accountants, based on their audits of the consolidated financial statements, is contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

/s/ Charles E. Bradley, Sr.

/s/ John M. Froehlich

Charles E. Bradley, Sr.
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

John M. Froehlich
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

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REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (in thousands)

	At December 31, 2002	At December 31, 2001
	-----	-----
ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 807	\$ 686
Receivables, net	12,269	12,347
Advances to employees	113	213
Inventories, net	7,895	10,814
Other current assets	1,913	1,219
Net assets of discontinued operations, current	-	5,162
	-----	-----
Total current assets	22,997	30,441
Property, plant and equipment, net	16,716	19,134
Due from related parties	1,496	1,488
Goodwill, net	11,007	11,443
Other assets, net	3,102	3,269
Net assets of discontinued operations, non-current	-	18,641
	-----	-----
Total assets	\$ 55,318	\$ 84,416

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	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT:		
Debt in default	\$ 40,049	\$ 64,389
Current maturities of debt	89	87
Trade payables	10,961	11,211
Accrued salaries and benefits	2,247	2,544
Accrued interest	6,748	2,747
Accrued environmental reserves	1,168	1,076
Reserve for restructuring	861	1,192
Due to related party	2,422	1,302
Other current liabilities	6,975	3,102
Notes payable	4,661	1,017
Notes payable - related parties	4,615	4,615
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	80,796	93,282
Long-term debt	61	3,793
Other liabilities	5,301	4,586
	-----	-----
Total liabilities	86,158	101,661
	-----	-----
Commitments and contingent liabilities	-	-
Stockholders' deficit:		
Common stock (\$.01 par value, 20,000,000 shares authorized, 16,278,519 and 15,590,619 shares issued and outstanding, respectively)	163	156
Capital in excess of par value	25,195	25,064
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,010)	(1,136)
Accumulated deficit	(54,188)	(41,329)
	-----	-----
Stockholders' deficit	(30,840)	(17,245)
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$ 55,318	\$ 84,416
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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	REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC.		
	CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		
	(in thousands, except per share information)		
	Year Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Sales:			
Metals	\$ 38,222	\$ 60,963	\$ 62,713
Plastics	32,577	38,532	42,008
	-----	-----	-----
Total sales	70,799	99,495	104,721
	-----	-----	-----
Cost of Sales:			
Metals	33,266	50,300	45,772
Plastics	28,577	34,157	35,713
	-----	-----	-----
Total cost of sales	61,843	84,457	81,485
	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit	8,956	15,038	23,236
Selling, general & administrative	13,256	15,718	16,388
Provision for restructuring	-	6,811	-
Other (income) expense, net	(787)	1,727	(6,251)

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Operating profit (loss)	(3,513)	(9,218)	13,099
Interest expense, net	8,020	7,057	6,972
Equity in loss from continuing operations of affiliate	-	-	296
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(11,533)	(16,275)	5,831
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	-	12,678	(616)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(11,533)	(28,953)	6,447
Discontinued operations, net of tax:			
Loss on disposal of discontinued bridges and cranes operations, less applicable income taxes of \$-0-	(3,913)	-	-
Estimated loss on disposal of discontinued bridges and cranes operations including provision of \$1,633 for operating losses during phase-out period, less applicable income taxes of \$-0-	-	(6,399)	-
Loss from discontinued bridges and cranes operations, net of applicable income tax benefits \$-0- and \$-0-, respectively	-	(5,294)	(7,229)
Income (loss) from discontinued materials handling operations, less applicable income taxes of \$-0- in all periods	(537)	2,973	6,427
Gain on disposal of discontinued materials handling systems operations, less applicable income taxes of \$-0-	3,124	-	-
Gain on disposal of discontinued agricultural operations, less applicable income taxes of \$-0-	-	-	2,286
Loss from discontinued agricultural operations, less applicable income taxes of \$-0- and \$-0-, respectively	-	(135)	(639)
Loss on disposal of Discontinued Klemp (domestic), less applicable income taxes of \$-0-	-	-	(830)
Provision for estimated (expenses) credit of Discontinued Klemp (domestic), less applicable income taxes (benefit) of \$-0- and \$-0-, respectively	-	(320)	530

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REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (continued) (in thousands, except per share information)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(1,326)	(9,175)	545
Income (loss) before extraordinary items	(12,859)	(38,128)	6,992
Extraordinary items, net of tax:			
Write-off of deferred financing costs (merger)	-	-	(1,501)
Write-off of deferred financing costs (extinguishment of debt)	-	-	(80)

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Equity in loss of extraordinary item of affiliate	-	-	(271)
	-----	-----	-----
Loss from extraordinary items	-	-	(1,852)
	-----	-----	-----
Net income (loss)	(12,859)	(38,128)	5,140
Other comprehensive loss, net of \$-0- tax:			
Additional pension liability in excess of unrecognized prior service cost	(874)	(1,136)	-
	-----	-----	-----
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (13,733)	\$ (39,264)	\$ 5,140
	=====	=====	=====
Earnings (loss) applicable to common stockholders	\$ (12,859)	\$ (38,128)	\$ 5,045
	=====	=====	=====
Earnings (loss) per common share - basic and diluted:			
Continuing operations	\$ (0.74)	\$ (1.86)	\$ 0.48
Discontinued operations	(0.08)	(0.59)	0.04
Extraordinary items	-	-	(0.14)
	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) per common share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.82)	\$ (2.45)	\$ 0.38
	=====	=====	=====
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	15,591	15,587	13,236
	=====	=====	=====
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	15,591	15,612	13,306
	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Cash flow from operating activities:			
Net (loss) income	\$ (12,859)	\$ (38,128)	\$ 5,140
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash from operating activities:			
Depreciation	2,762	4,865	5,276
Amortization of intangibles	-	2,354	1,403
Amortization of deferred financing fees	754	1,011	897
Write-off of deferred financing fees	-	-	1,635
Deferred tax provision (benefit)	-	12,678	(898)
Equity in net loss of affiliate	-	-	567
Gain on sale of Irish plastics subsidiary	-	-	(4,933)
Gain on sale of discontinued agricultural operations	-	-	(2,286)
Gain on sale of property	(375)	(375)	(2,441)
Gain (loss) on sale of Discontinued Klemp	-	-	830
Provision for restructuring	-	6,811	-
Provision for estimated loss on disposal of discontinued bridges and cranes operations	-	6,399	-
Provision for inventories	-	2,485	-
Provision (credit) for estimated expenses of Discontinued Klemp (domestic)	-	320	(530)
Payments of expenses of discontinued			

