

The following management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations of Russel Metals Inc. and its subsidiaries (Russel Metals or the Company) provides information to assist the reader and should be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2002, including the notes thereto. Statements contained in this document that relate to Russel Metals' beliefs or expectations as to certain future events are not statements of historical fact and are forward-looking statements. Russel Metals cautions readers that there are important factors, risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to economic, competitive and governmental factors affecting Russel Metals' operations, markets, products, services and prices that could cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those forecasted or anticipated by Russel Metals in such forward-looking statements. All dollar references in this report are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

Russel Metals is one of the largest metal distribution companies in North America based on revenues and tons sold. The Company conducts business primarily in three metals distribution business segments: service centers; energy sector related pipe, tube, valves and fittings; and steel import/export.



Brian R. Hedges Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

2002 was a year of contradictions in the steel sector, and was as unique as 2001, but for different reasons. Several factors contributed to the record \$0.75 net earnings from operations before other costs of Russel Metals.

Summary

2001 was one of the toughest years the steel industry experienced with record steel mill and service center bankruptcy levels, declining prices and soft demand. Russel Metals was an exception in the industry, demonstrating the ability to remain profitable while at the same time making investments to advance its corporate objectives through prudent acquisitions, divestitures, and excellent working capital management.

2002 was a year of contradictions in the steel sector, and was as unique as 2001, but for different reasons. Several factors contributed to the record \$0.75 net earnings from operations before other costs of Russel Metals. The North American dumping actions, coupled with the financial weakness of North American steel mills, led to an unprecedented 40% price increase in flatroll products, including plate. The supply side driven price increases were at odds with the demand side fundamentals, which remained static in 2002. The rapid price increases resulted in inventory holding gains and higher gross margin dollars per ton. In the case of Russel Metals, these higher per ton margins, despite the relatively flat demand, enabled the service center segment to generate stronger earnings than the previous year. In addition, the import/export operations experienced higher volumes and increasingly strong margins under the umbrella of the aforementioned higher steel prices.

Political uncertainty and merger and acquisition activity influenced energy sector exploration and development and caused weak drilling activity in 2002, despite very strong oil and gas prices. This decline in activity led to lower revenues, gross margins and operating profits in our energy sector distribution businesses.

Strong balance sheet management continued in 2002, which resulted in lower borrowings and lower interest expense. Inventories did climb in the import/export operations during the later months of the year due to strong activity in our import/export operations. These elevated inventory levels will be reduced during the first quarter of 2003.

The following analysis provides a more detailed discussion of our results of operations.

Results of Operations

The following table provides a summary of revenues, gross margins (revenue minus cost of sales) as a percentage of revenues and operating profits (revenue minus cost of sales and operating expenses excluding corporate expenses and interest expense) for Russel Metals' operating segments. The table shows the segments as they are reported to management and they are consistent with the segmented reporting in Note 13 to the 2002 Consolidated Financial Statements.

(in thousands of dollars, except percentages)	2002	2001	2000	2002 Change as a % of 2001	2001 Change as a % of 2000
Segment Revenues					
Service center distribution	\$ 750,878	\$ 706,173	\$ 804,043	6.3%	(12.2%)
Energy sector distribution	289,623	360,515	331,383	(19.7%)	8.8%
Steel import/export	348,055	321,454	385,355	8.3%	(16.6%)
Other	14,719	14,367	10,197	2.5%	40.9%
	\$ 1,403,275	\$ 1,402,509	\$ 1,530,978	0.1%	(8.4%)
Segment Operating Profits					
Service center distribution	\$ 31,516	\$ 19,352	\$ 36,064	62.9%	(46.3%)
Energy sector distribution	13,612	18,406	15,317	(26.0%)	20.2%
Steel import/export	28,090	14,175	20,126	98.2%	(29.6%)
Other income	5,732	6,177	2,876	(7.2%)	114.8%
Corporate expenses	(8,539)	(7,489)	(8,241)	(14.0%)	9.1%
Earnings from operations	\$ 70,411	\$ 50,621	\$ 66,142	39.1%	(23.5%)
Segment Gross Margins as a % of Revenues					
Service center distribution	26.8%	24.9%	24.3%		
Energy sector distribution	13.1%	13.9%	14.2%		
Steel import/export	14.3%	9.4%	9.8%		
Total	21.3%	19.0%	18.8%		
Segment Operating Profits as a % of Revenues					
Service center distribution	4.2%	2.7%	4.5%		
Energy sector distribution	4.7%	5.1%	4.6%		
Steel import/export	8.1%	4.4%	5.2%		
Earnings from operations	5.0%	3.6%	4.3%		

