

NEWPARK RESOURCES INC

Form 10-K

March 08, 2011

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

Form 10-K

**þ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010**

OR

**o TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the Transition Period From to**

**Commission File Number 1-2960
Newpark Resources, Inc.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

72-1123385

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

**2700 Research Forest Drive, Suite 100
The Woodlands, Texas**

(Address of principal executive offices)

77381

(Zip Code)

**Registrant's telephone number, including area code
(281) 362-6800**

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

Title of Each Class

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

Common Stock, \$0.01 par value

New York Stock Exchange

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

None

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was

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required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant, computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold as of June 30, 2010, was \$536.6 million. The aggregate market value has been computed by reference to the closing sales price on such date, as reported by The New York Stock Exchange.

As of February 28, 2011, a total of 90,399,974 shares of Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share, were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) to this Form 10-K, the information required by Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Part III hereof is incorporated by reference from the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

NEWPARK RESOURCES, INC.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010**

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. We also may provide oral or written forward-looking information in other materials we release to the public. Words such as will, may, could, would, anticipates, believes, estimates, expects, plans, intends, and similar expressions are intended to identify these forward-looking statements but are not the exclusive means of identifying them. These forward-looking statements reflect the current views of our management; however, various risks, uncertainties, contingencies and other factors, some of which are beyond our control, are difficult to predict and could cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these statements, including the success or failure of our efforts to implement our business strategy.

We assume no obligation to update, amend or clarify publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by securities laws. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events discussed in this Annual Report might not occur.

For further information regarding these and other factors, risks and uncertainties affecting us, we refer you to the risk factors set forth in Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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PART I

ITEM 1. *Business*

General

Newpark Resources, Inc. was organized in 1932 as a Nevada corporation. In 1991, we changed our state of incorporation to Delaware. We are a diversified oil and gas industry supplier with three reportable segments: Fluids Systems and Engineering, Mats and Integrated Services, and Environmental Services. We provide our products and services principally to the oil and gas exploration and production industry (E&P) industry domestically in the U.S. Gulf Coast, West Texas, Oklahoma, East Texas, North Louisiana, Rocky Mountains, and Northeast regions, as well as internationally in certain areas of Europe, North Africa, Brazil, Canada and Mexico. Further, we are expanding our presence outside the E&P sector through our Mats and Integrated Services segment, where we are marketing to utilities, municipalities and government sectors, both domestically and internationally.

Our principal executive offices are located at 2700 Research Forest Drive, Suite 100, The Woodlands, Texas 77381. Our telephone number is (281) 362-6800. You can find more information about us at our Internet website located at www.newpark.com. Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, our Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports are available free of charge on or through our Internet website. These reports are available as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file these materials with, or furnish them to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Our Code of Ethics, our Corporate Governance Guidelines, our Audit Committee Charter, our Compensation Committee Charter and our Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Charter are also posted to the corporate governance section of our Internet website. We make our website content available for informational purposes only. It should not be relied upon for investment purposes, nor is it incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K. Information filed with the SEC may be read or copied at the SEC 's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C., 20549. Information on operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC, including us.

When referring to Newpark and using phrases such as we , us and our , our intent is to refer to Newpark Resources, and its subsidiaries as a whole or on a segment basis, depending on the context in which the statements are made.

Industry Fundamentals

Historically, several factors have driven demand for our services, including the supply, demand and pricing of oil and gas commodities, which drive E&P drilling and development activity. Demand for most of our services is related to the level, type, depth and complexity of oil and gas drilling. The most widely accepted measure of activity for our North American operations is the Baker Hughes Rotary Rig Count. After several consecutive years of elevated North American drilling activity through 2008, the weak economic environment, the instability in the credit markets and declines in oil and natural gas commodity prices significantly impacted North American activity, reducing the average North American rig count from 2,261 in 2008 to 1,310 in 2009, before rebounding to 1,894 in 2010. The dramatic decline in E&P activity in 2009 negatively impacted our operating results during that year. Outside of North America, drilling activity has remained more stable, as drilling activity in many countries is based upon longer term economic projections and multiple year drilling programs, which tend to minimize the impact of short term changes of commodity prices on overall drilling activity.

In our core North American markets, we have seen significant growth in drilling activity in deep shales and other hard rock formations with limited permeability in East Texas, North Louisiana, Rocky Mountains and Northeast regions in recent years. These formations are being exploited with advanced fracture stimulation technology, which facilitates production of natural gas from these formations and drives higher drilling activities. While North American drilling expands into these new geologic formations, the shallower reserves available in the historic oil and gas-producing basins are approaching full development, and the longer-term economic potential of the remaining prospects appears to be declining, including basins along the U.S. Gulf Coast. Many operators have begun to shift the focus of their drilling programs towards unconventional geologic structures, which carry higher

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costs and inherently higher risks of both economic and physical failure for the operators. Also, following the April 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the Department of Interior of the U.S. government has taken several actions aimed at restricting and temporarily prohibiting certain drilling activity in the Gulf of Mexico. While the Department of Interior has since announced the formal end of the drilling moratorium placed in effect in May 2010, increased permitting requirements are applicable to both shallow water and deepwater drilling activities. As a result, the current activity in the Gulf of Mexico is significantly reduced from historical levels and the near-term outlook remains uncertain.

Internationally, we have seen continued growth in drilling activity, which is more heavily focused on oil, rather than natural gas exploration. The elevation of oil prices in recent years and the expectation of continued increases in world-wide demand have supported continued expansion of the international E&P activity, benefiting our operations in certain areas of Europe, North Africa and Brazil. In early 2011, several international markets in which we operate, including Tunisia, Egypt and Libya experienced political unrest. The near term outlook for operations in these areas remains uncertain and we cannot predict what effect the unrest may have on our operating results from the affected areas.

Reportable Segments

Fluids Systems and Engineering

Our Fluids Systems and Engineering business offers customized solutions, including highly technical drilling projects involving complex subsurface conditions such as horizontal, directional, geologically deep or deep water drilling. These projects require increased monitoring and critical engineering support of the fluids system during the drilling process. We provide drilling fluids products and technical services to the North American, European, North African, and Brazilian markets. We also provide completion services and equipment rental to customers in Oklahoma and Texas.

We have industrial mineral grinding operations for barite, a critical raw material in drilling fluids products, which serve to support our activity in the drilling fluids market. We grind barite and other industrial minerals at facilities in Houston and Corpus Christi, Texas, New Iberia, Louisiana and Dyersburg, Tennessee. We use the resulting products in our drilling fluids business, and also sell them to third party users, including other drilling fluids companies. We also sell a variety of other minerals, principally to third party industrial (non oil and gas) markets, from our main plant in Houston, Texas and from the plant in Dyersburg, Tennessee.

Raw Materials We believe that our sources of supply for materials and equipment used in our drilling fluids business are adequate for our needs. Our specialty milling operation is our primary supplier of barite used in our drilling fluids business. Our mills obtain raw barite ore under supply agreements from foreign sources, primarily China and India. We obtain other materials used in the drilling fluids business from various third party suppliers. We have encountered no serious shortages or delays in obtaining any raw materials.

Technology We seek patents and licenses on new developments whenever we believe it creates a competitive advantage in the marketplace. We own the patent rights to a family of high-performance water-based products, which we market as DeepDrill® and FlexDrill™ systems. In addition, in 2010 we introduced Evolution™, a new water-based system which was designed to enhance drilling performance and provide environmental benefits. Proprietary technology and systems is an important aspect of our business strategy. We also rely on a variety of unpatented proprietary technologies and know-how in many of our applications. We believe that our reputation in the industry, the range of services we offer, ongoing technical development and know-how, responsiveness to customers and understanding of regulatory requirements are of equal or greater competitive significance than our existing proprietary rights.

Competition We face competition from larger companies, including Schlumberger, Halliburton and Baker Hughes, which compete vigorously on fluids performance and/or price. In addition, these companies have broad product and service offerings in addition to their drilling fluids. We also have smaller regional competitors competing with us mainly on price and local relationships. We believe that the principal competitive factors in our businesses include a combination of price, reputation, technical proficiency, reliability, quality, breadth of services

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offered and experience. We believe that our competitive position is enhanced by our proprietary products and services.

Customers Our customers are principally major and independent oil and gas E&P companies operating in the markets that we serve. During 2010, approximately 54% of segment revenues were derived from the 20 largest segment customers, and 73% of segment revenues were generated domestically. Typically, we perform services either under short-term standard contracts or under longer term service agreements. As most agreements with our customers can be terminated upon short notice, our backlog is not significant. We do not derive a significant portion of our revenues from government contracts. See *Note 12 Segment and Related Information in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data* for additional information on financial and geographic data.

Mats and Integrated Services

We provide mat rentals, location construction and related well site services to E&P customers in the Northeast U.S. region, onshore U.S. Gulf Coast, and Western Colorado, and mat rentals to the utility industry in the U.K. These mats provide environmental protection and ensure all-weather access to sites with unstable soil conditions.

We manufacture our DuraBase™ composite mat system for sales as well as for use in our domestic and international rental operations. Our marketing efforts for this product remain focused in principal oil and gas industry markets which include the Pacific Rim, South America, Europe, and the Middle East, as well as markets outside the E&P sector in the U.S. and Europe. We believe these mats have worldwide applications outside our traditional oilfield market, primarily in infrastructure construction, maintenance and upgrades of electric utility transmission lines, military logistics and as temporary roads for movement of oversized or unusually heavy loads.

Raw Materials We believe that our sources of supply for materials and equipment used in our business are adequate for our needs. We are not dependent upon any one supplier and we have encountered no serious shortages or delays in obtaining any raw materials. The resins, chemicals and other materials used to manufacture composite mats are widely available. Resin is the largest raw material component in the manufacturing of our composite mat products.

Technology We have obtained patents related to several of the components utilized in our DuraBase mat system as well as our composite mat manufacturing process. Using proprietary technology and systems is an important aspect of our business strategy. We believe that these products provide us with a distinct advantage over our competition, which is generally using wooden mat products. We believe that our reputation in the industry, the range of services we offer, ongoing technical development and know-how, responsiveness to customers and understanding of regulatory requirements also have competitive significance in the markets we serve.

Competition Our market is fragmented and competitive, with nine to ten competitors providing various forms of mat products and services. We provide DuraBase composite mat systems to many customers, both domestic and international. The mat sales component of our business is not as fragmented as the oilfield services segment with only a few competitors providing various alternatives to our DuraBase mat products. This is due to many factors, including large capital start-up costs and proprietary technology associated with this product.

We believe that the principal competitive factors in our businesses include price, reputation, technical proficiency, reliability, quality and breadth of services offered. We also believe that our competitive position is enhanced by our proprietary products, services and experience.

Customers Our customers are principally major and independent oil and gas E&P companies operating in the markets that we serve. During 2010, approximately 91% of our segment revenues were derived from the 20 largest segment customers, of which, the largest customer represented 37% of our segment revenues. Typically, we perform services either under short-term contracts and rental service agreements. As most agreements with our customers are

cancelable upon short notice, our backlog is not significant. We do not derive a significant portion of our revenues from government contracts. See *Note 12 Segment and Related Information* in Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data* for additional information on financial and geographic data.

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Environmental Services

We process and dispose of waste generated by our oil and gas customers that is treated as exempt under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Primary revenue sources include onshore and offshore drilling waste management as well as reclamation services. Additionally, we provide disposal services in the West Texas market. We operate six receiving and transfer facilities located along the U.S. Gulf Coast. E&P waste is collected at the transfer facilities from drilling and production operations located offshore, onshore and within inland waters. Waste is accumulated at the transfer facilities and moved by barge through the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway to our processing and transfer facility at Port Arthur, Texas, and, if not recycled, is trucked to injection disposal facilities. We also recycle a portion of the material received and deliver it to municipal landfill facilities for application as a commercial product. Any remaining material is injected, after further processing, into environmentally secure geologic formations, effecting a permanent isolation of the material from the environment.