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operations	-	(445)	(2,219)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease in receivables	6,431	2,357	4,509
Decrease (increase) in inventories	1,366	6,443	(1,299)
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	(662)	656	803
Increase (decrease) in trade payables and other current liabilities	3,585	(2,784)	462
(Increase) decrease in due from related parties	(8)	2,462	784
Net change in other assets and liabilities	(1,973)	(2,059)	(2,193)
	-----	-----	-----
Cash (used) provided by operating activities	(979)	5,050	5,507
	-----	-----	-----
Cash flow from investing activities:			
Proceeds from sale of discontinued materials handling systems operations	25,000	-	-
Proceeds from sale of assets of discontinued bridges and cranes operations	3,058	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property	375	375	3,013
Proceeds from sale of Irish plastics subsidiary	-	-	9,990
Proceeds from sale of discontinued agricultural operations	-	-	16,500
Cash acquired in merger	-	-	2,666
Acquisition of NPSAC common stock	-	(10)	-
Acquisition of Kingway common stock	-	-	(100)
Capital expenditures	(502)	(2,897)	(4,072)
	-----	-----	-----
Cash provided (used) by investing activities	27,931	(2,532)	27,997
	-----	-----	-----

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REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of debt	-	534	31,498
Repayments of debt	(13,740)	(5,312)	(72,323)
Repayments of debt of discontinued operations	-	(680)	-
Repayments to related parties	-	-	(1,076)
Revolving credit facilities borrowings	116,157	170,795	184,443
Revolving credit facilities repayments	(126,845)	(167,687)	(170,910)
Payments of deferred financing costs	-	(162)	(1,404)
Net decrease in outstanding checks	(2,909)	(1,351)	(1,613)
	-----	-----	-----
Cash used by financing activities	(27,337)	(3,863)	(31,385)
	-----	-----	-----
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(385)	(1,345)	2,119
Less: Change in cash of discontinued operations	506	217	(447)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	686	1,814	142
	-----	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 807	\$ 686	\$ 1,814
	=====	=====	=====
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Interest paid	\$ 4,619	\$ 6,208	\$ 9,716
	=====	=====	=====
Income taxes paid (refunded)	\$ (326)	\$ (119)	\$ 322

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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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REUNION INDUSTRIES, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1: ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Business

The Company owns and operates industrial manufacturing operations that design and manufacture engineered, high-quality products for specific customer requirements, such as large-diameter seamless pressure vessels, hydraulic and pneumatic cylinders, leaf springs and precision plastic components. Until December 2001, the Company's products also included heavy-duty cranes, bridge structures and materials handling systems. These businesses were sold during 2002 and are reported as discontinued operations.

Going Concern

The Company has not been able to pay its \$1.616 million semi-annual interest payment since November 1, 2001 or its \$12.5 million May 2002 sinking fund payment on its senior notes due to lack of funds, resulting in a default under the senior note indenture. We are also in default under the Bank of America (BOA or Bank of America) Financing and Security Agreement which, among other things, requires the Company to meet certain financial covenants and ratios, including minimum EBITDA, a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio and a maximum funded debt to EBITDA ratio. The Company has not been in compliance with these financial covenants since the third quarter of 2001. As a result, \$40.0 million of debt was classified as debt in default on the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2002 and is currently subject to various remedies including, but not limited to, acceleration of all amounts outstanding. The Company is projecting that it will not be in compliance with the covenants of its BOA Financing and Security Agreement or its 13% senior notes over the next twelve months. The Company has generated a net loss of \$12,859,000 during the year ended December 31, 2002.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The negative working capital position of \$57,799,000, the defaults of the BOA Financing and Security Agreement and the 13% senior notes, and the lack of borrowing capacity under the revolving credit facility indicate that we may not be able to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

We have been pursuing a refinancing of our bank debt with various lenders. If successful, we will seek to defer principal maturities and interest payments under our senior note obligations. Although we believe we can accomplish these plans, no assurances exist that we will. Failure to accomplish these plans could have an adverse impact on the Company's liquidity, financial position and future operations.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Reunion Industries and its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

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Investments in other companies over which Reunion Industries does not have control, less than a 50% equity interest, and in which Reunion Industries has the ability to exercise significant influence over operating or financial policies, if any, are accounted for by the equity method.

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Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and disclosures of contingencies during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from management's estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of demand deposit accounts and other cash equivalents with original maturities of 3 months or less.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable are net of \$300,000 and \$212,000 in allowance for doubtful accounts at December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. Credit is extended after a credit review by management which is based on a customer's ability to perform its obligations. Such reviews are regularly updated. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based upon agings of customer balances and specific account reviews by management. The Company has no concentration of credit risks and generally does not require collateral or other security from its customers.

Inventories and Reserves for Obsolescence

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, at costs which approximate the "last-in, first-out" (LIFO) method of inventory valuation for approximately 62% and 64% of total inventories at December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. The remainder are at costs which approximate the "first-in, first-out" (FIFO) method. Work-in-process and finished goods include material costs, labor costs and manufacturing overhead. Reserves for excess, slow-moving and obsolete inventories are based on reviews of inventory usage reports for items more than one year old.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at cost, including costs as determined by the allocation of the purchase price in business acquisitions accounted for using the purchase method, and depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method for financial statement purposes. Estimated useful lives in years for depreciation are as follows: 25 to 40 for buildings and improvements; 7 to 12 for machinery and equipment; 5 to 8 for computer systems; 7 to 10 for furniture and fixtures. Additions, betterments and replacements are capitalized, while expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to operations when incurred. As units of property are sold or retired, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in income.

Goodwill

The Company has recorded goodwill totaling \$11.0 million at December 31, 2002, of which \$9.5 million relates to our pressure vessel and springs segment and \$1.5 million relates to our cylinders segment. Effective January 1, 2002,

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we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" and we ceased amortizing goodwill. We completed internal impairment tests of goodwill as of January 1, 2002 and engaged an independent valuation consultant to confirm our conclusions. We completed additional impairment tests of goodwill as of January 1, 2003. We concluded that our goodwill is not impaired. Had we stopped amortizing

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goodwill at the beginning of 2001, the effect would have been decreases in our net loss and loss per share of \$1,903,000 and \$0.13, respectively. Had we stopped amortizing goodwill at the beginning of 2000, the effect would have been increases in our net income and earnings per share of \$719,000 and \$0.05, respectively.

Long-Lived Assets and Impairment

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable, and recognizes an impairment loss when the undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset are less than the carrying amount of the asset. Long-lived assets held for sale, other than assets to be disposed of in connection with disposal of a discontinued business segment, are reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

Revenue Recognition

Sales are recorded when shipped and title and risks of ownership transfer to the buyer. Shipping and handling fees charged to customers are recorded as revenues and the related costs are recorded as cost of sales.

Environmental Policies

Environmental expenditures that relate to current operations are either expensed or capitalized depending on the nature of the expenditure. Expenditures relating to conditions caused by past operations that do not contribute to current or future revenue generation are expensed. Liabilities are recorded when environmental assessments and/or remediation actions are probable, and the costs can be reasonably estimated.