Service Center Distribution

a) Description of operations The Company provides processing and distribution services to a broad base of approximately 15,000 end users through a network of 42 Canadian and four U.S. locations. The Company's network of service centers carries a full line of products in a wide range of sizes, shapes and specifications, including carbon hot rolled and cold finished steel, pipe and tubular products, stainless steel and aluminum. Russel Metals purchases these products primarily from steel producers in North America and packages them in accordance with end user specifications. The Company services all major geographic regions of Canada and selected regions in the United States. Within Canada, the service centers operate under the names Russel Metals, Métaux Russel, Drummond McCall, A. J. Forsyth and Vantage Laser. Heavy gauge flat rolled operations are conducted by B&T Steel and McCabe Steel, both located in Hamilton, Ontario. Russel Metals' U.S. service center operations are conducted under the names Russel Metals Williams Bahcall and Baldwin International. The Williams Bahcall operations focus primarily on the distribution of general line carbon products through three facilities in Wisconsin. Baldwin International distributes specialty alloy products through its facility in Ohio.

In September 2002, the Company purchased the operating assets of a service center located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin formerly known as Williams Steel. This operation will add strength to the Russel Metals Bahcall operations. Williams Steel had sales of approximately \$49 million for the year prior to the acquisition date. The acquisition is anticipated to be accretive to earnings in 2003. The Bahcall and Williams operations have substantially completed the process of restructuring which commenced during November 2002.

In October 2001, the Company purchased the shares of A. J. Forsyth and Company Limited, a service center operation with six locations in British Columbia and one in the Yukon. The A. J. Forsyth operations strengthen Russel Metals' operations within the British Columbia region. A. J. Forsyth had sales of approximately \$66 million for the year prior to the acquisition date.

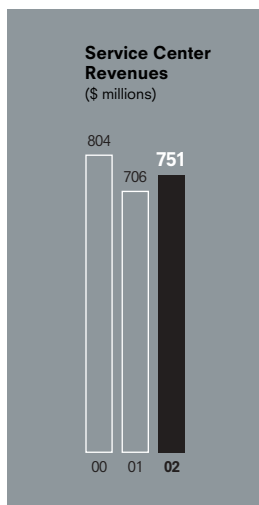
b) Factors affecting results

External –

- steel pricing fluctuates significantly throughout the cycle. Steel prices are influenced by overall demand and by product availability.
- demand is significantly affected by economic cycles with revenues and operating profit fluctuating with the level of general business activity in the markets served.
- product availability is affected by supply side management practiced by steel producers in North America and international supply and demand which impacts steel imports.
- trade sanctions initiated either by steel mills or the public sector in North America, and less directly worldwide.
- Canadian steel service centers, which represent a large portion of the service center distribution segment operations, are particularly affected by general economic conditions and the manufacturing sector in Ontario and Quebec, and by pulp and paper, agriculture and resource sector activities in Western Canada, where demand for steel by the construction and capital goods sectors fluctuates considerably during the economic cycle.