Under permits from Texas state regulatory agencies, we currently operate a 50-acre injection well facility in Jefferson County, Texas and an additional facility at a 400-acre site near Fannett, Texas. The Fannett site was placed in service in September 1995 and is our primary facility for disposing of E&P waste. Utilizing this same technology, we also receive and dispose of non-hazardous industrial waste principally from generators in the U.S. Gulf Coast market, including refiners, manufacturers, service companies and industrial municipalities that produce waste that is not regulated under RCRA. These non-hazardous waste streams are injected into a separate well utilizing the same low-pressure injection technology.

We are licensed to process E&P waste contaminated with naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM). We currently operate under a license that authorizes us to inject NORM directly into dedicated disposal wells at our Jefferson County facility. For more information on NORM, please refer to the discussion under Environmental Regulation below.

Technology We use proprietary technology to dispose of E&P waste by low-pressure injection into unique geologic structures deep underground. We have patents covering our waste processing and injection operations which expire in 2014. Our injection technology is distinguished from conventional methods in that it utilizes very low pressure to move the waste into the injection zone.

Competition Our competition in this business consists of one large independent, US Liquids of Louisiana, and several smaller companies which utilize a variety of disposal methods and generally serve specific geographic markets. In addition, we face competition with our major customers, who continually re-evaluate their decision to use internal disposal methods or a third-party disposal company, such as ours. We believe that the principal competitive factors in our businesses include price, reputation and reliability. We believe that we compete effectively on the basis of these factors.

Customers Our customers are principally major and independent oil and gas E&P companies operating in the markets that we serve. During 2010, approximately 56% of our segment revenues were derived from the 20 largest segment customers, of which, the largest customer represented 22% of our segment revenues. All of our segment revenues are generated domestically. Typically, we perform services either under short-term standard contracts or under longer term service agreements. As most agreements with our customers are cancelable upon short notice, our backlog is not significant. We do not derive a significant portion of our revenues from government contracts. See *Note 12 Segment and Related Information* in Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data* for additional information on financial and geographic data.

Employees

At January 31, 2011, we employed 1,001 full and part-time personnel, none of which are represented by unions. We consider our relations with our employees to be satisfactory.

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Environmental Regulation

We seek to comply with all applicable legal requirements concerning environmental matters. Our environmental services business processes and disposes of several types of non-hazardous waste. The non-hazardous wastes handled by our environmental services business are generally described as follows:

E&P Waste. E&P waste typically contains levels of oil and grease, salts, dissolved solids and heavy metals within limits defined by state regulations. E&P waste also includes soils that have become contaminated by these materials.

NORM. NORM is present throughout the earth's crust at very low levels. Radium can co-precipitate with scale in the production stream as it is drawn to the surface and encounters a pressure or temperature change in the well tubing or production equipment. This scale contains radioactive elements that can become concentrated on tank bottoms or at water discharge points at production facilities.

Non-hazardous Industrial Waste. This category of waste is generated by industries not associated with the exploration or production of oil and gas. This includes refineries and petrochemical plants.

Our business is affected by governmental regulations relating to the oil and gas industry in general, as well as environmental, health and safety regulations that have specific application to our business. Our activities are impacted by various federal, state and provincial pollution control, health and safety programs that are administered and enforced by regulatory agencies. While our business activities are not directly subject to the drilling moratorium and increased permitting requirements imposed during 2010 following the Deepwater Horizon accident, both our drilling fluids and environmental services segments were impacted by these regulatory actions.

Additionally, our business exposes us to environmental risks. For example, our environmental services business routinely handles, stores and disposes of non-hazardous regulated materials and waste. We could be held liable for improper cleanup and disposal based upon statute, negligence, strict liability, contract or otherwise. As is common in the oil and gas industry, we often are required contractually to indemnify our customers or other third-parties against certain risks related to the services we perform, including damages stemming from environmental contamination.

We have implemented various procedures designed to ensure compliance with applicable regulations and reduce the risk of damage or loss. These include specified handling procedures and guidelines for regulated waste, ongoing employee training and monitoring and maintaining insurance coverage.

We also employ a corporate-wide web-based health, safety and environmental management system (HSEMS), which is ISO 14001:2004 compliant. The HSEMS is composed of modules designed to capture information related to the planning, decision-making, and general operations of environmental regulatory activities within our operations. We also use the HSEMS to capture the information generated by regularly scheduled independent audits that are done to validate the findings of our internal monitoring and auditing procedures.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

The following summarizes the most significant risk factors to our business. Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to anticipate and effectively manage these and other risks. Any of these risk factors, either individually or in combination, could have significant adverse impacts to our results of operations and financial condition, or prevent us from meeting our profitability or growth objectives.

Risk Related to the Impact of Restrictions on Offshore Drilling Activity in the Gulf of Mexico

In April 2010, the Deepwater Horizon drilling rig sank in the Gulf of Mexico after a blowout and fire, resulting in the ongoing discharge of oil from the well. Following the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the Department of Interior of the U.S. government took several actions aimed at restricting and temporarily prohibiting certain drilling activity in the Gulf of Mexico. While the Department of Interior has announced the formal end of the drilling moratorium placed in effect in May 2010, increased permitting requirements are applicable to both shallow water and deepwater drilling activities.

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As a result of the restrictions imposed by the Department of Interior, we have experienced revenue declines in the areas impacted by the spill during the second half of 2010, as our customers have delayed or ceased operations, resulting in less demand for our drilling fluids and waste disposal services. During 2010, we generated approximately \$44 million of revenues from the area impacted by the restrictions, including \$11 million of revenue generated directly related to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. Based on the uncertainty of the regulations on drilling in the Gulf of Mexico, we expect revenues and operating income from this region to be significantly lower in 2011, as compared to 2010 levels, for as long as the uncertainty remains. Due to the fixed nature of the majority of our operating expenses in this region, we expect any reduction in segment revenues to have a high incremental impact on segment operating income. Further, our facilities on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico may be forced to suspend operations as a result of impacts from the restrictions, which could potentially result in a reduction in revenues or an increase in our costs, including the potential impairment of long-lived assets.

In addition to the current restrictions, we cannot predict whether changes in laws and regulations concerning operations in the Gulf of Mexico, or more generally throughout the U.S. will be enacted. Significant changes in regulations regarding future exploration and production activities in the Gulf of Mexico or other government or regulatory actions could reduce drilling and production activity, or increase the costs of our services, which could have a material adverse impact on our business.

Risks Related to our Customer Concentration and Cyclical Nature of the E&P Industry

We derive a significant portion of our revenues from companies in the E&P industry, and our customer base is highly concentrated in major and independent oil and gas E&P companies operating in the markets that we serve. In 2010, approximately 50% of our consolidated revenues were derived from our 20 largest customers. While no single customer accounted for more than 10% of our consolidated revenues, one customer in our mats and integrated services segment accounted for 37% of segment revenues. The E&P industry is historically cyclical, with levels of activity generally affected by the following factors:

- current oil and natural gas prices and expectations about future prices

- the cost to explore for, produce and deliver oil and gas

- the discovery rate for new oil and gas reserves

- the ability of oil and gas companies to raise capital

- domestic and international political, military, regulatory and economic conditions

- government regulations regarding environmental protection, taxation, price controls and product allocation

Because of the cyclical nature of our industry and our customer concentration, our quarterly and annual operating results have fluctuated significantly in recent years and may continue to fluctuate in future periods. A prolonged decline in industry drilling rig activity or the loss of any of our large customers could materially affect the demand for our services. Because our business has high fixed costs, including significant facility and personnel expenses, downtime or low productivity due to reduced demand can have significant adverse impact on our profitability.

Risks Related to the Availability of Raw Materials and Skilled Personnel

Our ability to provide products and services to our customers is dependent upon our ability to obtain the raw materials and qualified personnel necessary to operate our business.

Barite is a naturally occurring mineral that constitutes a significant portion of our drilling fluids systems. We currently secure the majority of our barite ore from foreign sources, primarily China and India. The availability and cost of barite ore is dependent on factors beyond our control including power shortages, political priorities and government imposed export fees in China as well as natural disasters such as the 2008 earthquake in Sichuan Province, China. The availability and cost of barite ore is further impacted by inland transportation and ocean freight. Due to recent wide swings in world wide demand for raw materials, the cost of transportation has fluctuated

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significantly. Significant fluctuations in either the cost of raw materials, including barite ore or their transportation costs, may impact our profitability.

Our business is also highly dependent on our ability to attract and retain highly-skilled engineers, technical sales and service personnel. The market for these employees is very competitive, and if we cannot attract and retain quality personnel, our ability to compete effectively and to grow our business will be severely limited. Also a significant increase in the wages paid by competing employers could result in a reduction in our skilled labor force or an increase in our operating costs.

Risk Related to our Market Competition

We face competition in the Fluids Systems and Engineering business from larger companies, which compete vigorously on fluids performance and/or price. In addition, these companies have broad product and service offerings in addition to their drilling fluids. We also have smaller regional competitors competing with us mainly on price and local relationships.

Our competition in the Mats and Integrated Services business is very fragmented and competitive, with nine to ten competitors providing various forms of wooden mat products and services. In addition, we are beginning to see competition in the market for mats similar to our DuraBase™ composite mat system.

Competition in the Environmental Services market could increase as the industry continues to develop, which could put downward pressure on our margins. We also face competition from efforts by oil and gas producing customers to improve their own methods of disposal and waste elimination.

Risks Related to the Cost and Continued Availability of Borrowed Funds

We employ borrowed funds as an integral part of our long-term capital structure and our future success is dependent upon continued access to borrowed funds to support our operations. The availability of borrowed funds on reasonable terms is dependent on the condition of credit markets and financial institutions from which these funds are obtained. Adverse events in the financial markets, such as those experienced in recent years, may significantly reduce the availability of funds, which may have an adverse effect on our cost of borrowings and our ability to fund our business strategy. Adverse events in the financial markets may also negatively impact our customers, as many of them finance their drilling and production operations through borrowed funds. The reduced availability and increased cost of borrowing could cause our customers to reduce their spending on drilling programs, thereby reducing demand and potentially pricing for our products and services.

Our ability to meet our debt service requirements and the continued availability of funds under our existing or future credit agreements is dependent upon our ability to continue generating operating income and remain in compliance with the covenants in our credit agreements. This, in turn, is subject to the volatile nature of the E&P industry, and to competitive, economic, financial and other factors that are beyond our control.

Risks Related to International Operations

We have significant operations outside of the United States, including certain areas of Europe, North Africa, Brazil, Canada and Mexico. In 2010, these international operations generated approximately 28% of our consolidated revenues. In addition, we may seek to expand to other areas outside the United States in the future. International operations are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including:

difficulties and cost associated with complying with a wide variety of complex foreign laws, treaties and regulations

unexpected changes in regulatory environments or tax laws

legal uncertainties, timing delays and expenses associated with tariffs, export licenses and other trade barriers

difficulties enforcing agreements and collecting receivables through foreign legal systems

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risks associated with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other similar U.S. laws applicable to our operations in international markets

exchange controls or other limitations on international currency movements

sanctions imposed by the U.S. government to prevent us from engaging in business in certain countries

inability to preserve certain intellectual property rights in the foreign countries in which we operate

our inexperience in new international markets

fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates

political and economic instability

In early 2011, several international markets in which we operate, including Tunisia, Egypt and Libya experienced political unrest, which may negatively impact our operating results as well as oil and gas markets generally.