Income Taxes

The Company provides deferred income taxes for all temporary differences between financial and income tax reporting using the liability method. Deferred taxes are determined based on the estimated future tax effect of differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities given the provisions of enacted tax laws. A valuation allowance is recorded for net deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized. The Company has significant net operating loss and investment tax credit carryforwards for tax purposes, portions of which may expire unutilized.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during this period. Potential common shares include shares issuable upon exercise of the Company's stock options.

There were no potential common shares relating to options to purchase common stock in 2002. Potential common shares relating to options to purchase

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common stock aggregating 25,809 and 69,682 are included in the weighted average number of shares for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, respectively.

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations." This statement requires recognition of a liability for any legal obligations associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset. Any such liability will be recorded at fair value when incurred and generally results in an increase to the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. This statement will be effective for us for the year ending December 31, 2003. The adoption of this statement is not expected to have a material effect on our results of operations or financial position.

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." This statement supersedes SFAS 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of" but retains many of its fundamental provisions. SFAS 144 also supersedes certain provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 30, "Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions" but retains its provision to separately report discontinued operations and extends that reporting to a component of an entity, as defined therein, that either has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale, thus broadening the presentation of discontinued operations to include more disposal transactions. Effective January 1, 2002, the Company adopted this statement with no effect on financial position or results of operations. However, certain amounts related to our discontinued operations as of December 31, 2001 have been reclassified in the condensed consolidated balance sheet to conform to the presentation requirements of SFAS 144.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections." This statement eliminates the automatic classification of gain or loss on extinguishment of debt as an extraordinary item of income and requires that such gain or loss be evaluated for extraordinary classification under the criteria of Accounting Principles Board No. 30 "Reporting Results of Operations." This statement also requires sales-leaseback accounting for certain lease modifications that have economic effects that are similar to sales-leaseback transactions, and makes various other technical corrections to existing pronouncements. This statement will be effective for us for the year ending December 31, 2003. We are attempting to buy back the senior notes at a discount. If successful, the adoption of this statement could have a material effect on our results of operations or financial position.

In June 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities." This statement addresses accounting for and reporting of costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies EITF Issue No. 94-3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)." This statement requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred. Whereas, EITF 94-3 requires an estimated liability to be recognized for exit or disposal activities at the date an entity commits to an exit plan. This statement will be effective for exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002, with earlier application encouraged. We adopted a restructuring

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plan in the fourth quarter of 2001 pursuant to the guidance of EITF 94-3. Should we engage in any future exit, disposal or restructuring activities, the guidance set forth in SFAS 146 will be followed.

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In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others." FIN 45 requires that a liability be recorded in the guarantor's balance sheet upon issuance of a guarantee. In addition, FIN 45 requires disclosures about the guarantees that an entity has issued, including a rollforward of the entity's product warranty liabilities. Our financing agreements prohibit us from guaranteeing, either directly or otherwise, the indebtedness of others. As required, we will comply with the warranty rollforward provisions of FIN 45.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, Transition and Disclosure." SFAS No. 148 provides alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. SFAS No. 148 also requires that disclosures of the pro forma effect of using the fair value method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation be displayed more prominently and in tabular format. Additionally, SFAS No. 148 requires disclosure of the pro forma effect in interim financial statements. The transition and annual disclosure requirements are effective for our 2003 fiscal year. The interim disclosure requirements are effective for our 2003 first quarter. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 148 to have an effect on our results of operations or financial position.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications of prior year amounts have been made to conform to 2002 classifications.

NOTE 2: RESTRUCTURING CHARGE AND OTHER ACTIONS

In the fourth quarter of 2001, we developed and adopted a restructure plan for our continuing businesses and certain other businesses were identified for disposal. Elements of the plan included consolidation of our pressure vessel operations into one facility, consolidation of our cylinder operations into one facility, elimination of Plastics' corporate headquarters and evaluation of certain asset impairments. We also planned to sell our bridges and cranes and material handling systems operations, which we then accounted for as discontinued operations.

The plan was approved by the Company's board of directors in December 2001. The Company recorded a fourth quarter 2001 charge for restructuring costs, including facility shut-down costs, lease termination costs and asset writedowns, including impaired goodwill related to Plastics, and a charge for estimated loss on disposal of discontinued operations (related solely to Alliance Machine) including phase-out period operating losses, lease termination costs and asset writedowns. The charges are identified below:

	Restructuring -----	Discontinued Operations -----
Asset impairments	\$ 2,673	\$ 3,771
Goodwill impairment - Plastics	2,946	-
Lease termination costs	1,172	995
Reserve for operating losses during phase-out	-	1,633
Employee separations	20	-

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Total charges	----- \$ 6,811 =====	----- \$ 6,399 =====
---------------	----------------------------	----------------------------

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We completed the plan by the end of 2002 except for the consolidation of our cylinder operations into one facility, which does not affect the restructuring charges recorded. The cash components of the charge were comprised of reserves for lease termination costs and employee separations. We did not accrue for any additional employee separations related to the restructuring, although such separations totaled approximately 200 employees as of December 31, 2002. The termination costs were recorded upon notification to the employees, which occurred in the same period as the terminations. The following represents a summary of 2002 cash activity of our 2001 restructuring charge (in thousands):

Description	At 12/31/01	2002 Activity	At 12/31/02
Lease termination costs	\$ 1,172	\$ (311)	\$ 861
Employee separations	20	(20)	-
Reserve for restructuring	\$ 1,192	\$ (331)	\$ 861

Of the remaining lease termination costs, \$761,000 relates to idle manufacturing facilities in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and Clearfield, Utah. The remainder relates to lease commitments under idle machinery in the Plastics Group.

NOTE 3: ACQUISITION

On January 17, 2001, the Company acquired NPS Acquisition Corp. (NPSAC) (f/k/a Naptech Pressure Systems) from Charles E. Bradley, Sr. (Mr. Bradley), the Company's chairman of the board and chief executive officer. NPSAC was based in Clearfield, Utah and manufactured seamless steel pressure vessels. In the first quarter of 2002, its operations were relocated and combined with the Company's pressure vessel manufacturing operations in McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

The purchase price was \$10,000 plus the non-cash assumption of \$10.3 million of NPSAC's liabilities, including a 15% per annum \$6.9 million note payable to Shaw Group, the former owner of Naptech Pressure Systems and \$0.6 million of notes payable to Stanwich Financial Services Corp., a related party. At the same time we acquired NPSAC, we paid Shaw Group \$2.0 million of the note payable in cash from funds available under our revolving credit facility with Bank of America (BOA). The remainder of \$4.9 million included quarterly principal payments of \$0.6 million for eight quarters which began on February 28, 2001. We made the first two payments from funds available under its revolving credit facility. The remaining payments have not been made due to lack of liquidity and use of funds available under the revolving credit facility for other purposes. The note is unsecured and subordinated to the BOA term loan and revolving credit facilities.