Internal –

- the Company has a strong strategic network of branches across Canada, encompassing all provinces, thus declines in demand in one region may be countered by higher demands in other regions.
- many employees, including management, receive bonuses based on bottom line results; thus a portion of their compensation is variable and employees are motivated to maximize profitability.
- a large portion of the service center costs are fixed and are not reduced as volume declines, which can negatively impact results when demand weakens.
- the Company monitors its inventory levels and endeavors to achieve above average inventory turns in order to position itself to react to pricing and supply changes in the market and to minimize holding losses. The above average turns mean the Company is able to reduce the impact of price changes and stabilize its earnings stream, which results in stronger earnings in a downturn and compared to our competitors slightly lower earnings increases when prices increase.
 - knowledge of international pricing trends obtained by the steel import/export operations provides insight for pricing and buying decisions.



c) Service center segment results – 2002 compared to 2001 Revenues for 2002 increased 6.3% due to higher selling prices and acquisitions compared to 2001. Revenue increases were most significant in British Columbia region due to the acquisition of A. J. Forsyth in October 2001. Volume declines occurred in Alberta due to lower oil and gas activity and at our U.S. operation, Williams Bahcall, due to general lower customer demand in the Wisconsin region and customer facility closures. Increased revenues, from the acquisition of Williams Steel effective September 9, 2002, are offset by the sale of the Eagan, Minnesota location in October 2001.

The average selling price per ton was approximately 5% higher in 2002 compared to 2001. The average selling price started to increase during the second quarter of 2002, reflecting price increases implemented by the North American steel mills. The average selling price plateaued in the last half of 2002.

Gross margins improved from 24.9% for 2001 to 26.8% for 2002, mainly a result of rising selling prices during 2002 and inventory holding gains. Gross margins decreased in the fourth quarter of 2002 and the Company expects them to decrease further in 2003.

Service center operating profits for 2002 increased by 62.9% compared to 2001. This increase is a result of selling price increases and corresponding higher gross margins, and the acquisition of A. J. Forsyth. Operating expenses for 2002 were \$13.6 million, or 8.7% higher than 2001. Approximately \$10.2 million of the increase in operating costs relates to the British Columbia region due to the acquisition of A. J. Forsyth.

Operating profits as a percentage of revenues for 2002 were 4.2%, a significant improvement over 2001 at 2.7% in one of the weakest years on record for the industry.

d) Service center segment results – 2001 compared to 2000 Revenues for 2001 decreased 12.2% due to lower volume and selling prices. Volume declines were most significant in British Columbia due to weaker demand in the pulp and paper industry and Ontario due to weaknesses in the manufacturing sector. Alberta was the only region with increased volume due to the strength of the oil and gas industry. Excess inventory positions at both the mills and our competitors affected market pricing in the first half of 2001. Selling prices declined in all regions excluding Alberta with the most significant declines in British Columbia, Ontario and the U.S. operations of Bahcall. Selling prices for Alberta showed a slight improvement.

Gross margins improved from 24.3% in 2000 to 24.9% in 2001. By maintaining lower inventory levels than our competitors, Russel Metals was able to capitalize on low-priced purchases resulting in gross margin improvements compared to 2000.

The recession affecting the U.S. Midwest resulted in significant losses at Bahcall during 2001. In an effort to reduce costs and minimize losses, the Company disposed of the inventory and fixed assets of the Eagan, Minnesota operation for book value in October 2001.

Service center operating profits for the year ended 2001 decreased by 46.3% compared to 2000. This decline was a result of the significant volume and selling price declines. Operating expenses for 2001, adjusted for expenses of A. J. Forsyth in 2001, were \$6.6 million, or 4.1% lower than 2000.

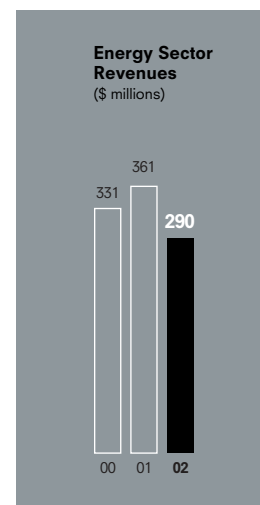
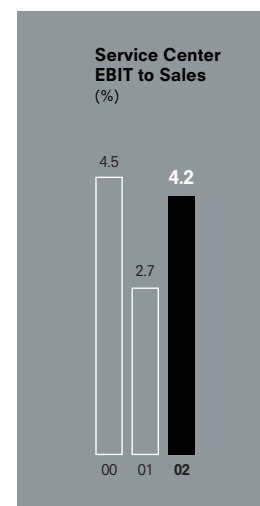
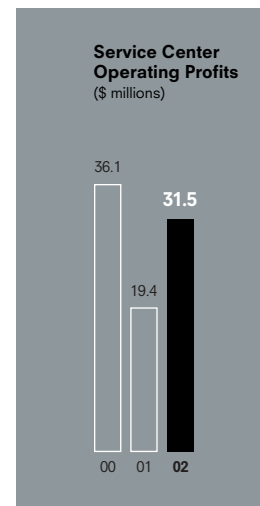
Operating profits as a percentage of revenues for 2001 were 2.7% compared to 4.5% for 2000 due to operating expenses not declining as significantly as revenues, a result of the significant portion of operating expenses being fixed.