Risks Related to Legal and Regulatory Matters, Including Environmental Regulations

We are responsible for complying with numerous federal, state and local laws, regulations and policies that govern environmental protection, zoning and other matters applicable to our current and past business activities, including the activities of our former subsidiaries. Failure to remain compliant with these laws and regulations may result in fines, penalties, costs of cleanup of contaminated sites and site closure obligations, or other expenditures. Further, any changes in the current legal and regulatory environment could impact industry activity and the demands for our products and services, the scope of products and services that we provide, or our cost structure required to provide our products and services.

We believe that the demand for our services in the Environmental Services business is directly related to regulation of E&P waste. In particular, E&P waste is currently exempt from the principal federal statute governing the handling of hazardous waste. In recent years, proposals have been made to rescind this exemption. If the exemption covering this type of E&P waste is repealed or modified, or if the regulations interpreting the rules regarding the treatment or disposal of E&P waste or NORM waste were changed, it could have a material adverse effect on this business.

The markets for our products and services are dependent on the continued exploration for and production of fossil fuels (predominantly oil and natural gas). In December 2009, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published findings that the emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and other greenhouse gases are contributing to the warming of the Earth s atmosphere and other climatic changes, presenting an endangerment to human health and the environment. Further, federal legislation to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases has been considered and many states have taken measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The EPA has also proposed regulations that could potentially limit greenhouse gas emissions and impose reporting obligations on large greenhouse gas emission sources. To the extent that laws and regulations enacted as part of climate change legislation increase the costs of drilling for or producing such fossil fuels, or reduce the demand for fossil fuels, such legislation could have a material adverse impact on our operations and profitability.

Risks Related to the Inherent Limitations of Insurance Coverage

While we maintain liability insurance, this insurance is subject to coverage limitations. Specific risks and limitations of our insurance coverage include the following:

self-insured retention limits on each claim, which are our responsibility

exclusions for certain types of liabilities and limitations on coverage for damages resulting from pollution

coverage limits of the policies, and the risk that claims will exceed policy limits

the financial strength and ability of our insurance carriers to meet their obligations under the policies

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In addition, our ability to continue to obtain insurance coverage on commercially reasonable terms is dependent upon a variety of factors impacting the insurance industry in general, which are outside our control.

Any of the issues noted above, including insurance cost increases, uninsured or underinsured claims, or the inability of an insurance carrier to meet their financial obligations could have a material adverse effect on our profitability.

Risks Related to Potential Impairments of Long-lived Intangible Assets

As of December 31, 2010, our consolidated balance sheet includes \$62.3 million in goodwill and \$13.1 million of intangible assets, net. Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently as the circumstances require, using a combination of market multiple and discounted cash flow approaches. In completing this annual evaluation during the fourth quarter of 2010, we determined that no reporting unit has a fair value below its net carrying value, and therefore, no impairment is required. However, if the financial performance or future projections for our operating segments deteriorate from current levels, a future impairment of goodwill or indefinite-lived intangible assets may be required, which would negatively impact our financial results, in the period of impairment.

Risks Related to Technological Developments in our Industry

The market for our products and services is characterized by continual technological developments that generate substantial improvements in product functions and performance. If we are not successful in continuing to develop product enhancements or new products that are accepted in the marketplace or that comply with industry standards, we could lose market share to competitors, which would negatively impact our results of operations and financial condition.

We hold U.S. and foreign patents for certain of our drilling fluids components and our mat systems. In our Environmental Services business, we also hold U.S. patents on certain aspects of our system to process and dispose of E&P waste, including E&P waste that is contaminated with NORM. However, these patents are not a guarantee that we will have a meaningful advantage over our competitors, and there is a risk that others may develop systems that are substantially equivalent to those covered by our patents. If that were to happen, we would face increased competition from both a service and a pricing standpoint. In addition, costly and time-consuming litigation could be necessary to enforce and determine the scope of our patents and proprietary rights. It is possible that future innovation could change the way companies drill for oil and gas, reduce the amount of waste that is generated from drilling activities or create new methods of disposal or new types of drilling fluids. This could reduce the competitive advantages we may derive from our patents and other proprietary technology.

Risks Related to Severe Weather, Particularly in the U.S. Gulf Coast

Approximately 25% of our consolidated revenue in 2010 was generated in market areas in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and related near-shore areas, which are susceptible to hurricanes and other adverse weather events, such as those which occurred in 2005 and 2008. These weather events can disrupt our operations and result in damage to our properties, as well as negatively impact the activity and financial condition of our customers. Our business may be adversely affected by these and other negative effects of future hurricanes or other adverse weather events.

Risks Related to Capital Investments and Business Acquisitions

Our ability to successfully execute our business strategy will depend, among other things, on our ability to make capital investments and acquisitions which provide the Company with financial benefits. Our 2011 capital

expenditures are expected to be approximately \$30-\$40 million, including investments in a new enterprise-wide operational and financial system, additional investments in our manufacturing and research and development facilities, as well as additions to our composite mat rental fleet. Further, on March 4, 2011, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire the drilling fluids and related engineering services unit of Rheochem PLC, a

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publicly-traded Australian-based oil and gas company. These anticipated investments, along with any future investments, are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including:

incorrect assumptions regarding the future benefits or results from our capital investments, any acquired operations or assets

failure to complete a planned acquisition transaction or to successfully integrate the operations or management of any acquired businesses or assets in a timely manner

diversion of management's attention from existing operations or other priorities

unanticipated disruptions to our business associated with the implementation of our enterprise-wide operational and financial system

failure of new enterprise-wide operational and financial system to function as intended

Any of the factors above could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Risks Related to Fluctuations in the Market Value of our Common Stock

The market price of our common stock may fluctuate due to a number of factors, including the general economy, stock market conditions, general trends in the E&P industry, announcements made by us or our competitors, and variations in our operating results. Investors may not be able to predict the timing or extent of these fluctuations.

ITEM 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

None

ITEM 2. *Properties*

We lease office space to support our operating segments as well as our corporate offices. This leased space is located in The Woodlands, Houston and Port Arthur, Texas, Lafayette, Louisiana, Calgary, Alberta, and Rome, Italy. We also own office space in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. All owned properties serve as collateral to our Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (*Credit Amendment*).

Fluids Systems & Engineering. We own seven warehouse facilities and have 20 leased warehouses and five contract warehouses to support our customers and operations in the U.S. We own two warehouse facilities in Western Canada to support our Canadian operations. Additionally, we lease 16 warehouses and own one warehouse in the Mediterranean region and lease six warehouses in Brazil to support our international operations.

We operate four specialty product grinding facilities in the U.S. These facilities are located in Houston, Texas on approximately 18 acres of owned land, in New Iberia, Louisiana on 13.7 acres of leased land, in Corpus Christi, Texas on six acres of leased land, and in Dyersburg, Tennessee on 13.2 acres of owned land.

Mats & Integrated Services. We own approximately 44,000 square feet of office and warehouse space on nine acres of land in Carencro, Louisiana, which houses manufacturing facilities for this segment. We also lease five sites in Pennsylvania, Texas, Louisiana and Colorado which serve as bases for our well site service activities. Additionally, we own five facilities which are located in Louisiana, Texas and Colorado to support field operations.

Environmental Services. We lease a 4.6 acre E&P waste processing and transfer facility in Port Arthur, Texas. We own three injection disposal sites located in Jefferson County, Texas with two of those properties immediately adjacent to each other, one 47 acre site for NORM disposal with five caprock injection wells and a 140 acre site for our industrial injection operation with two caprock injection wells. The remaining site consists of our nonhazardous oilfield waste processing and injection operations. This site is on 400+ acres and has 11 caprock injection wells and a disposal cavern. In addition, we own three facilities in West Texas on a total of approximately 100 acres of land. Additionally, we have six leased receiving facilities to support our injection and waste disposal services.

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ITEM 3. *Legal Proceedings*

On March 12, 2007, we were advised that the SEC opened a formal investigation into the matters disclosed in Amendment No. 2 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A filed on October 10, 2006. On July 16, 2009, the SEC filed a civil lawsuit against our former Chief Financial Officer, the former Chief Financial Officer of our Soloco business unit and one former vendor in connection with the transactions that were described in the Amended Form 10-K/A. Subsequently, the SEC announced that it reached settlement of its claims against all three defendants. We were not named as a defendant in this lawsuit. In October 2010, the SEC informed us that they have completed their investigation associated with these matters.

In the ordinary course of conducting our business, we become involved in litigation and other claims from private party actions, as well as judicial and administrative proceedings involving governmental authorities at the federal, state and local levels. In the opinion of management, any liability in these matters should not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 4. *[Removed and Reserved]*

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

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol NR.

The following table sets forth the range of the high and low sales prices for our common stock for the periods indicated:

Period	High	Low
2010		
4th Quarter	\$ 8.90	\$ 5.12
3rd Quarter	\$ 9.50	\$ 5.97
2nd Quarter	\$ 8.05	\$ 5.18
1st Quarter	\$ 5.85	\$ 3.60
2009		
4th Quarter	\$ 4.56	\$ 2.56
3rd Quarter	\$ 3.51	\$ 2.22
2nd Quarter	\$ 3.47	\$ 2.22
1st Quarter	\$ 4.68	\$ 2.30

As of February 1, 2011, we had 1,822 stockholders of record as determined by our transfer agent.

During 2008, our Board of Directors approved a plan authorizing our repurchase of up to \$25 million of outstanding common stock, of which \$9.9 million remains available. No repurchases were made under this plan during 2009 or 2010. During 2010 and 2009 we repurchased \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million of shares surrendered in lieu of taxes under vesting of restricted stock awards, respectively. Our Board of Directors currently intends to retain earnings for use in our business. We have not paid any dividends during the two recent fiscal years or any subsequent interim period, and we do not intend to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. In addition, our credit facilities contain covenants which limit the payment of dividends on our common stock.

The following table details our repurchases of shares of our common stock for the three months ended December 31, 2010:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under Plans or Programs

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October 1 31, 2010	\$	\$	9.9 million
November 1 30, 2010		\$	9.9 million
December 1 31, 2010		\$	9.9 million
Total	\$		

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Performance Graph

The following graph reflects a comparison of the cumulative total stockholder return of our common stock from January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2010, with the New York Stock Exchange Market Value Index, a broad equity market index, and the Hemscoff Oil & Gas Equipment/Services Index, an industry group index. The graph assumes the investment of \$100 on January 1, 2006 in our common stock and each index and the reinvestment of all dividends, if any. This information shall be deemed furnished not filed, in this Form 10-K, and shall not be deemed incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Exchange Act of 1933, or the Securities Act of 1934, except to the extent we specifically incorporate it by reference.

Table of Contents**ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data**

The selected consolidated historical financial data presented below for the five years ended December 31, 2010 is derived from our consolidated financial statements and is not necessarily indicative of results to be expected in the future.

The following data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Items 7 and 8 below.