The estimated fair value of assets acquired included approximately \$1.4 million of cash, receivables, inventories and other current assets, approximately \$0.3 million of fixed assets and \$1.3 million of deferred tax assets which are fully reserved by a valuation allowance. The purchase price in excess of net assets acquired of \$8.6 million was recorded as goodwill and, until December 31, 2001, was being amortized over 15 years. NPSAC's fully-

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reserved deferred tax assets are comprised primarily of net operating losses.

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NOTE 4: INVENTORIES

Inventories are comprised of the following (in thousands):

	At December 31,	
	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Raw material	\$ 2,820	\$ 5,012
Work-in-process	2,301	2,329
Finished goods	2,801	3,342
	-----	-----
Gross inventories	7,922	10,683
Less: LIFO adjustment	(27)	131
	-----	-----
Inventories	\$ 7,895	\$ 10,814
	=====	=====

NOTE 5: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment (PP&E) is comprised of the following (in thousands):

	At December 31,	
	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Land	\$ 1,569	\$ 1,569
Buildings and improvements	9,033	9,014
Machinery and equipment	19,725	21,421
Computer systems	2,627	2,909
Furniture and fixtures	678	768
Construction-in-progress	190	116
	-----	-----
Property, plant and equipment	33,822	35,797
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(17,106)	(16,663)
	-----	-----
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 16,716	\$ 19,134
	=====	=====

NOTE 6: DEBT IN DEFAULT, NOTES PAYABLE AND LONG-TERM DEBT

The Company is in default on its 13% senior notes and its Bank of America (BOA) revolving and term loan credit facilities.

Debt in default consists of the following (in thousands):

	At December 31,	
	2002	2001
	-----	-----
13% senior notes (net of discount of \$2 in 2001)	\$ 24,855	\$ 24,853
BOA revolving credit facility	11,787	22,475
BOA term loan A due March 16, 2007	3,407	16,071
BOA capital expenditure facility	-	990
	-----	-----
Total debt in default	\$ 40,049	\$ 64,389
	=====	=====

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All debt in default is either currently due or contractually matures in 2003.

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13% Senior Notes

The Company has not been able to pay its \$1.616 million semi-annual interest payment since November 1, 2001 or its \$12.5 million May 2002 sinking fund payment due to lack of funds, resulting in a default under the senior note indenture. As a result, our senior note obligation of \$24.9 million is classified as debt in default on the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2002 and is currently subject to various remedies including, but not limited to, acceleration of all amounts outstanding. The senior notes are subordinated to the Bank of America revolving and term loan credit facilities.

Bank of America Revolving and Term Loan Credit Facilities

Reunion entered into senior secured credit facilities with Bank of America and other lenders when we merged in 2000. These credit facilities consisted of a \$39.0 million revolving credit facility, a \$25.8 million term loan A facility amortizing in 84 monthly principal payments, a \$5.0 million term loan B facility amortizing in 36 monthly principal payments, and \$2.7 million of available borrowing capacity under a capital expenditures facility which amortizes in 60 monthly principal payments when borrowed. Since entering into these facilities, we borrowed \$1.2 million under the capital expenditures facility and have repaid all of the term loan B, all amounts outstanding under the capital expenditure facility and \$22.4 million of the term loan A. Proceeds for these repayments have come primarily from asset sales.

Interest on the Bank of America facilities is tied to their prime rate, as defined in the financing agreements, and are the prime rate plus 0.50% for the revolving credit facility and the prime rate plus 0.75% for the term loan A facility. During 2002, we paid default rates of interest of the prime rate plus 4% through September 2002 and then prime plus 2.75% on the revolving credit facility and prime plus 3% on the term loan A thereafter. The weighted average interest rate for 2002 under the revolving credit facility and term loan A were 8.25% and 8.33%, respectively.

Since entering into the BOA facilities, we have incurred significant incremental costs related to our bank financing. These costs total \$4.3 million, including \$2.6 million paid to BOA relating to amendment and overadvance fees and approximately \$0.6 million in default interest. The additional incremental costs included legal fees, audit and consultant fees and reappraisal costs. Of the \$4.3 million in incremental costs, \$3.3 million was incurred in 2002, \$0.2 million in 2001 and \$0.8 million in 2000. These costs have negatively affected our liquidity.

The Bank of America credit facilities are collateralized by a first priority lien on substantially all of the current and after-acquired assets of Reunion including, without limitation, all accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, chattel paper, documents, instruments, deposit accounts, contract rights and general intangibles.

The facilities require Reunion to comply with financial covenants, including fixed charge coverage and leverage tests, and other covenants. The fixed charge coverage covenant requires the Company to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio to be tested as of the last day of each fiscal quarter. The components of the calculation are on a rolling twelve-month basis. The ratio is defined as EBITDA (adjusted to exclude non-financed

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capital expenditures and income taxes paid) divided by fixed charges (defined as scheduled or required principal and interest payments on debt). The leverage test is defined as the ratio of funded debt to EBITDA. Funded debt is defined as all secured and unsecured long-term debt, including current maturities. See "Covenant Compliance" below.

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In addition, the facilities contain various affirmative and negative covenants, including limitations on stockholder and related party distributions. The Company was in compliance with all such non-financial covenants. The facilities require Reunion to pay the reasonable expenses incurred by the lenders in connection with the facilities. Available borrowings under the Bank of America revolving credit facility are based upon a percentage of eligible receivables and inventories.

Covenant Compliance

For the quarter ended March 31, 2001 and for each fiscal quarter thereafter in 2001, the Bank of America (BOA) Financing and Security Agreement required the Company to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.25:1 and maximum funded debt to EBITDA ratios of 3.75:1, 3.50:1, 3.25:1 and 3.00:1.

In April 2001, the Company entered into a letter agreement with Bank of America whereby, as long as the Company maintained both a fixed charge coverage ratio of at least 1.00:1 and had a funded debt to EBITDA ratio of no more than 4.50:1 as of the September 30, 2001 and December 31, 2001 calculation dates, and as long as the Company was in compliance on all other covenants, the Bank of America would not accelerate any of its loans.

Due to the rate and level of the downturns in our markets in 2001, we took cost cutting measures and implemented capital expenditure restrictions during the third and fourth quarters of 2001 but these were not enough to achieve ratio compliance. For the quarter ended September 30, 2001, the Company's fixed charge coverage ratio was 0.79:1 and the funded debt to EBITDA ratio was 5.61:1 resulting in a default under the BOA Financing and Security Agreement. Operating results during 2002 were not sufficient to achieve covenant compliance.

Notes Payable

Notes payable consists of a \$1,017,000 11% note payable related to the Rostone operation in Plastics recorded on corporate and other's books and a \$3,644,000 15% note payable assumed by Reunion with the NPSAC acquisition. Payment of the principal portion of the \$1,017,000 note payable, although currently due, is unlikely during 2003. We made \$111,882 of interest payments during 2002 on this note payable.