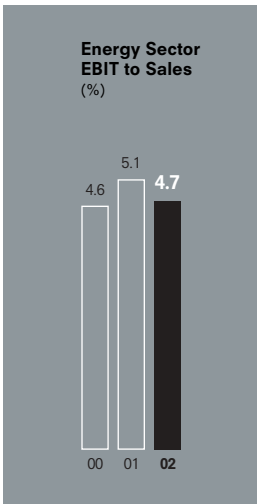
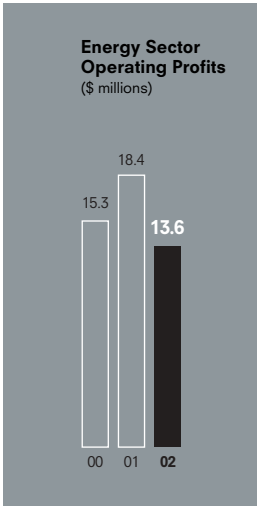
Energy Sector Distribution

a) Description of operations These operations distribute pipe, tube, valves and fittings, primarily to the energy sector in Western Canada and the Western United States, from five Canadian and two U.S. locations. Russel Metals purchases these products either from the pipe processing arms of North American steel mills or from independent manufacturers of pipe and its accessories. The energy sector operates under the names Comco Pipe and Supply Company, Fedmet Tubulars, Triumph Tubular & Supply, Pioneer Pipe and Spartan Steel.

In August 2001, the Company purchased Spartan Steel, a pipe distributor in the midwest and southern United States. The Spartan operations complement the Pioneer Pipe business. Spartan had sales of approximately US \$15 million for the year prior to the acquisition date.

In June 2001, the Company sold the operations of Total Distributors Supply Corporation, its U.S. operation serving the petrochemical and heat exchanger industries. The decision to sell the Total Distributors' assets was based on the significant losses that had occurred in this operation due to the very competitive heat exchanger tubing market it served.





b) Factors affecting results

External –

- affected by economic cycles.
- significantly affected by oil and gas pricing, which impacts oil rig count and subsequent drilling activities particularly in Western Canada.
- Canadian operations affected by U.S. dollar since some products are sourced outside Canada and are priced in U.S. dollars.
- pricing is influenced by overall demand and by product availability.
- trade sanctions initiated either by steel mills or the public sector in North America.

Internal –

- low fixed costs due to a large portion of inventory stored at locations rented on a usage basis.
- employees' compensation is highly variable as it is based on profits, allowing the Company to be profitable throughout the cycle.

c) Energy sector distribution results – 2002 compared to 2001 Energy sector revenues decreased 19.7% for 2002 compared to 2001. Lower rig activity for 2002 compared to 2001 has resulted in volume declines for the oil country tubular operations in Western Canada and the United States. Although oil pricing is comparable to 2001 levels, the consolidation of some large players and the restructuring to income trusts have impacted investment in capital and contributed to lower drilling levels in 2002.

Comco Pipe, which distributes pipe, valves and fittings to other fluid handling industries as well as the energy sector, had increased revenues of 28.9% in 2002 compared to 2001. Comco Pipe's revenue is more project oriented and as such is not as dependent on drilling levels.