	2010	As of and for the Year Ended December 31,			2006
		2009	2008	2007	
		(In thousands, except share data)			
Consolidated Statements of Operations:					
Revenues	\$ 715,954	\$ 490,275	\$ 858,350	\$ 671,207	\$ 642,317
Operating income (loss)	78,004	(15,325)	71,496	66,403	3,468
Interest expense	10,267	9,334	10,881	20,251	19,546
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 41,626	\$ (20,573)	\$ 39,300	\$ 31,763	\$ (12,306)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax			(842)	(3,488)	(19,975)
Loss from disposal of discontinued operations, net of taxes				(1,613)	
Net income (loss)	\$ 41,626	\$ (20,573)	\$ 38,458	\$ 26,662	\$ (32,281)
Net income (loss) per common share (basic):					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.47	\$ (0.23)	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.35	\$ (0.14)
Net income (loss) per common share	\$ 0.47	\$ (0.23)	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.30	\$ (0.36)
Net income (loss) per common share (diluted):					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.46	\$ (0.23)	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.35	\$ (0.14)
Net income (loss) per common share	\$ 0.46	\$ (0.23)	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.29	\$ (0.36)
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Working capital	\$ 329,371	\$ 163,110	\$ 253,136	\$ 214,890	\$ 215,364
Total assets	737,342	585,114	713,679	643,493	629,449
Foreign bank lines of credit	1,458	6,901	11,302	7,297	10,938
Current maturities of long-term debt	148	10,319	10,391	11,565	4,058
Long-term debt, less current portion	172,987	105,810	166,461	158,616	198,047
Stockholders' equity	417,347	368,022	377,882	360,664	323,143

Consolidated Cash Flow Data:

Net cash provided by operations	\$ 31,476	\$ 88,819	\$ 28,687	\$ 68,171	\$ 26,600
Net cash used in investing activities	(10,549)	(17,144)	(23,168)	(40,292)	(30,298)
Net cash provided (used in) by financing activities	50,621	(66,265)	(2,062)	(35,649)	8,573

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

The following discussion of our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and capital resources should be read together with our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report.

Overview

We are a diversified oil and gas industry supplier, and have three reportable segments: Fluids Systems and Engineering, Mats and Integrated Services, and Environmental Services. We provide these products and services principally to the oil and gas exploration (E&P) industry domestically in the U.S. Gulf Coast, West Texas, Oklahoma, East Texas, North Louisiana, Rocky Mountains, and Northeast regions, as well as internationally in certain areas of Europe, North Africa, Brazil, Canada and Mexico. Further, we are expanding our presence outside the E&P sector through our Mats and Integrated Services segment, where we are marketing to utilities, municipalities and government sectors, both domestically and internationally.

Our North American operations generated 76% of total reported revenues for 2010, and our consolidated revenues by segment are as follows:

	2010 (In thousands)
Fluids systems and engineering	\$ 597,795
Mats and integrated services	69,397
Environmental services	48,762
Total revenues	\$ 715,954

Our operating results depend, to a large extent, on oil and gas drilling activity levels in the markets we serve, as well as the depth of drilling, which governs the revenue potential of each well. The drilling activity in turn, depends on oil and gas commodity pricing, inventory levels and demand, and more recently, regulatory actions affecting operations in the Gulf of Mexico.

Rig count data is the most widely accepted indicator of drilling activity. Key average North American rig count data for the last three years ended December 31 is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			2010 vs 2009		2009 vs 2008	
	2010	2009	2008	Count	%	Count	%
U.S. Rig Count	1,546	1,087	1,879	459	42%	(792)	(42)%
Canadian Rig Count	348	223	382	125	56%	(159)	(42)%
Total	1,894	1,310	2,261	584	45%	(951)	(42)%

Source: Baker Hughes Incorporated

North American drilling activity declined dramatically during 2009 from the elevated levels experienced in 2008. In response to these declines, we executed cost reduction programs during 2009 including workforce reductions, reduced discretionary spending and salary reductions. As part of this cost reduction program, we reduced our North American workforce by 548 employees. As a result, operating results for 2009 include \$4.5 million of charges associated with employee termination and related costs.

In April 2010, the Deepwater Horizon drilling rig sank in the Gulf of Mexico after an explosion and fire, resulting in the discharge of oil from the well. Following the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the Department of Interior of the U.S. government took several actions aimed at restricting and temporarily prohibiting certain drilling activity in the Gulf of Mexico. While the Department of Interior has since announced the formal end of the drilling moratorium placed in effect in May 2010, increased permitting requirements are applicable to both shallow water and deepwater drilling activities. As a result, the near-term outlook for drilling activity in the Gulf of Mexico remains uncertain.

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We generated approximately \$44 million of revenues within the areas of the Gulf of Mexico impacted by the restrictions during 2010, including \$11 million of revenue generated directly related to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. We expect revenues generated from the affected areas of the Gulf of Mexico to be significantly lower in 2011, particularly in the environmental services business, as compared to the levels achieved in 2010.

Year Ended December 31, 2010 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2009**Consolidated Results of Operations**

Summarized results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the year ended December 31, 2009 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		2010 vs 2009	
	2010	2009	\$	%
	(In thousands)			
Revenues	\$ 715,954	\$ 490,275	\$ 225,679	46%
Cost of revenues	576,920	447,624	129,296	29%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	64,157	61,205	2,952	5%
Other operating income, net	(3,127)	(3,229)	102	(3)%
Operating income (loss)	78,004	(15,325)	93,329	NM
Foreign currency exchange gain	(1,134)	(1,870)	736	(39)%
Interest expense	10,267	9,334	933	10%
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	68,871	(22,789)	91,660	NM
Provision for income taxes	27,245	(2,216)	29,461	NM
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 41,626	\$ (20,573)	\$ 62,199	NM

NM not meaningful

Revenues

Revenues increased 46% to \$716.0 million in 2010, compared to \$490.3 million in 2009. This increase in revenues is primarily driven by the 42% improvement in the U.S. rig count, along with our expansion into new markets and market share gains, including increased revenues of \$49.0 million from East Texas and North Louisiana, \$40.9 million from the Northeast U.S. region and \$35.8 million from Brazil. Additional information regarding the change in revenues is provided within the operating segment results below.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues increased 29% to \$576.9 million in 2010, as compared to \$447.6 million in 2009. The increase is primarily driven by the 46% increase in revenues, partially offset by a change in revenue mix, along with the benefits of the 2009 cost reduction programs, workforce reductions and non-recurring employee termination and related costs recorded in 2009. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues was 81% in 2010 compared to 91% in 2009.

Additional information regarding the change in cost of revenues is provided within the operating segment results below.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$3.0 million to \$64.2 million in 2010 from \$61.2 million for 2009. The increase is primarily attributable to a \$5.2 million increase in performance-based employee incentive costs in 2010, partially offset by the impact of cost reduction programs implemented during 2009.

Table of Contents***Other Operating Income, Net***

Other income, net was \$3.1 million in 2010, reflecting \$0.9 million of proceeds from insurance claims resulting from Hurricane Ike in 2008 and \$2.2 million of net proceeds from a lawsuit settlement, both within our Mats and Integrated Services business. Other income, net was \$3.2 million during 2009, including \$2.3 million of proceeds from business interruption insurance claims within our Environmental Services business.

Foreign Currency Exchange

Foreign currency exchange was a \$1.1 million gain in 2010, compared to a \$1.9 million gain in 2009, reflecting the impact of currency fluctuations on our non-functional currency denominated assets and liabilities within our foreign operations.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased to \$10.3 million in 2010, compared to \$9.3 million in 2009. 2010 includes a \$1.2 million charge for the termination of our interest rate swap agreements associated with the term loan. The remaining interest expense was \$9.1 million in 2010, reflecting a \$0.2 million decrease from 2009. See *Liquidity and Capital Resources* below for additional information.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes for 2010 was a \$27.2 million expense, reflecting an effective tax rate of 39.6%, compared to a \$2.2 million benefit for 2009, reflecting an effective tax rate of 9.7%. The low effective tax benefit rate in 2009 is primarily due to losses generated in certain foreign countries for which the recording of a tax benefit is not permitted, as well as the recording of valuation allowances against a previously recognized net operating loss carryforward tax asset in Canada, which serve to reduce the effective tax benefit rate in the period.

Operating Segment Results

Summarized financial information for our reportable segments is shown in the following table (net of inter-segment transfers):

	Year Ended		2010 vs 2009	
	2010	2009	\$	%
	(In thousands)			
Revenues				
Fluids systems and engineering	\$ 597,795	\$ 409,450	\$ 188,345	46%
Mats and integrated services	69,397	37,476	31,921	85%
Environmental services	48,762	43,349	5,413	12%
Total revenues	\$ 715,954	\$ 490,275	\$ 225,679	46%
Operating income (loss)				
Fluids systems and engineering	\$ 56,234	\$ 1,994	\$ 54,240	
Mats and integrated services	26,684	(7,840)	34,524	

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Environmental services	13,447	7,711	5,736
Corporate office	(18,361)	(17,190)	(1,171)
Operating income (loss)	\$ 78,004	\$ (15,325)	\$ 93,329
Segment operating margin			
Fluids systems and engineering	9.4%	0.5%	
Mats and integrated services	38.5%	(20.9)%	
Environmental services	27.6%	17.8%	

Table of Contents**Fluids Systems and Engineering*****Revenues***

Total revenues for this segment consisted of the following:

	Year Ended		2010 vs 2009	
	December 31,	December 31,	\$	%
	2010	2009	(In thousands)	
Drilling fluids and engineering	\$ 330,425	\$ 207,954	\$ 122,471	59%
Completion fluids and services	45,610	27,656	17,954	65%
Industrial minerals	49,092	32,440	16,652	51%
Total North America	425,127	268,050	157,077	59%
Mediterranean	111,416	115,926	(4,510)	(4)%
Brazil	61,252	25,474	35,778	140%
Total	\$ 597,795	\$ 409,450	\$ 188,345	46%

North America revenues increased 59% to \$425.1 million for 2010, as compared to \$268.0 million for 2009. Of this \$157.1 million increase, drilling fluids and engineering revenues increased \$122.5 million, largely attributable to the 42% increase in the U.S. rig count, along with expansion in the Northeast U.S. region and market share gains in East Texas and North Louisiana. Our completion fluids and services activity was up 65% and our wholesale industrial minerals revenues were up 51%, both driven by the increased activity levels.

Internationally, revenues were up 22% to \$172.7 million for 2010, as compared to \$141.4 million for 2009, primarily due to a \$35.8 million increase from Brazil resulting from continued market share gains. Mediterranean revenue is down 4% primarily due to the impact of the strengthening U.S. dollar, as revenues were relatively unchanged in local currency terms.

Operating Income

Operating income for this segment was \$56.2 million in 2010, reflecting an improvement of \$54.2 million from a \$2.0 million operating profit in 2009. Substantially all of this improvement was provided by the North American operations, which generated a \$51.5 million improvement in operating income. This improvement is primarily attributable to the incremental profit from the \$157.1 million increase in revenues described above, combined with operating expense reductions from programs implemented during 2009, and \$3.1 million of charges in the 2009 period associated with employee terminations. Operating income from international operations increased \$2.7 million, including a \$2.6 million increase in Brazil, as a result of higher revenues in 2010.

Our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010 includes \$12.8 million of long-lived assets within our Brazil operation, of which \$12.3 million consists of property, plant and equipment. In 2010, our Brazil operation generated a full year operating loss of \$3.1 million. While the operating results from this operation are expected to improve in the future and management currently believes that the carrying value of the long-lived assets is recoverable, an impairment of the long-lived assets in a future period is possible if current expectations change and management

outlook for the Brazil operation deteriorates.

In early 2011, several international markets in which we operate, including Tunisia, Egypt and Libya experienced political unrest, which may negatively impact our operating results as compared to 2010. During 2010, revenues from these three countries along with Algeria represented approximately 12% of total segment revenues, with no individual country representing more than 6% of total segment revenues.

Table of Contents**Mats and Integrated Services*****Revenues***

Total revenues for this segment consisted of the following:

	Year Ended		2010 vs 2009	
	2010	December 31, 2009	\$	%
	(In thousands)			
Mat rental and integrated services	\$ 45,945	\$ 24,944	\$ 21,001	84%
Mat sales	23,452	12,532	10,920	87%
Total	\$ 69,397	\$ 37,476	\$ 31,921	85%

The \$21.0 million increase in mat rental and integrated services revenue is primarily driven by a \$25.6 million increase in mat rentals in the Northeast U.S. region, partially offset by a \$3.4 million decline in rental and service revenues in Colorado and a \$1.2 million decrease in the Gulf Coast region. Mat sales increased \$10.9 million, as demand for these products has improved from the E&P and other industries, following the economic downturn in 2009.