With the acquisition of NPSAC, Reunion assumed a note payable of \$4.9 million. Terms of this note payable include quarterly principal payments of \$0.6 million for eight quarters which began on February 28, 2001 and quarterly interest payments at 15% per annum on the unpaid principal. Reunion made the first two principal payments plus accrued interest from funds available under its revolving credit facility. The Company has been unable to fund the remaining payments under this note due to lack of liquidity and insufficient funds available under its revolving credit facility. The note payable is unsecured and subordinated to the BOA term loan and revolving credit facilities.

Notes Payable - Related Parties

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Notes payable to related parties includes notes payable to SFSC, either directly or through assignment, totaling \$4,615,000 with interest at 10% per annum on \$100,000, at 11% per annum on \$1,017,000, at 15% per annum on \$500,000 and at 18% per annum on \$2,998,000. Although classified as current, related party notes payable are subordinated to the Bank of America revolving and term loan facilities except that regularly scheduled payments of interest may be made when due as long as no default exists under the BOA facilities (see note 13).

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Other Long-Term Debt

Other long-term debt, including \$89,000 classified as current, includes \$77,000 of capital leases and a \$73,000 small business loan related to Plastics. The capital leases are collateralized by the financed equipment. Maturities of capital leases and the small business loan are: 2003 - \$89,000; 2004 - \$58,000 and 2005 - \$3,000.

NOTE 7: OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities consist of the following (in thousands):

	At December 31,	
	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Accrued liabilities of discontinued operations	\$ 2,500	\$ -
Accrued health self-insurance liability	1,170	814
Current deferred tax liabilities	558	414
Other	2,747	1,874
	-----	-----
Total other current liabilities	\$ 6,975	\$ 3,102
	=====	=====

Accrued liabilities of discontinued operations primarily represents the remaining estimated liabilities of our discontinued bridges and cranes and material handling systems operations and includes \$0.8 million of trade payables, \$0.5 million of future lease commitments and \$0.9 million of employee-related legacy costs such as deferred and workers compensation and accrued healthcare costs. This accrual also includes an estimated post-closing working capital adjustment related to the sale of the material handling systems operations.

NOTE 8: STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

The Company's Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of 20,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per share, and 10,000,000 shares of "blank check" preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share, and includes certain capital stock transfer restrictions which are designed to prevent any person or group of persons from becoming a 5% shareholder of the Company and to prevent an increase in the percentage stock ownership of any existing person or group of persons that constitutes a 5% shareholder by prohibiting and voiding any transfer or agreement to transfer stock to the extent that it would cause the transferee to hold such a prohibited ownership percentage. The Transfer Restrictions are intended to help assure that the Company's substantial net operating loss carryforwards will continue to be available to offset future taxable income by decreasing the likelihood of an "ownership change" for federal income tax purposes.

No dividends have been declared or paid during the year with respect to

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the common stock of the Company. Cash dividends are limited by the availability of funds and by restrictions in the Company's debt agreements.

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The following represents stockholders' equity (deficit) activity for each year in the 3-year period ended December 31, 2002 (in thousands):

	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Par value of common stock, January 1	\$ 156	\$ 152	\$ 3
Options exercise	7	-	-
Contingent share issuance	-	4	-
Merger and acquisition activity	-	-	117
Preferred stock exchange	-	-	32
	-----	-----	-----
Par value of common stock, December 31	\$ 163	\$ 156	\$ 152
	=====	=====	=====
Treasury stock (41,109 shares carried at cost), January 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (500)
Merger and acquisition activity	-	-	500
	-----	-----	-----
Treasury stock, December 31	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	=====	=====	=====
Capital in excess of par value, January 1	\$ 25,064	\$ 24,608	\$ 873
Options exercise	131	6	-
Contingent share issuance	-	450	-
Merger and acquisition activity	-	-	8,015
Preferred stock exchange	-	-	15,720
Warrant exercises	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Capital in excess of par value, December 31	\$ 25,195	\$ 25,064	\$ 24,608
	=====	=====	=====
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, January 1	\$ (1,136)	\$ -	\$ -
Additional pension liability in excess of unrecognized prior service cost	(874)	(1,136)	-
	-----	-----	-----
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, December 31	\$ (2,010)	\$ (1,136)	\$ -
	=====	=====	=====
Accumulated deficit, January 1	\$ (41,329)	\$ (3,201)	\$ (8,246)
Net income (loss)	(12,859)	(38,128)	5,140
Preferred stock accretions	-	-	(95)
	-----	-----	-----
Accumulated deficit, December 31	\$ (54,188)	\$ (41,329)	\$ (3,201)
	=====	=====	=====
Total stockholders' equity (deficit), January 1	\$ (17,245)	\$ 21,559	\$ (7,870)
Options exercise	138	6	-
Contingent share issuance	-	454	-
Merger and acquisition activity	-	-	8,632
Preferred stock exchange	-	-	15,752
Other comprehensive loss	(874)	(1,136)	-
Net income (loss)	(12,859)	(38,128)	5,140
Preferred stock accretions	-	-	(95)
Warrant exercises	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity (deficit), December 31	\$ (30,840)	\$ (17,245)	\$ 21,559
	=====	=====	=====

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The following represents common stock activity for the 3-year period ended December 31, 2002 (in thousands of shares):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
Outstanding common stock, January 1	15,591	15,236	3,940
Options exercise	687	6	-
Contingent share issuance	-	349	-
Cancellation of Chatwins Group shares in merger	-	-	(1,450)
Reunion shares issued in merger	-	-	9,500
Preferred stock exchange	-	-	3,246
Outstanding common stock, December 31	16,278	15,591	15,236

In the merger, Reunion issued 9,500,000 shares of common stock to holders of Chatwins Group's common stock. The merger agreement also provided that up to an additional 500,000 shares of Reunion common stock would be issued to former Chatwins Group common stockholders if the former Chatwins Group businesses and the acquired Kingway business achieved specified performance levels in 2000. A determination of the number of shares to be issued was made by the board of directors at its meeting held on May 15, 2001. Such additional shares totaled 348,995 and were issued on May 29, 2001. The closing price of Reunion's common stock on that date was \$1.30 per share. The issuance of the additional shares was recorded as a merger purchase price adjustment to goodwill. Because this goodwill was related to the operating performance of Kingway, we wrote-down goodwill by \$436,000, net of accumulated amortization through December 31, 2001, upon the sale of Kingway in September 2002.

On June 14, 2000, the Company's Board of Directors approved the exchange of its Series A and Series B preferred stocks for 3,245,515 shares of the Company's common stock at an exchange price of \$5.00 per share. The Series A and Series B preferred stocks were issued in connection with the March 16, 2000 merger with Chatwins Group and acquisition of Kingway, and had an aggregate liquidation value of \$16.2 million. The closing market price of Reunion's common stock was \$1.00 on that date.

NOTE 9: STOCK OPTIONS

At December 31, 2002, the Company has three stock option plans. They are described below. The Company accounts for its plans using APB Opinion 25 and related interpretations. Stock options are granted at exercise prices equal to or above the then current market price, so no compensation expense has been recognized for the Company's stock option plans. At December 31, 2002, 775,100 shares of common stock were reserved for issuance under these plans. During 2002, the Company offered to repriced all outstanding stock options.