Energy sector operating profits declined \$4.8 million, or 26.0%, in 2002 compared to 2001. The decline is related to the drop in volume in the oil country tubular goods operations, partially offset by increased operating profits at Comco Pipe due to higher volumes from large projects.

d) Energy sector distribution results – 2001 compared to 2000 Energy sector revenues increased 8.8% for 2001 compared to 2000. The increase in revenue for the businesses excluding Total Distributors, which was divested in June 2001, is 13.7%. Approximately 60% of the revenue increase relates to the acquisition of Triumph Tubular effective September 1, 2000 and Spartan Steel effective August 15, 2001. The strong oil and gas prices experienced through the first three quarters of 2001 resulted in higher volumes in 2001 compared to 2000 for the other businesses. The oil

country tubular operations in Western Canada and Western United States both had significant declines in volume during the fourth quarter of 2001 due to general economic uncertainty, a late winter freeze and weaker oil and gas pricing.

Energy sector operating profits improved by 20.2% in 2001 compared to 2000. Total Distributors, our U.S. operation serving the petrochemical and the heat exchanger industries, was sold in June 2001, which had a negative impact on revenue; however, it positively impacted operating profits. The operating profits increased 1.3% for the businesses, excluding Total Distributors' losses from each year. The operating profits for the first nine months of 2001 were stronger than those for the same period in 2000; however, the fourth quarter was significantly lower than the fourth quarter of 2000 as drilling activity declined.

Steel Import/Export

a) Description of operations Russel Metals' steel import/export business primarily imports foreign steel products into Canada and the United States. It also exports steel from Canada and the United States. The international presence provides the Company's other business segments with valuable insight regarding international pricing trends and their potential impact on steel markets in North America.

The main steel products sourced by the import/export operations are structural beam, heavy-wall plate, heavy-wall coils, pipe and tubing. The operations in this sector are Wirth Steel and Sunbelt Group.

Effective March 1, 2002, the Company purchased the operations of Arrow Steel Processors, a coil processor of customer owned material, located at the port in Houston, Texas. Arrow had sales of approximately US \$2 million for the year prior to the acquisition date. Arrow Steel provides processing to Sunbelt as well as other customers.

b) Factors affecting results

External –

- trade sanctions initiated either by steel mills or the public sectors in North America.
- mill capacity by product line in North America.
- Canadian operations affected by movement in the U.S. dollar since purchases are mainly in U.S. dollars.
- steel pricing is influenced by overall demand and by product availability both domestically and worldwide.
- demand is affected by economic cycles.
- supply side management practiced by steel producers in North America and international supply and demand, which impacts steel imports and significantly affects product availability.

Internal –

- operating costs are variable with volume, since inventory is stored in public warehouses and employees are significantly compensated based on earnings.
- inventory is sourced throughout the world, including North America, providing flexibility for sourcing supply.

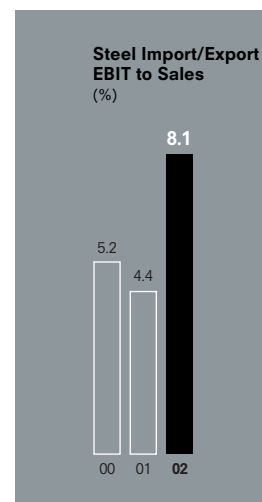
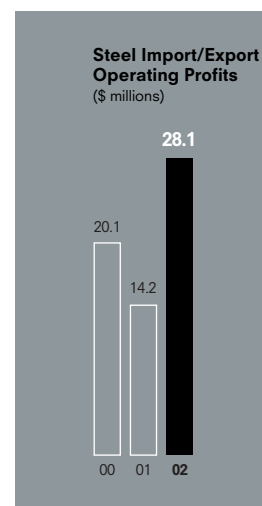
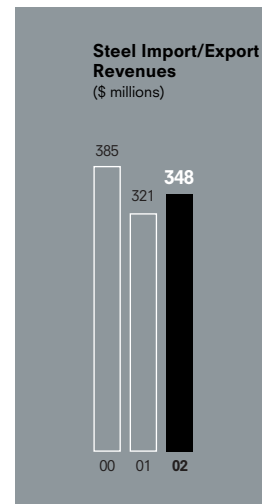
c) Steel import/export results – 2002 compared to 2001 Steel import/export revenues increased 8.3% in 2002 compared to 2001. A decline in revenue was experienced during the first quarter of 2002 compared to the first quarter of 2001, when uncertainty existed related to the resolution of the U.S. and Canadian trade rulings. The U.S. made its ruling in March 2002, while the Canadian Safeguard initiative is still under review. This resulted in increased steel pricing. Revenues during the remainder of 2002 were significantly higher than 2001 due to a slight improvement in customer demand and higher selling prices.