Operating Income

Segment operating income increased by \$34.5 million to \$26.7 million for 2010. This improvement in operating income is primarily attributable to the \$31.9 million increase in revenues, along with \$4.4 million in operating expense reductions following 2009 cost reduction programs. Fiscal 2009 included \$1.0 million of employee termination costs and \$1.2 million of non-cash write-downs of inventory. Operating income in 2010 benefited from a higher mix of mat rental activity. Incremental margins on mat rentals are stronger than mat sales or service activities, due to the fixed nature of operating expenses, including depreciation expense on the rental mat fleet. As a result, we experienced significantly higher operating margins in 2010, as compared to 2009. Additionally, 2010 included \$3.1 million of other income reflecting proceeds from insurance claims and the settlement of a lawsuit against a former vendor.

Environmental Services***Revenues***

Total revenues for this segment consisted of the following:

	Year Ended		2010 vs 2009	
	2010	December 31, 2009	\$	%
	(In thousands)			
E&P waste Gulf Coast	\$ 36,516	\$ 29,313	\$ 7,203	25%

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E&P waste West Texas	2,653	3,146	(493)	(16)%
NORM and industrial waste	9,593	10,890	(1,297)	(12)%
Total	\$ 48,762	\$ 43,349	\$ 5,413	12%

Environmental services revenues increased 12% to \$48.8 million in 2010, as compared to 2009. The \$5.4 million increase in revenues from the prior year included \$10.5 million of revenues from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. Revenues from non oil spill activities declined by \$5.1 million in 2010, primarily reflecting the impact of U.S. government restrictions on drilling activity in the Gulf of Mexico.

Operating Income

Environmental services operating income increased by \$5.7 million in 2010, partially driven by the \$5.4 million increase in revenues compared to 2009. In addition, operating expenses are down \$2.7 million in 2010, including a \$2.4 million reduction in equipment rental expenses, following the non-renewal of barge leases in 2009. Operating income in 2009 includes \$2.3 million of proceeds from business interruption insurance claims.

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In addition to the \$10.5 million of revenues generated directly from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, approximately 40% of 2010 revenues for this segment were derived from areas of the Gulf of Mexico affected by the U.S. government restrictions. We expect significant declines in revenues generated directly from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill and in non-oil spill revenues generated in the area affected by the U.S. government restrictions in 2011. Due to the fixed nature of the majority of our operating expenses in this segment, we expect any reduction in segment revenues to have a high incremental impact on segment operating income.

Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2008**Consolidated Results of Operations**

Summarized results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the year ended December 31, 2008 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		2009 vs 2008	
	2009	2008	\$	%
	(In thousands)			
Revenues	\$ 490,275	\$ 858,350	\$ (368,075)	(43)%
Cost of revenues	447,624	703,430	(255,806)	(36)%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	61,205	81,394	(20,189)	(25)%
Other operating (income) expense, net	(3,229)	2,030	(5,259)	(259)%
Operating (loss) income	(15,325)	71,496	(86,821)	(121)%
Foreign currency exchange (gain) loss	(1,870)	1,269	(3,139)	(247)%
Interest expense	9,334	10,881	(1,547)	(14)%
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income taxes	(22,789)	59,346	(82,135)	(138)%
Provision for income taxes	(2,216)	20,046	(22,262)	(111)%
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (20,573)	\$ 39,300	\$ (59,873)	(152)%

Revenues

Revenues were \$490.3 million in 2009, reflecting a 43% decline from the \$858.4 million reported in 2008. This decline in revenues is primarily driven by the 42% decline in North American drilling activity, as previously noted. North American revenues accounted for 71% and 84% of total revenues for 2009 and 2008, respectively. Additional information regarding these declines is provided within the discussions of the operating segment results below.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues were \$447.6 million in 2009, reflecting a 36% decline from the \$703.4 million reported in 2008. This decline is primarily driven by the 42% decline in North American drilling activity, as previously noted above. Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues was 91% in 2009 compared to 82% in 2008. Additional information regarding these declines is provided within the discussions of operating segment results below.

Selling, General and Administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses declined \$20.2 million to \$61.2 million in 2009 from \$81.4 million in 2008. The decrease includes \$6.7 million in fluids systems and engineering, \$3.3 million in mat and integrated services, \$0.7 million in environmental services, and \$9.5 million in the corporate office. The decline in corporate office spending includes \$4.3 million of legal and selling costs associated with the abandoned sale of the environmental services business along with \$2.2 million of expenses associated with the arbitration and settlement of a lawsuit with our former Chief Executive Officer, both which were recorded in 2008. The remainder of the decrease in all

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segments is attributable to the impact of cost reduction programs implemented during 2009, as well as lower performance-based employee incentive costs in 2009.

Other Operating (Income) Expense, Net

Other income, net was \$3.2 million in 2009 compared to \$2.0 million of other expense, net in 2008. The 2009 results include \$2.3 million of income associated with the settlement of business interruption insurance claims within our environmental services business, resulting from hurricanes and storms in 2008. The 2008 results include a \$2.6 million charge to write-down certain disposal assets within the Environmental Services segment, following the abandoned sale of the business in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Interest Expense

Interest expense totaled \$9.3 million in 2009 compared to \$10.9 million in 2008. The decrease in interest expense is attributable to lower debt levels, as total outstanding debt was \$123.0 million and \$188.2 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Our weighted average borrowing rate under our credit facilities increased to 5.72% at December 31, 2009 compared to a weighted average borrowing rate of 3.46% at December 31, 2008. In July 2009, we entered into the First Amendment which included adjustments in interest rates under our credit facility.

Provision for Income taxes

The provision for income taxes for 2009 was a \$2.2 million benefit, reflecting an income tax rate of 9.7%, compared to \$20.0 million of expense for 2008, reflecting an income tax rate of 33.8%. The low effective tax rate in 2009 is primarily due to current year losses generated in certain foreign countries, for which recording a tax benefit is not permitted, as well as the recording of valuation allowances against a previously recognized net operating loss carryforward tax asset in Canada, which serve to reduce the effective tax benefit rate in the period.

Operating Segment Results

Summarized financial information for our reportable segments is shown in the following table (net of inter-segment transfers):

	Year Ended December 31,		2009 vs 2008	
	2009	2008	\$	%
	(In thousands)			
Revenues				
Fluids systems and engineering	\$ 409,450	\$ 706,288	\$ (296,838)	(42)%
Mats and integrated services	37,476	89,654	(52,178)	(58)%
Environmental services	43,349	62,408	(19,059)	(31)%
Total revenues	\$ 490,275	\$ 858,350	\$ (368,075)	(43)%
Operating (loss) income				
Fluids systems and engineering	\$ 1,994	\$ 87,249	\$ (85,255)	
Mats and integrated services	(7,840)	1,846	(9,686)	
Environmental services	7,711	9,031	(1,320)	
Corporate office	(17,190)	(26,630)	9,440	

Operating (loss) income	\$ (15,325)	\$ 71,496	\$ (86,821)
Segment operating margin			
Fluids systems and engineering	0.5%	12.4%	
Mats and integrated services	(20.9)%	2.1%	
Environmental services	17.8%	14.5%	

Table of Contents**Fluids Systems and Engineering*****Revenues***

Total revenues for this segment consisted of the following:

	Year Ended		2009 vs 2008	
	2009	December 31, 2008	\$	%
	(In thousands)			
Drilling fluids and engineering	\$ 207,954	\$ 411,632	\$ (203,678)	(49)%
Completion fluids and services	27,656	88,978	(61,322)	(69)%
Industrial minerals	32,440	67,235	(34,795)	(52)%
Total North America	268,050	567,845	(299,795)	(53)%
Mediterranean	115,926	123,174	(7,248)	(6)%
Brazil	25,474	15,269	10,205	67%
Total	\$ 409,450	\$ 706,288	\$ (296,838)	(42)%

North America revenues decreased 53% to \$268.1 million in 2009, as compared to \$567.8 million in 2008. Drilling fluids and engineering revenues decreased 49%, which is largely attributable to the 42% decline in industry drilling activity noted above, along with increased pricing pressure resulting from the depressed activity levels. North American completion fluids and services and wholesale industrial minerals revenues were down a combined 62%, also driven by the lower industry activity and pricing pressure.

Mediterranean revenues decreased 6% in 2009 compared to 2008, due to the impact of the strengthening US dollar, as revenue levels increased 4% in local currency terms from 2008 to 2009. Brazil revenues increased 67% to \$25.5 million in 2009, reflecting the ramp-up in activity under contracts entered into during 2008.

Operating Income

Operating income for this segment decreased \$85.3 million in 2009 compared to 2008, on a \$296.8 million decrease in revenues. The majority of this decline is attributable to the North American operations, which generated an \$82.2 million decline in operating income on a \$299.8 million decrease in revenues. This decrease in operating income is the result of the decline in North American drilling activity in 2009, and the related increase in pricing pressure from competition. Further, the benefits of cost reduction initiatives taken during 2009 had limited impact on full year 2009 results due to the timing of the actions, which resulted in only partial year benefits to 2009, along with \$3.1 million of charges associated with employee termination and related costs, as the North American workforce of this business was reduced by 374 employees during this period. Operating income was further negatively impacted by lower gross profit on industrial mineral sales. Following the execution of significant cost reduction programs in the first half of 2009, and the stabilization of North American rig activity during the second half of 2009, the North American operating income improved from the levels generated during the first half of the year. Specifically, North American operating income in this segment increased by \$12.7 million from the first half of 2009 to the second half of 2009.

Operating income from international operations decreased \$3.1 million on a \$3.0 million increase in revenues. The Mediterranean region operating income increased \$2.3 million during this period; however, this increase was more than offset by a \$5.4 million decrease in Brazil. The 2009 operating loss in Brazil is the result of the ramp up in personnel and facility costs for this operation, in advance of future anticipated revenues under existing contracts, along with an unfavorable sales mix.

Table of Contents**Mats and Integrated Services*****Revenues***

Total revenues for this segment consisted of the following:

	Year Ended		2009 vs 2008	
	2009	2008	\$	%
	December 31, (In thousands)			
Mat rental and integrated services	\$ 24,944	\$ 62,810	\$ (37,866)	(60)%
Mat sales	12,532	26,844	(14,312)	(53)%
Total	\$ 37,476	\$ 89,654	\$ (52,178)	(58)%

The \$37.9 million decrease in mat rental and integrated services revenues in 2009 is primarily attributable to declines in the U.S. market served by this segment, particularly in the U.S. Gulf Coast region. The decline in revenue is further impacted by the increased pricing competition following the declines in market activity, and timing of projects from customers outside the E&P industry.

Mat sales primarily consist of export sales of composite mats to various international markets, as well as to non-oilfield industries domestically. Mat sales decreased by \$14.3 million to \$12.5 million in 2009 compared to 2008. The year-over-year decline is driven by reduced demand for these products from the E&P and utility industries, as well as governmental sectors in the current economic environment.

Operating Income

Mats and integrated services operating income decreased by \$9.7 million in 2009, on a \$52.2 million decrease in revenues compared to 2008. The decrease in operating income is primarily attributable to the declines in revenues and pricing pressures, which was partially offset by cost reductions. The benefits of cost reduction initiatives taken during 2009, including workforce reductions of 150 employees, had a limited impact on the full year 2009 operating results, due to the timing of the actions, which resulted in only partial year benefits to 2009, along with \$1.0 million of charges associated with employee termination costs and \$1.2 million of non-cash write-downs of inventory. Of the \$7.8 million operating loss generated by this segment in 2009, \$8.2 million was generated during the first half of the year, during which time the cost reduction actions were being executed.