The Repricing

At its meeting on June 12, 2002, the Board directed the Company's management to take action to improve the value of outstanding stock options as an incentive to the Company's employees that then held stock options. At its meeting on September 26, 2002, the Company's management presented its plan to the Board to offer to holders of the Company's stock options the opportunity to reprice their stock options to an amount closer to recent trade amounts.

Elements of the repricing, if elected, included: (i) repricing of all options held to \$0.20 (twenty cents) per share, the closing price on the AMEX of the Company's common stock on June 11, 2002, the day before the Board

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directed management to take action, (ii) a no-exercise period through and including December 12, 2002, (iii) automatic vesting of all repriced options on December 13, 2002, and (iv) the opportunity to exercise all or any portion of the repriced options at \$0.20 per share through and including December 31, 2002. At the close of business on December 31, 2002, all repriced but unexercised options were forfeited.

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At the time of the repricing offer on September 30, 2002, there were 911,450 outstanding stock options held by directors, executive management and other Company employees (including two former employees that retained their stock options). Certain non-director employees were offered the opportunity to offset amounts accrued for their prior years' bonuses against the exercise price of their options. Mr. Bradley offset amounts owed to him under the SPI Consulting Agreement against the \$25,000 exercise price of his options. Results of the repricing offer by group are as follows:

	Directors	Non-Director Executive	Other Employees	Total
Options on September 30, 2002	495,000	158,000	258,450	911,450
Elected to reprice - cash purchase	(227,000)	(30,000)	(96,400)	(353,400)
Elected to reprice - accrual offset	(125,000)	(128,000)	(81,500)	(334,500)
Elected to reprice - forfeited	(99,000)	-	(80,550)	(179,550)
Options on December 31, 2002	44,000	-	-	44,000

One director holding 44,000 stock options did not reprice. Results of the repricing offer by plan are as follows:

	1998 Plan	1993 Plan	1992 Plan	Total
Options on September 30, 2002	675,617	196,833	39,000	911,450
Elected to reprice - cash purchase	(278,567)	(74,833)	-	(353,400)
Elected to reprice - accrual offset	(195,500)	(100,000)	(39,000)	(334,500)
Elected to reprice - forfeited	(157,550)	(22,000)	-	(179,550)
Options on December 31, 2002	44,000	-	-	44,000

1992 Option Plan

Effective July 1, 1992, the Board of Directors and stockholders of the Company approved the adoption of the 1992 Nonqualified Stock Option Plan (the "1992 Option Plan"). The 1992 Option Plan, as amended, authorized the grant of options and sale of 250,000 shares of common stock of the Company to key employees, directors and consultants. In 1992, the Company granted a total of 211,000 options to its then four members of the Board of Directors and a consultant to the Board. By the end of 1995, these options had been exercised. The Company granted the remaining 39,000 options to Mr. Bradley in March and June of 2000. Mr. Bradley exercised these options in the previously discussed repricing. No options remain available for issuance under the 1992 Option Plan.

1993 Option Plan

Effective September 28, 1993, the Board of Directors and stockholders of the Company approved the adoption of the 1993 Incentive Stock Option Plan (the

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"1993 Option Plan") for the granting of options or awards covering up to 250,000 shares of the Company's common stock to officers and other key employees. Under the terms of the 1993 Option Plan, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors is authorized to grant (i) stock options (nonqualified or incentive), (ii) restricted stock awards, (iii) phantom stock options, (iv) stock bonuses and (v) cash bonuses in connection with grants of restricted stock or stock bonuses. At December 31, 2002, 50,500 options are available for issuance under the 1993 Option Plan.

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1998 Option Plan

On August 4, 1998, the Company's stockholders ratified the adoption by the Board of Directors, on June 1, 1998, of the 1998 Stock Option Plan (the 1998 Option Plan). The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors is authorized to grant incentive options and nonqualified options covering up to 600,000 shares of the Company's common stock to officers and other key employees. At the Company's annual meeting of stockholders in May 2001, the Company's stockholders approved a proposal to reserve an additional 600,000 shares of the Company's common stock for issuance under the 1998 Stock Option Plan. At December 31, 2002, 680,600 options are available for issuance under the 1993 Option Plan.

A summary of the status of the Company's stock options and warrants as of December 31, 2002 and 2001 and changes during the year is presented below:

	2002		2001		2000	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Fixed Options						
Outstanding at beginning of year	1,089,000	\$2.57	868,000	\$2.91	210,000	\$5.71
Granted	-	-	323,500	1.47	660,000	2.01
Exercised	(687,900)	0.20	(6,000)	1.00	-	-
Forfeited/expired	(357,100)	0.20	(96,500)	2.01	(2,000)	3.00
Outstanding at end of year	44,000	2.94	1,089,000	2.57	868,000	2.91
Options exercisable at end of year	-	-	572,867	3.20	395,733	3.53

Weighted-average fair value of options granted:

Exercise price equal to market price

on grant date	\$ -	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.62
---------------	------	---------	---------

Exercise price greater than market price

on grant date	\$ -	\$ 1.04	\$ 1.70
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The following table summarizes information about stock options and warrants outstanding at December 31, 2002:

Exercise	Remaining Contractual	Number Outstanding	Number Exercisable
----------	--------------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

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Price	Life	at 12/31/02	at 12/31/02
-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1.0000	7.50 years	9,000	-
\$1.4500	8.50 years	10,000	-
\$3.0000	7.25 years	10,000	-
\$5.0625	5.00 years	15,000	-
		-----	-----
		44,000	-
		=====	=====

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Had we used FASB Statement 123 to account for our stock options, our operating results would differ from our reported results as indicated below:

	As Reported			Pro forma		
	2002	2001	2000	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Loss applicable to common stock	\$ (12,859)	\$ (38,128)	\$ 5,045	\$ (12,859)	\$ (38,374)	\$ 4,655
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Basic loss per common share	\$ (0.82)	\$ (2.45)	\$ 0.38	\$ (0.82)	\$ (2.46)	\$ 0.35
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.82)	\$ (2.45)	\$ 0.38	\$ (0.82)	\$ (2.46)	\$ 0.35
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions for 2001: dividend yield of 0 percent; expected volatility of 86%; risk-free interest rates of 3.4% to 5.8% and expected life of ten years. Expected volatility was estimated based on historical stock prices and is not an indicator of future stock prices.

NOTE 10: EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Company sponsors defined benefit plans and other postretirement benefit plans for certain employees in Metals and Plastics and employees of its Corporate Executive Payroll (as defined in the plan document).

Metals

Metals Pension Plan: Reunion sponsors a defined benefit pension plan which covers substantially all of its employees at its McKeesport, PA pressure vessel manufacturing location. This plan is the defined benefit plan from former Chatwins Group. Benefits under this plan are based solely on continuous years of service and are not affected by changes in compensation rates.