Steel price increases initiated by North American steel mills contributed to higher selling prices resulting in a stronger gross margin of 14.3% for 2002 compared to 9.4% for 2001. The gross margin as a percentage of revenue of 14.3% for 2002 is higher than normal and is expected to decline in 2003.

Steel import/export operating profits increased 98.2% to \$28.1 million for 2002 compared to 2001. The increase is mainly related to higher gross margin. This higher gross margin resulted in operating profits as a percentage of revenues of 8.1% for 2002 compared to 4.4% for 2001.

d) Steel import/export results – 2001 compared to 2000 Steel import/export revenues decreased 16.6% for 2001 compared to 2000. The oversupply of carbon products in North America and the weakness in demand at the service center level impacted 2001 revenues. Volumes and selling prices for 2001 were lower than 2000.

Steel import/export operating profits decreased by 29.6% in 2001 compared to 2000. The lower volume was the most significant contributor to this; however, a bad debt write-off of \$1.3 million related to a large U.S. service center which filed for Chapter 11 also impacted expenses for 2001.



Other – 2002 compared to 2001 and 2000

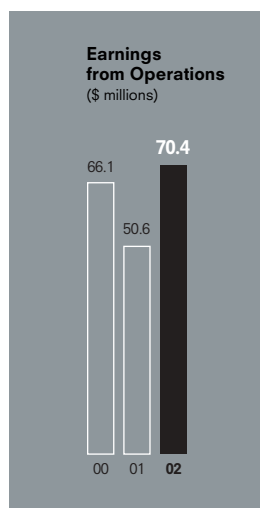
Other revenue and income represents the results of Thunder Bay Terminals, our coal handling terminal in Thunder Bay. Revenue for 2002 was 2.5% higher than 2001 due to increased volumes of coal handled. The revenues in 2001 had increased 40.9% compared to 2000. Operating profits for 2002 at \$5.7 million are slightly less than 2001; however, 2002 and 2001 represent a significant increase over 2000, which is attributable to higher volumes handled. Approximately 37% of the 2002 revenues were a result of a short-term contract with one large customer. Revenues for 2003 may vary based on renewing this contract.

Consolidated Results – 2002 compared to 2001

Earnings from operations were \$70.4 million, an increase of 39.1% compared to 2001 at \$50.6 million. This increase in operating profits for 2002 relates to higher volumes and margins in service center and import/export operations offset by lower volumes in the energy operations. Consolidated revenues for 2002 approximate revenues for 2001.

During the second quarter of 2001, the Company reported a number of items that are not representative of the Company's ongoing business and thus were disclosed separately. The loss on sale of business related to the sale of the inventory and fixed assets of Total Distributors and the acquisition costs related to the cost of due diligence and legal expense of an unsuccessful acquisition attempt. These items are referred to as unusual items.

The following table discloses earnings from ongoing operations net of income taxes, other costs net of income taxes and unusual items net of income taxes. Earnings per common share are also disclosed to assist the reader in determining results from ongoing operations.



(in thousands of dollars except per share data)	2002	2001	2000
Earnings from operations	\$ 70,411	\$ 50,621	\$ 66,142
Interest expense	(20,324)	(23,017)	(23,849)
Income tax expense on above	(19,340)	(11,503)	(18,033)
Income tax rate adjustment	—	378	(360)
Earnings before other costs and unusual items	30,747	16,479	23,900
Other Costs			
Restructuring costs	(2,749)	(2,400)	—
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	261	(1,383)	—
Debt repurchase costs	—	(391)	—
Income taxes recoverable on other costs	977	1,627	—
	(1,511)	(2,547)	—
Earnings before unusual items	29,236	13,932	23,900
Unusual items			
Loss on sale of business	—	(6,000)	—
Acquisition costs	—	(1,688)	—
Income taxes recoverable on unusual items	—	2,364	—
	—	(5,324)	—
Net earnings	\$ 29,236	\$ 8,608	\$ 23,900
Basic earnings per common share before other costs and unusual items	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.53
Basic earnings per common share before unusual items	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.53
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.53