Environmental Services***Revenues***

Total revenues for this segment consisted of the following:

	Year Ended		2009 vs 2008	
	2009	2008	\$	%
	December 31,			

(In thousands)

E&P waste	Gulf Coast	\$ 29,313	\$ 45,999	\$ (16,686)	(36)%
E&P waste	West Texas	3,146	7,957	(4,811)	(60)%
NORM and industrial waste		10,890	8,452	2,438	29%
Total		\$ 43,349	\$ 62,408	\$ (19,059)	(31)%

E&P waste revenues in the U.S. Gulf Coast region decreased 36% to \$29.3 million in 2009 compared to \$46.0 million in 2008. Volumes processed by this region declined 47% during this period, reflective of the decline in U.S. Gulf Coast industry rig activity. This decline in volumes processed was partially offset by changes in sales mix and pricing increases.

E&P waste revenues in West Texas decreased by 60% to \$3.1 million in 2009 compared to \$8.0 million in 2008. The decline in revenues is driven by a 59% decrease in volumes processed during this period along with a decline in revenues from the sale of oil, which is recovered as part of the waste disposal process.

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NORM and industrial waste revenues increased by 29% to \$10.9 million in 2009, compared to \$8.5 million in 2008. This increase is driven by higher volumes processed, as activity levels tend to fluctuate significantly from period to period based on the timing of customer projects.

Operating Income

Environmental services operating income decreased by \$1.3 million on a \$19.1 million decline in revenues in 2009, compared to 2008. The 2009 results include \$2.3 million of income associated with the settlement of business interruption insurance claims resulting from hurricanes and storms in 2008. The 2008 results include a \$2.6 million charge to write-down certain disposal assets, following the abandoned sale of the business in the fourth quarter of 2008. The remaining decline of \$6.2 million is attributable to the lower revenue levels, partially offset by \$12.9 million of operating expense reductions, including reductions in transportation costs, personnel expenses, and rent expense following the non-renewal of barge leases during the second half of 2009.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Net cash provided by operating activities in 2010 totaled \$31.5 million. Net income adjusted for non-cash items generated \$91.0 million of cash during the period, while changes in operating assets and liabilities used \$59.5 million of cash. The changes in operating assets and liabilities during the period reflected the impact of increased revenues, including \$75.8 million from increases in receivables, and \$8.1 million in increases in inventories, partially offset by a \$2.8 million increase in accounts payable and \$19.7 million in increases in accrued liabilities.

Net cash used in investing activities during in 2010 was \$10.5 million, consisting primarily of capital expenditures. Net cash provided by financing activities during 2010 was \$50.6 million, which includes \$167.8 million of net proceeds from the issuance of unsecured Convertible Senior Notes (Senior Notes) and \$120.6 million of net repayments of term-loans and our revolving credit facility. Additional information on these transactions is included below.

We anticipate that our working capital requirements for our operations will fluctuate with our sales activity in the near term. Our 2011 capital expenditures are expected to be approximately \$30-\$40 million, which includes a new enterprise-wide operational and financial system, additional investments in our manufacturing and research and development facilities, as well as additions to our composite mat rental fleet.

Our capitalization was as follows as of December 31:

	2010	2009
	(In thousands)	
Senior Notes	\$ 172,500	\$
Term loan		30,000
Revolving credit facility		85,000
Foreign bank lines of credit	1,458	6,901
Other	635	1,129
Total	174,593	123,030
Stockholder s equity	417,347	368,022
Total capitalization	\$ 591,940	\$ 491,052

Total debt to capitalization	29.5%	25.1%
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In October 2010, we completed the sale and issuance of Senior Notes due October 1, 2017 in the aggregate principal amount of \$172.5 million. The Senior Notes bear interest at a rate of 4.0% per year, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year, beginning April 1, 2011. Holders may convert the Senior Notes at their option at any time prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the October 1, 2017 maturity date. The conversion rate is initially 90.8893 shares of Company common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of Senior Notes (equivalent to an initial conversion price of \$11.00 per share of common stock), subject to

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adjustment in certain circumstances. Upon conversion, the Senior Notes will be settled in shares of the Company's common stock. The Company may not redeem the Senior Notes at its election prior to their maturity date.

We received net proceeds of \$167.8 million from the Senior Notes issuance in October 2010, reduced by \$4.7 million for the underwriters' discounts and commissions, which were capitalized as part of the transaction. Following the October 2010 funding of this offering, net proceeds were used to fully repay the revolving credit facility balance and the \$30.0 million term loan balance. Additionally, as a result of the repayment of the term loan, the cash flow hedge agreement was terminated and settled for \$1.2 million, resulting in a \$1.2 million charge to interest expense in 2010.

Our \$150.0 revolving credit facility (Facility) expires in December 2012. Under the terms of the Facility, we can elect to borrow at an interest rate either based on LIBOR plus a margin based on our consolidated leverage ratio, ranging from 400 to 750 basis points, or at an interest rate based on the greatest of: (a) prime rate, (b) the federal funds rate in effect plus 50 basis points, or (c) the Eurodollar rate for a Eurodollar Loan with a one-month interest period plus 100 basis points, in each case plus a margin ranging from 300 to 650 basis points. The applicable margin on LIBOR borrowings at December 31, 2010 was 400 basis points. In addition, we are required to pay a commitment fee on the unused portion of the Facility of 50 basis points. The Facility contains certain financial covenants including a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio, a maximum consolidated leverage ratio, and a maximum funded debt-to-capitalization ratio. We were in compliance with these covenants as of December 31, 2010, and expect to remain in compliance through December 31, 2011.

The weighted average interest rate on the outstanding balances under our Credit Agreement including the interest rate swaps as of December 31, 2009 was 5.55%.

The Facility is a senior secured obligation, secured by first liens on all of our U.S. tangible and intangible assets, including our accounts receivable and inventory. Additionally, a portion of the capital stock of our non-U.S. subsidiaries has also been pledged as collateral.

As of December 31, 2010, we have \$63.8 million of cash and cash equivalents in our U.S. operations as well as \$146.4 million of availability under our revolving credit facility. Cash on-hand, availability under credit agreements and expected cash generated by our U.S. operations is expected to be adequate to fund our U.S. capital needs without remitting foreign earnings which are deemed to be permanently reinvested abroad.

Our foreign Fluid Systems and Engineering subsidiaries in Italy and Brazil maintain local credit arrangements consisting primarily of lines of credit with several banks, which are renewed on an annual basis. We utilize local financing arrangements in our foreign operations in order to provide short-term liquidity needs, as well as to reduce the net investment in foreign operations subject to foreign currency risk. Advances under these short-term credit arrangements are typically based on a percentage of the subsidiary's accounts receivable or firm contracts with certain customers. The weighted average interest rate for the \$1.5 million and \$6.9 million outstanding under these arrangements was 2.26% and 6.83% at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Additionally, we had \$1.4 million in letters of credit outstanding relating to foreign operations.

On March 4, 2011, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire the drilling fluids and engineering services unit of Rheochem PLC, a publicly-traded Australian-based oil and gas company. Rheochem provides drilling fluids and related engineering services to the oil and gas exploration and geothermal industries with operations in Australia, New Zealand and India. Under the terms of the agreement, we will pay approximately A\$23.8 million at closing, subject to typical adjustments for working capital. Additional consideration may be payable based on financial results of the acquired business over a one-year earnout period, up to a maximum total consideration of A\$45 million. Newport expects to fund the acquisition price, including any earnout payment, from cash on hand. In the most recently completed fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, Rheochem PLC's drilling fluid services segment generated revenues of

A\$20.3 million. This acquisition is expected to be completed during the second quarter of 2011.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In conjunction with our insurance programs, we had established letters of credit in favor of certain insurance companies in the amount of \$3.6 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009. In addition, as of December 31, 2009, we

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had established other letters of credit in favor of our suppliers in the amount of \$6.3 million. We also had \$8.6 million and \$8.5 million in guarantee obligations in connection with facility closure bonds and other performance bonds issued by insurance companies outstanding as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Other than normal operating leases for office and warehouse space, barges, rolling stock and other pieces of operating equipment, we do not have any off-balance sheet financing arrangements or special purpose entities. As such, we are not materially exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in such financing arrangements.

Contractual Obligations

A summary of our outstanding contractual and other obligations and commitments at December 31, 2010 is as follows:

(In thousands)	2011	2012-2013	2014-2015	Thereafter	Total
Current maturities of long term debt	\$ 148	\$	\$	\$	\$ 148
Long-term debt including capital leases		134	134	172,719	172,987
Interest on 4.0% Senior Notes	6,900	13,800	13,800	12,094	46,594
Foreign bank lines of credit	1,458				1,458
Operating leases	18,089	17,652	4,071	632	40,444
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities	109,550				109,550
Purchase commitments, not accrued	11,813				11,813
Other long-term liabilities				4,303	4,303
Performance bond obligations	6,090	2,532			8,622
Letter of credit commitments	3,618				3,618
Total contractual obligations	\$ 157,666	\$ 34,118	\$ 18,005	\$ 189,748	\$ 399,537

The above table does not reflect expected tax payments and uncertain tax positions due to the inability to make a reasonably reliable estimate of the timing and amount to be paid. For additional discussion on uncertain tax positions, see *Note 8 Income Taxes* to our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II Item 8 in this report.

We anticipate that the obligations and commitments listed above that are due in less than one year will be paid from operating cash flows, available cash on-hand, and availability under our existing credit agreement. The specific timing of settlement for certain long-term obligations can not be reasonably estimated.

Critical Accounting Policies***Critical Accounting Estimates***

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted within the United States (U.S. GAAP), which requires us to make assumptions, estimates and judgments that affect the amounts and disclosures reported. Significant estimates used in preparing our consolidated financial statements include the following: allowances for sales returns, allowances for doubtful accounts, reserves for self-insured retentions under insurance programs, estimated performance and values associated with employee incentive programs,

fair values used for goodwill impairment testing, undiscounted cash flows used for impairment testing of long-lived assets and valuation allowances for deferred tax assets. Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements contains the accounting policies governing each of these matters. Our estimates are based on historical experience and on our future expectations that are believed to be reasonable. The combination of these factors forms the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from our current estimates and those differences may be material.

We believe the critical accounting policies described below affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in preparing our consolidated financial statements.

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Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Reserves for uncollectible accounts receivable are determined on a specific identification basis when we believe that the required payment of specific amounts owed to us is not probable. The majority of our revenues are from mid-sized and international oil companies as well as government-owned or government-controlled oil companies, and we have receivables in several foreign jurisdictions. Changes in the financial condition of our customers or political changes in foreign jurisdictions could cause our customers to be unable to repay these receivables, resulting in additional allowances. For 2010, 2009 and 2008, provisions for uncollectible accounts receivable were \$0.5 million, \$2.3 million and \$2.7 million, respectively.

Allowance for Sales Returns

We maintain reserves for estimated customer returns of unused materials in our Fluids Systems and Engineering segment. The reserves are established based upon historical customer return levels and estimated gross profit levels attributable to product sales. Future customer return levels may differ from the historical return rate.

Impairments of Long-lived Assets

Goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested for impairment annually as of November 1, or more frequently, if an indication of impairment exists. The impairment test includes a comparison of the carrying value of net assets of our reporting units, including goodwill, with their estimated fair values, which we determine using a combination of a market multiple and discounted cash flow approach. If the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value, an impairment charge is recorded in the period in which such review is performed. We identify our reporting units based on our analysis of several factors, including our operating segment structure, evaluation of the economic characteristics of our geographic regions within each of our operating segments, and the extent to which our business units share assets and other resources.