The Company's funding policy with respect to this plan provides that payments to the pension trusts be at least equal to the minimum funding requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Assets of the plan are invested principally in fixed income and equity securities.

Metals and Corporate Executive Payroll Other Postretirement Plan: Reunion maintains various postretirement healthcare and life insurance benefit plans for certain active and retired employees. Covered active and retired employees include those of the Company's McKeesport, PA pressure vessel manufacturing location, pursuant to a November 1997 plan amendment which

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became effective January 1, 1998 and employees of Reunion's Corporate Executive Payroll. In a September 2000 amendment, certain employees of the Company's crane and bridge manufacturing location in Alliance, OH who had attained age 60 and had at least 10 years of service were offered a voluntary early retirement incentive program whereby the Company will provide healthcare coverage at no cost to the employee for the employee and eligible dependents until the employee reaches age 65. In the fourth quarter of 2000, the Company recorded a charge of \$169,000 representing the estimated cost of providing coverage to those employees accepting the offer before December 31, 2000.

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Eligible active and retired employees of the one Metals operating division for which postretirement benefits are provided include both union and nonunion employees. Healthcare benefits for both union and nonunion retirees are provided for the most part through comprehensive major medical and other health benefit provisions subject to various retiree cost-sharing features. The majority of employees eligible for healthcare benefits upon retirement are former employees of USX Corporation (USX). A significant portion of postretirement healthcare earned by such employees prior to 1987 is the responsibility of USX. Life insurance benefits provided to eligible union retirees are based on fixed amounts negotiated in labor agreements. Life insurance benefits provided to eligible nonunion retirees are based on the employee's annual base salary at retirement subject to a maximum benefit.

Postretirement healthcare benefits for eligible active and retired employees of Reunion's Corporate Executive Payroll are paid for by Reunion and subject to various retiree cost-sharing features. Postretirement healthcare benefits for Corporate Executive Payroll employees terminate when the retiree becomes Medicare eligible. Postretirement life insurance benefits for eligible active and retired employees of Reunion's Corporate Payroll are paid for by Reunion and are based on the employee's annual base salary at retirement. Except for certain life insurance benefits paid from reserves held by insurance carriers, benefits have not been funded. Contributions to the plans by Reunion equal benefits paid.

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The following table sets forth the changes in the benefit obligations and plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 and the funded status at December 31, 2002 and 2001 of the Metals pension plan and the Metals and Corporate Executive Payroll other postretirement benefits plans (in thousands). The accrued benefit cost is included in other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet:

	Pension		Other Postretirement	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
Change in benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation, beginning	\$ 2,657	\$ 2,365	\$ 1,563	\$ 1,085
Service cost	141	123	61	44
Interest cost	177	161	96	87
Plan amendment	70	56	-	71
Actuarial loss (gain)	278	76	377	525
Benefits paid	(131)	(124)	(383)	(249)
Benefit obligation, ending	\$ 3,192	\$ 2,657	\$ 1,714	\$ 1,563
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value, beginning	\$ 2,097	\$ 2,367	\$ -	\$ -
Actual return	(63)	(368)	-	-

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Company contribution	56	222	383	249
Benefits paid	(131)	(124)	(383)	(249)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fair value, ending	\$ 1,959	\$ 2,097	\$ -	\$ -
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Funded status:				
Net obligation (asset), ending	\$ 1,233	\$ 560	\$ 1,714	\$ 1,563
Unrecognized costs:				
Additional minimum pension liability	1,119	519	-	-
Prior service costs	(200)	(145)	6	6
Net (loss) gain	(919)	(405)	(182)	205
Transition obligation	-	(12)	(440)	(489)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Accrued benefit cost	\$ 1,233	\$ 517	\$ 1,098	\$ 1,285
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Net periodic pension and other postretirement benefits costs for the following years for Metals pension and Metals and Corporate Executive Payroll other postretirement benefits plans ended December 31 are as follows (in thousands):

	Pension			Other Postretirement		
	2002	2001	2000	2002	2001	2000
Benefits earned during year	\$ 141	\$ 123	\$ 106	\$ 61	\$ 44	\$ 36
Interest cost	178	161	148	96	87	75
Early retirement incentive	-	-	-	-	-	169
Amortization of:						
Prior service cost	15	11	8	-	-	-
Unrecognized net loss (gain)	11	-	-	(10)	(44)	(48)
Unrecognized net obligation	12	12	12	50	48	48
Expected return on plan assets	(184)	(202)	(161)	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Defined benefit pension and total other postretirement benefits costs	\$ 173	\$ 105	\$ 113	\$ 197	\$ 135	\$ 280
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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Assumptions used to develop Metals pension cost and projected benefit obligation for the defined benefit pension plan for the following years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Discount rate	6.75%	7.00%	7.25%
	=====	=====	=====
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.75%	8.25%	8.25%
	=====	=====	=====

Assumptions used to develop the net periodic postretirement benefit costs and accumulated postretirement benefit obligations for the following years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Discount rate	6.75%	7.00%	7.75%
	=====	=====	=====
Healthcare cost trend rate	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%

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	=====	=====	=====
Rate of compensation increase	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
	=====	=====	=====

USX administers the postretirement healthcare plans for the eligible employees of the McKeesport, PA location previously owned by USX and bills Reunion for its share of the postretirement costs related to Reunion's retirees covered by the plans. During 1997, Chatwins Group's actuary reviewed several years of rates charged to Chatwins Group by USX for retiree medical coverage and, as a result, elected to reduce the applicable healthcare cost trend rate for all years subsequent to 1997 to 3%. A one percentage point increase in the assumed healthcare cost trend rate would increase the benefit obligation at December 31, 2002 by approximately \$193,000, increase net periodic cost by approximately \$41,000 and increase the total of the service and interest cost components by approximately \$24,000. Conversely, a one percentage point decrease in the assumed healthcare cost trend rate would result in approximate decreases in each by \$164,000, \$33,000 and \$19,000, respectively.

Plastics

Plastics Pension Plan: Reunion sponsors a defined benefit pension plan which covered substantially all of its employees at its New York facilities. Effective June 15, 1999, all benefits under this plan were frozen and the remaining employees became eligible to participate in the 401(k) defined contribution plan.

Plastics Other Postretirement Plan: Reunion maintains a postretirement healthcare plan for certain salaried and union retirees and their dependents. Covered employees are eligible to participate in the medical benefit plan if, at the time they retire, they have at least 10 years of service and have attained 62 years of age. This plan is contributory via employee contributions, deductibles and co-payments and are subject to certain annual, lifetime and benefit-specific maximum amounts.