We determine the impairment of goodwill by comparing the carrying amounts of our reporting units with fair values, which we estimate using a combination of a market multiple and discounted cash flow approach. In completing our November 1, 2010, evaluation, we determined that each reporting unit's fair value was substantially in excess of the net carrying value and therefore, no impairment was required.

We review property, plant and equipment, finite-lived intangible assets and certain other assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. We assess recoverability based on expected undiscounted future net cash flows. In estimating expected cash flows, we use a probability-weighted approach. Should the review indicate that the carrying value is not fully recoverable, the amount of impairment loss is determined by comparing the carrying value to the estimated fair value.

Insurance

We maintain reserves for estimated future payments associated with our self-insured employee healthcare programs, as well as the self-insured retention exposures under our general liability, auto liability and workers compensation insurance policies. Our reserves are determined based on historical cost experience under these programs, including estimated development of known claims under these programs and estimated incurred-but-not-reported claims. Required reserves could change significantly based upon changes in insurance coverage, loss experience or inflationary impacts. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, total insurance reserves were \$3.7 million and \$3.1 million, respectively.

Income Taxes

We have total deferred tax assets of \$53.8 million at December 31, 2010. A valuation allowance must be established to offset a deferred tax asset if, based on available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. We have considered future taxable income and tax planning strategies in assessing the need for our valuation allowance. At December 31, 2010, a total valuation allowance of \$20.5 million was recorded, substantially all of which offsets \$19.2 million of net operating loss carryforwards for state tax

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purposes, as well as foreign jurisdictions, including Brazil, Canada, and Mexico. No valuation allowance is recorded for our U.S. net operating loss carryforward. Changes in the expected future generation of qualifying taxable income within these jurisdictions or in the realizability of other tax assets may result in an adjustment to the valuation allowance, which would be charged or credited to income in the period this determination was made. Specifically, we have a \$5.7 million valuation allowance recorded on the net operating loss carryforward in Brazil which could be reversed in the future, depending on our ability to generate taxable income.

New Accounting Standards

In October 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued additional guidance on multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements. The guidance provides amendments to the criteria for separating consideration in multiple-deliverable arrangements. It replaces the term fair value in the revenue allocation guidance with selling price to clarify that the allocation of revenue is based on entity-specific assumptions rather than assumptions of a marketplace participant, and they establish a selling price hierarchy for determining the selling price of a deliverable. The amendments eliminate the residual method of allocation and require that arrangement consideration be allocated at the inception of the arrangement to all deliverables using the relative selling price method, and they significantly expand the required disclosures related to multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements. The amendments are effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2010 and we do not expect the impact of this additional guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2010, the FASB issued updated accounting guidance related to the calculation of the carrying amount of a reporting unit when performing the first step of a goodwill impairment test. Specifically, this update requires an entity to use an equity premise when performing the first step of a goodwill impairment test and if a reporting unit has a zero or negative carrying amount, the entity must assess and consider qualitative factors and whether it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. The new accounting guidance is effective for impairment tests performed during entities' fiscal years (and interim periods within those years) that begin after December 15, 2010. Early application is not permitted. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2010, the FASB issued updated accounting guidance to clarify that pro forma disclosures should be presented as if a business combination occurred at the beginning of the prior annual period for purposes of preparing both the current reporting period and the prior reporting period pro forma financial information. These disclosures should be accompanied by a narrative description about the nature and amount of material, nonrecurring pro forma adjustments. The new accounting guidance is effective for business combinations consummated in periods beginning after December 15, 2010, and should be applied prospectively as of the date of adoption. Early adoption is permitted. The impact of this adoption will be evaluated as business combinations occur.

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ITEM 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk*

We are exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates and changes in foreign currency rates. A discussion of our primary market risk exposure in financial instruments is presented below.

Interest Rate Risk

At December 31, 2010, we had total debt outstanding of \$174.6 million, including \$172.5 million of borrowings under our Senior Notes, bearing interest at a fixed rate of 4.0% and \$1.5 million of borrowings under foreign bank lines of credit, which bear interest at variable rates. Due to the limited borrowing currently outstanding under variable rate agreements, interest rate risk is minimal.

Foreign Currency

Our principal foreign operations are conducted in certain areas of Europe and North Africa, Brazil, Canada, U.K. and Mexico. We have foreign currency exchange risks associated with these operations, which are conducted principally in the foreign currency of the jurisdictions in which we operate which include European euros, Canadian dollars and Brazilian reais. Historically, we have not used off-balance sheet financial hedging instruments to manage foreign currency risks when we enter into a transaction denominated in a currency other than our local currencies because the dollar amount of these transactions has not warranted our using hedging instruments.

Unremitted foreign earnings permanently reinvested abroad upon which deferred income taxes have not been provided aggregated approximately \$67.9 million and \$52.3 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. We have the ability and intent to leave these foreign earnings permanently reinvested abroad.

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ITEM 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Newpark Resources, Inc.
The Woodlands, Texas

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Newpark Resources, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. 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 in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Newpark Resources, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 8, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Houston, Texas
March 8, 2011

Table of Contents**Newpark Resources, Inc.****Consolidated Balance Sheets**

December 31,

	2010	2009
	(In thousands, except share data)	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 83,010	\$ 11,534
Receivables, net	196,799	122,386
Inventories	123,028	115,495
Deferred tax asset	27,654	7,457
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	10,036	11,740
Total current assets	440,527	268,612
Property, plant and equipment, net	212,655	224,625
Goodwill	62,307	62,276
Other intangible assets, net	13,072	16,037
Other assets	8,781	13,564
Total assets	\$ 737,342	\$ 585,114
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Foreign bank lines of credit	\$ 1,458	\$ 6,901
Current maturities of long-term debt	148	10,319
Accounts payable	66,316	62,992
Accrued liabilities	43,234	25,290
Total current liabilities	111,156	105,502
Long-term debt, less current portion	172,987	105,810
Deferred tax liability	31,549	2,083
Other noncurrent liabilities	4,303	3,697
Total liabilities	319,995	217,092
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized and 93,143,102 and 91,672,871 shares issued, respectively	931	917
Paid-in capital	468,503	460,544
Accumulated other comprehensive income	8,581	8,635
Retained deficit	(45,034)	(86,660)
Treasury stock, at cost; 2,766,912 and 2,727,765 shares, respectively	(15,634)	(15,414)
Total stockholders equity	417,347	368,022

Total Liabilities and Stockholders Equity	\$ 737,342	\$ 585,114
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See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**Newpark Resources, Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Operations
Years Ended December 31,**

	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands, except per share data)		
Revenues	\$ 715,954	\$ 490,275	\$ 858,350
Cost of revenues	576,920	447,624	703,430
Selling, general and administrative expenses	64,157	61,205	81,394
Other operating (income) expense, net	(3,127)	(3,229)	2,030
Operating income (loss)	78,004	(15,325)	71,496
Foreign currency exchange (gain) loss	(1,134)	(1,870)	1,269
Interest expense	10,267	9,334	10,881
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	68,871	(22,789)	59,346
Provision for income taxes	27,245	(2,216)	20,046
Income (loss) from continuing operations	41,626	(20,573)	39,300
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax			(842)
Net income (loss)	\$ 41,626	\$ (20,573)	\$ 38,458
Income (loss) per common share (basic):			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.47	\$ (0.23)	\$ 0.44
Loss from discontinued operations			(0.01)
Net income (loss) per common share	\$ 0.47	\$ (0.23)	\$ 0.43
Income (loss) per common share (diluted):			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.46	\$ (0.23)	\$ 0.44
Loss from discontinued operations			(0.01)
Net income (loss) per common share	\$ 0.46	\$ (0.23)	\$ 0.43

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**Newpark Resources, Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Years Ended December 31,**

	2010	2009	2008
		(In thousands)	
Net income (loss)	\$ 41,626	\$ (20,573)	\$ 38,458
Changes in fair value of interest rate swap, net of tax		452	(1,310)
Settlement of interest rate swap, net of tax	858		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(912)	6,887	(11,382)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 41,572	\$ (13,234)	\$ 25,766

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**Newpark Resources, Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity
Years Ended December 31,**

	Common Stock	Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (In thousands)	Retained Deficit	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance at January 1, 2008	\$ 902	\$ 450,319	\$ 13,988	\$ (104,545)	\$	\$ 360,664
Net income				38,458		38,458
Employee stock options and employee stock purchase plan	3	1,907				1,910
Stock-based compensation expense		5,128				5,128
Issuance of restricted stock and restricted stock units	6	(6)				
Income tax effect, net, of employee stock option activity		(336)				(336)
Changes in fair value of interest rate swap, net of tax			(1,310)			(1,310)
Treasury shares purchased at cost					(15,250)	(15,250)
Foreign currency translation			(11,382)			(11,382)
Balance at December 31, 2008	911	457,012	1,296	(66,087)	(15,250)	377,882
Net loss				(20,573)		(20,573)
Employee stock options and employee stock purchase plan	2	99				101
Stock-based compensation expense		3,437				3,437
Issuance of restricted stock and restricted stock units	4	(4)				
Changes in fair value of interest rate swap, net of tax			452			452
Treasury shares purchased at cost					(164)	(164)
Foreign currency translation			6,887			6,887
Balance at December 31, 2009	917	460,544	8,635	(86,660)	(15,414)	368,022

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Net income				41,626			41,626
Employee stock options, restricted stock and employee stock purchase plan	14	3,838			(220)		3,632
Stock-based compensation expense		3,876					3,876
Income tax effect, net, of employee stock related activity		245					245
Settlement of interest rate swap, net of tax				858			858
Foreign currency translation				(912)			(912)
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 931	\$ 468,503	\$	8,581	\$ (45,034)	\$ (15,634)	\$ 417,347

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**Newpark Resources, Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended December 31,**

	2010	2009	2008
	(In thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 41,626	\$ (20,573)	\$ 38,458
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operations:			
Net loss from discontinued operations			842
Non-cash impairment charges	225	1,166	3,840
Depreciation and amortization	27,010	28,138	27,343
Stock-based compensation expense	3,876	3,437	5,128
Provision for deferred income taxes	18,030	(6,916)	12,773
Provision for doubtful accounts	478	2,301	2,664
(Gain) loss on sale of assets	(257)	233	(245)
Change in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(75,829)	89,340	(67,741)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(8,085)	35,182	(37,002)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	1,898	(800)	4,651
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	2,810	(28,710)	21,340
Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities and other	19,694	(13,979)	16,090
Net operating activities of continuing operations	31,476	88,819	28,141
Net operating activities of discontinued operations			546
Net cash provided by operating activities	31,476	88,819	28,687
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(12,134)	(18,544)	(22,494)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1,585	1,400	510
Business acquisitions			(1,184)
Net investing activities of continuing operations	(10,549)	(17,144)	(23,168)
Net investing activities of discontinued operations			
Net cash used in investing activities	(10,549)	(17,144)	(23,168)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings on lines of credit	141,497	116,000	239,593
Payments on lines of credit	(231,613)	(171,701)	(216,000)
Principal payments on notes payable and long-term debt	(30,457)	(10,439)	(12,252)
Proceeds from senior notes, net of offering costs	167,756		
Proceeds from employee stock plans	3,591	143	1,910

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Purchase of treasury stock	(153)	(268)	(15,250)
Net financing activities of continuing operations	50,621	(66,265)	(1,999)
Net financing activities of discontinued operations			(63)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	50,621	(66,265)	(2,062)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(72)	(2,128)	(946)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	71,476	3,282	2,511
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	11,534	8,252	5,741
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 83,010	\$ 11,534	\$ 8,252
Cash paid for:			
Income taxes (net of refunds)	\$ 7,395	\$ 5,179	\$ 6,231
Interest	\$ 7,956	\$ 7,564	\$ 10,355

See Accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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NEWPARK RESOURCES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization and Principles of Consolidation. Newpark Resources, Inc., a Delaware corporation, provides fluids management, waste disposal, and well site preparation products and services primarily to the oil and gas exploration and production (E&P) industry domestically in the U.S. Gulf Coast, West Texas, Oklahoma, East Texas, North Louisiana, Rocky Mountains and Northeast regions, as well as internationally in certain areas of Europe and North Africa, Brazil, Canada and Mexico. The consolidated financial statements include our company and our wholly-owned subsidiaries (we , our or us). All intercompany transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates and Market Risks. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates used in preparing our consolidated financial statements include, but are not limited to the following: allowances for sales returns, allowances for doubtful accounts, reserves for self-insured retentions under insurance programs, reserves for incentive compensation programs, fair values used for goodwill impairment testing, undiscounted future cash flows used for impairment testing of long-lived assets, depreciation using the unit-of-production method and valuation allowances for deferred tax assets.

Our operating results depend primarily on oil and gas drilling activity levels in the markets we serve. Drilling activity, in turn, depends on oil and gas commodities pricing, inventory levels and product demand. Oil and gas prices and activity are cyclical and volatile. This market volatility has a significant impact on our operating results.

Cash Equivalents. All highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition are classified as cash equivalents.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. Reserves for uncollectible accounts receivable are determined on a specific identification basis when we believe that the required payment of specific amounts owed to us is not probable.

The majority of our revenues are from mid-sized and international oil companies and government-owned or government-controlled oil companies, and we have receivables in several foreign jurisdictions. Changes in the financial condition of our customers or political changes in foreign jurisdictions could cause our customers to be unable to repay these receivables, resulting in additional allowances.

Allowance for Sales Returns. We maintain reserves for estimated customer returns of unused materials in our Fluids Systems and Engineering segment. The reserves are established based upon historical customer return levels and estimated gross profit levels attributable to product sales.

Inventories. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (principally average cost) or market. Certain conversion costs associated with the acquisition, production, blending and storage of inventory in our Fluids Systems and Engineering segment as well as in the manufacturing operations in the Mats and Integrated Services segment are capitalized as a component of the carrying value of the inventory and expensed as a component of cost of revenues as the products are sold. Reserves for inventory obsolescence are determined based on the fair value of the inventory using factors such as our historical usage of inventory on-hand, future expectations related to our customers needs, market conditions and

the development of new products.

Property, Plant and Equipment. Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Additions and improvements that extend the useful life of the assets are capitalized. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. The cost of property, plant and equipment sold or otherwise disposed of and the accumulated depreciation thereon are eliminated from the property and related accumulated depreciation accounts, and any gain or loss is credited or charged to income.

Table of Contents**NEWPARK RESOURCES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

For financial reporting purposes, except as described below, depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment, including assets held under capital leases, by utilizing the straight-line method over the following estimated useful service lives or lease term:

Computers and office equipment	3-5 years
Autos & light trucks	5-7 years
Furniture, fixtures & trailers	7-10 years
Composite mats	7-12 years
Machinery and heavy equipment	5-15 years
Owned buildings	20-39 years
Leasehold improvements	Lease term, including reasonably assured renewal periods

We compute the provision for depreciation on certain of our environmental disposal assets and our barite grinding mills using the unit-of-production method. In applying this method, we have considered certain factors which affect the expected production units (lives) of these assets. These factors include periods of non-use for normal maintenance and economic slowdowns.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price of acquisitions over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired. Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized either on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated useful life or on a basis that reflects the pattern in which the economic benefits of the asset are realized. Any period costs of maintaining intangible assets are expensed as incurred.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. Goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested for impairment annually as of November 1, or more frequently, if an indication of impairment exists. The impairment test includes a comparison of the carrying value of net assets of our reporting units, including goodwill, with their estimated fair values, which we determine using a combination of a market multiple and discounted cash flow approach. If the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value, an impairment charge is recorded in the period in which such review is performed. We identify our reporting units based on our analysis of several factors, including our operating segment structure, evaluation of the economic characteristics of our geographic regions within each of our operating segments, and the extent to which our business units share assets and other resources.

We review property, plant and equipment, finite-lived intangible assets and certain other assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. We assess recoverability based on expected undiscounted future net cash flows. In estimating expected cash flows, we use a probability-weighted approach. Should the review indicate that the carrying value is not fully recoverable, the amount of impairment loss is determined by comparing the carrying value to the estimated fair value.

Insurance. We maintain reserves for estimated future payments associated with our self-insured employee healthcare programs, as well as the self-insured retention exposures under our general liability, auto liability and workers compensation insurance policies. Our reserves are determined based on historical cost experience under these programs, including estimated development of known claims under these programs and estimated incurred-but-not-reported claims.

Revenue Recognition. The Fluids Systems and Engineering segment recognizes sack and bulk material additive revenues upon shipment of materials and passage of title. Formulated liquid systems revenues are recognized when utilized or lost downhole while drilling. An allowance for product returns is maintained, reflecting estimated future customer product returns. Engineering and related services are provided to customers at agreed upon hourly or daily rates, and revenues are recognized when the services are performed.

For the Mats and Integrated Services segment, revenues from the sale of mats are recognized when title passes to the customer, which is upon shipment or delivery, depending upon the terms of the underlying sales contract.

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NEWPARK RESOURCES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Revenues for services and rentals provided by this segment are generated from both fixed-price and unit-priced contracts, which are short-term in duration. The activities under these contracts include site preparation, pit design, construction, drilling waste management, and the installation and rental of mat systems for a period of time generally not to exceed 60 days. Revenues from services provided under these contracts are recognized as the specified services are completed. Revenues from any subsequent extensions to the rental agreements are recognized over the extension period.

For our Environmental Services segment, revenues are recognized when we take title to the waste, which is upon receipt of the waste at one of our facilities. All costs related to the transporting and disposing of the waste received are accrued when that revenue is recognized.

Shipping and handling costs are reflected in cost of revenues, and all reimbursements by customers of shipping and handling costs are included in revenues.

Income Taxes. We provide for deferred taxes using an asset and liability approach by measuring deferred tax assets and liabilities due to temporary differences existing at year end using currently enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. We reduce deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance when, based on our estimates, it is more likely than not that a portion of those assets will not be realized in a future period. The estimates utilized in recognition of deferred tax assets are subject to revision, either up or down, in future periods based on new facts or circumstances. We evaluate uncertain tax positions and record a liability as circumstances warrant. We have a \$1.6 million and \$0.8 million liability for uncertain tax positions recorded as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation. All share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, are recognized in the income statement based on their fair values. We use the Black-Scholes option-pricing model for measuring the fair value of stock options granted and recognize stock-based compensation based on the grant date fair value, net of an estimated forfeiture rate, for all share-based awards, on a straight-line basis over the vesting term.

Foreign Currency Transactions. The majority of our transactions are in U.S. dollars; however, our foreign subsidiaries maintain their accounting records in the respective local currency. These currencies are converted to U.S. dollars with the effect of the foreign currency translation reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income, a component of stockholders' equity. Foreign currency transaction gains (losses), if any, are credited or charged to income. We recorded a net transaction gain (loss) totaling \$1.1 million, \$1.9 million, and (\$1.3) million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax, related to foreign subsidiaries reflected in stockholders' equity amounted to \$8.6 million and \$9.5 million, respectively.

Derivative Financial Instruments. We monitor our exposure to various business risks including interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates and occasionally use derivative financial instruments to manage the impact of certain of these risks. At the inception of a new derivative, we designate the derivative as a cash flow or fair value hedge or we determine the derivative to be undesignated as a hedging instrument based on the underlying facts. We do not enter into derivative instruments for trading purposes.

New Accounting Standards. In October 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued additional guidance on multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements. The guidance provides amendments to the criteria for

separating consideration in multiple-deliverable arrangements. It replaces the term fair value in the revenue allocation guidance with selling price to clarify that the allocation of revenue is based on entity-specific assumptions rather than assumptions of a marketplace participant, and they establish a selling price hierarchy for determining the selling price of a deliverable. The amendments eliminate the residual method of allocation and require that arrangement consideration be allocated at the inception of the arrangement to all deliverables using the relative selling price method, and they significantly expand the required disclosures related to multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements. The amendments are effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or

Table of Contents**NEWPARK RESOURCES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

materially modified in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2010 and we do not expect the impact of this additional guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2010, the FASB issued updated accounting guidance related to the calculation of the carrying amount of a reporting unit when performing the first step of a goodwill impairment test. Specifically, this update will require an entity to use an equity premise when performing the first step of a goodwill impairment test and if a reporting unit has a zero or negative carrying amount, the entity must assess and consider qualitative factors and whether it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. The new accounting guidance is effective for impairment tests performed during entities' fiscal years (and interim periods within those years) that begin after December 15, 2010. Early application is not permitted. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2010, the FASB issued updated accounting guidance to clarify that pro forma disclosures should be presented as if a business combination occurred at the beginning of the prior annual period for purposes of preparing both the current reporting period and the prior reporting period pro forma financial information. These disclosures should be accompanied by a narrative description about the nature and amount of material, nonrecurring pro forma adjustments. The new accounting guidance is effective for business combinations consummated in periods beginning after December 15, 2010, and should be applied prospectively as of the date of adoption. Early adoption is permitted. The impact of this adoption will be evaluated as business combinations occur.

Note 2 Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations includes the results of operations for Newpark Environmental Water Solutions, a business we exited in 2006.

	2008
	(In thousands)
Revenues	\$
Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	(1,479)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(842)

3. Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following items at December 31:

	2010	2009
	(In thousands)	
Raw materials and components:		
Drilling fluids	\$ 122,490	\$ 113,287
Mats	359	527

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Total raw materials and components	122,849	113,814
Finished goods- mats	179	1,681
Total	\$ 123,028	\$ 115,495

Table of Contents**NEWPARK RESOURCES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****4. Property, Plant and Equipment**

Our investment in property, plant and equipment consisted of the following at December 31:

	2010	2009
	(In thousands)	
Land	\$ 14,258	\$ 14,262
Buildings and improvements	131,164	129,614
Machinery and equipment	192,747	189,094
Mats (rental fleet)	37,964	43,699
Construction in progress	4,535	1,467
	380,668	378,136
Less accumulated depreciation	(168,013)	(153,511)
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 212,655	\$ 224,625

Depreciation expense was \$23.9 million, \$24.8 million and \$23.6 million in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

5. Goodwill, Other Intangibles and Impairments of Long-Lived Assets

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by reportable segment are as follows:

	Fluids Systems & Engineering (In thousands)	Mats and Integrated Services	Total
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 45,339	\$ 14,929	\$ 60,268
Effects of foreign currency	2,008		2,008
Balance at December 31, 2009	47,347	14,929	62,276
Effects of foreign currency	31		31
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 47,378	\$ 14,929	\$ 62,307

We have evaluated the carrying values of our goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets as of November 1, 2010. We determine the impairment of goodwill by comparing the carrying amounts of our reporting units with fair

values, which we estimate using a combination of a market multiple and discounted cash flow approach. In completing this evaluation, we determined that no reporting unit has a fair value below its net carrying value and therefore, no impairment was required.

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NEWPARK RESOURCES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Other intangible assets consist of the following:

December 31, 2010

December 31, 2009