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The following table sets forth the changes in the benefit obligations and plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 and the funded status at December 31, 2002 and 2001 for Plastics pension and other postretirement benefits plans (in thousands). The accrued benefit cost is included in other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet:

	Pension		Other Postretirement	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
Change in benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation, beginning	\$ 3,135	\$ 2,731	\$ 1,453	\$ 1,499
Service cost	-	-	42	53
Interest cost	213	204	97	107
Plan amendment	-	-	(68)	(68)
Actuarial loss (gain)	142	300	499	(44)
Benefits paid	(114)	(100)	(190)	(94)
Benefit obligation, ending	\$ 3,376	\$ 3,135	\$ 1,833	\$ 1,453
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value, beginning	\$ 1,901	\$ 2,423	\$ -	\$ -
Actual return	(112)	(608)	-	-
Company contribution	231	186	190	94
Benefits paid	(114)	(100)	(190)	(94)

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Fair value, ending	\$ 1,906	\$ 1,901	\$ -	\$ -
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Funded status:				
Net obligation, ending	\$ 1,470	\$ 1,234	\$ 1,833	\$ 1,453
Unrecognized costs:				
Additional minimum liability	1,543	1,126	-	-
Net (loss) gain	(1,543)	(1,126)	(333)	97
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Accrued benefit cost	\$ 1,470	\$ 1,234	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,550
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Net periodic pension and other postretirement benefits costs for the following years for Plastics pension and other postretirement benefits plan ended December 31 are as follows (in thousands):

	Pension			Other Postretirement		
	2002	2001	2000	2002	2001	2000
Benefits earned during year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42	\$ 53	\$ 50
Interest cost	213	204	194	98	107	101
Unrecognized net loss (gain)	33	-	-	-	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	(196)	(222)	(206)	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Defined benefit pension and total other postretirement benefits costs (income)	\$ 50	\$ (18)	\$ (12)	\$ 140	\$ 160	\$ 151
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Assumptions used to develop the pension cost and projected benefit obligation for the defined benefit pension plan for the following years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 are as follows:

	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Discount rate	6.75%	7.00%	7.75%
	=====	=====	=====
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.75%	9.00%	9.00%
	=====	=====	=====

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For the calculation of the net periodic pension costs to be recorded in 2002, the expected rate of return on plan assets was reduced to 8.25%.

Assumptions used to develop the net periodic postretirement benefit costs and accumulated postretirement benefit obligations for the following years ended December 31 are as follows:

	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Discount rate	6.75%	7.00%	7.75%
	=====	=====	=====
Healthcare cost trend rate	6.75%	7.00%	8.45%
	=====	=====	=====

A one percentage point increase in the assumed healthcare cost trend rate would increase the benefit obligation at December 31, 2002 by approximately \$158,000, increase net periodic cost by approximately \$14,000 and increase the total of the service and interest cost components by approximately \$14,000. Conversely, a one percentage point decrease in the assumed healthcare cost trend rate would result in approximate decreases in each by \$142,000, \$12,000

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and \$12,000, respectively.

Other Employee Benefit Plans

The Company also sponsors qualified contributory 401(k) plans covering substantially all employees and a money purchase defined contribution plan for Corporate Executive Payroll and certain other salaried employees. For those employees electing to participate in the 401(k) plans, employees can contribute up to an annually determined maximum amount permitted by law and the Company makes matching contributions up to specified limits. For those eligible for the money purchase defined contribution plan, until December 31, 2001, the Company contributes 5% of the employee's base salary to savings funds designated by the employee. Effective December 31, 2002, the Company suspended its matching contributions to the 401(k) plans. Effective December 31, 2001, the Company terminated the money purchase defined contribution plan and the majority of its assets were distributed to participating employees during the first quarter of 2002. During 2002, 2001 and 2000, the Company's expense to these deferred compensation plans totaled \$299,000, \$1,016,000 and \$1,215,000, respectively.

The Company does not provide any other postemployment benefits to former or inactive employees except for unemployment compensation benefits required by law.

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NOTE 11: EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

The computations of basic and diluted earnings per common share (EPS) for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 are as follows (in thousands, except share and per share amounts):

	Income	Shares	EPS
	-----	-----	-----
Year ended December 31, 2002:			
Loss applicable to common stockholders, weighted average shares outstanding and basic EPS	\$ (12,859)	15,591	\$ (0.82)
			=====
Dilutive effect of stock options		-	
	-----	-----	
Loss applicable to common stockholders, shares outstanding and diluted EPS	\$ (12,859)	15,591	\$ (0.82)
	=====	=====	=====
Year ended December 31, 2001:			
Loss applicable to common stockholders, weighted average shares outstanding and basic EPS	\$ (38,128)	15,587	\$ (2.45)
			=====
Dilutive effect of stock options		25	
	-----	-----	
Loss applicable to common stockholders, shares outstanding and diluted EPS	\$ (38,128)	15,612	\$ (2.45)
	=====	=====	=====
Year ended December 31, 2000:			
Net income	\$ 5,140		
Less: Preferred stock dividend accretions	(95)		

Income available to common stockholders, weighted average shares outstanding and basic EPS	5,045	13,236	\$ 0.38
			=====
Dilutive effect of stock options		70	

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Income available to common stockholders,			
shares outstanding and diluted EPS	\$ 5,045	13,306	\$ 0.38
	=====	=====	=====

At December 31, 2002, the Company's stock options outstanding totaled 44,000 and were not dilutive. At December 31, 2001, the Company's stock options outstanding totaled 1,089,000. Such options included a dilutive component of 25,809 shares. At December 31, 2000, the Company's stock options outstanding totaled 868,000. Such options included a dilutive component of 69,682 shares.

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NOTE 12: INCOME TAXES

The tax provision for continuing operations is comprised of the following amounts (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Current:			
Federal	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 176
State and local	-	-	106
	-----	-----	-----
Total	-	-	282
	-----	-----	-----
Deferred:			
Federal	-	12,678	(898)
State and local	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Total	-	12,678	(898)
	-----	-----	-----
Total tax provision (benefit)	\$ -	\$ 12,678	\$ (616)
	=====	=====	=====

The Company's effective income tax rate from continuing operations, reflected in the accompanying consolidated statement of income, differs from the statutory rate due to the following (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Computed amount at statutory rate (34%)	\$ (3,921)	\$ (5,533)	\$ 1,983
Net change in valuation allowance	(3,069)	11,653	(2,857)
State and local income taxes	-	(1,072)	106
Goodwill amortization	(140)	116	69
Foreign sales exclusions	(56)	(71)	(13)
Expiration of loss carryforwards	7,330	9,488	83
Tax attributes of acquired company	-	(1,140)	60
Federal return to prior year's provision adjustments	(193)	(773)	-
Non-deductible expenses	84	81	72
Other - net	(35)	(71)	(119)
	-----	-----	-----
Total tax provision (benefit) from continuing operations	\$ -	\$ 12,678	\$ (616)
	=====	=====	=====

Components of consolidated income taxes consist of the following (in thousands):

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	Year Ended December 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ -	\$ 12,678	\$ (616)
Equity income (loss) from discontinued operations of affiliate	-	-	-
Income (loss) from di			