The acquisition of Williams Steel was completed in September 2002. Similar to the acquisition of A. J. Forsyth in 2001, the Williams Steel operation was a strategic acquisition and the rationalization of the Williams Steel and Bahcall operations is expected to strengthen the Wisconsin operations. Williams Steel had one large operation in Milwaukee, which serviced most of Wisconsin and other nearby states. The restructuring with Bahcall will result in the closure of the Bahcall location near Milwaukee in the first quarter of 2003. The closing of this location as well as employee terminations related to eliminating duplicate functions has been estimated to cost \$3.1 million, pre-tax. The first steps in the plan commenced in November 2002. The cost of restructuring the Williams Bahcall operations was anticipated at the time of acquisition.

The 2001 reserve, which provided for the restructuring of A. J. Forsyth with the Russel Metals operation in British Columbia, was reduced in the fourth quarter of 2002 by \$392,000, pre-tax. The restructuring related to all operations other than those on Vancouver Island have been completed, and facility closure costs were less than originally anticipated.

During 2002, the Company recorded a foreign exchange gain of \$0.3 million related to U.S. denominated debt that was not designated as a hedge of the Company's net investment in foreign subsidiaries. The movement in the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar caused the gain for 2002 versus the loss for 2001.

Consolidated interest expense decreased \$2.7 million to \$20.3 million for 2002 compared to 2001. This decrease is due to lower borrowing levels to fund working capital and lower U.S. denominated debt in 2002 due to the purchases of US \$9.4 million of the U.S. Note in September and October 2001. The majority of the interest expense relates to the fixed term 10% Senior Notes and, therefore, no benefit was experienced from lower prime borrowing rates available through the bank credit facility.

Income taxes for 2002 were \$18.4 million compared to \$7.1 million for 2001. This dollar increase relates to higher operating earnings before tax for 2002 compared to 2001 and the unusual items recorded in 2001.

Basic earnings per share for 2002 was \$0.71 compared to \$0.17 for 2001. Earnings per share before other costs and unusual items was \$0.75 for 2002 compared to \$0.37 in 2001.

The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for 2002 was 38,024,034 compared to 37,981,501 for 2001. The increase relates to stock options exercised. The number of common shares outstanding at December 31, 2002 is 38,057,001.

Consolidated Results – 2001 compared to 2000

Earnings from operations were \$50.6 million, a decline of 23.5% from \$66.1 million in 2000. The lower volumes and selling prices in the service center and import/export operations were partially offset by increased volumes in the energy sector. In addition, Thunder Bay Terminals had a very strong year. Consolidated revenues for the entire Company decreased by 8.4%, to \$1,402.5 million, in 2001 compared to 2000.

The acquisition of A. J. Forsyth in October 2001 was completed to strengthen the Russel Metals' operations in British Columbia. The cost of restructuring the Russel Metals' operations, including employee termination costs, relocation of equipment and closure of plants, was estimated at \$2.4 million, based on the plan prepared by management. The first steps in the plan commenced in December 2001. The cost of restructuring the A. J. Forsyth operations was anticipated at the time of acquisition.

During 2001, the Company recorded a foreign exchange loss of \$1.4 million related to U.S. denominated debt that was not designated as a hedge of the Company's net investment in foreign subsidiaries.

Debt repurchase costs relate to the repurchase of US \$9.4 million of 10% Senior Notes in 2001. This cost includes \$0.3 million for the write-off of deferred issue costs recorded at the time of the issue of the Senior Notes.

In June 2001, the Company sold the inventory and fixed assets of Total Distributors, its Tulsa-based energy sector operation, for cash of \$9.6 million. This transaction resulted in a pre-tax operating loss on the sale of the business of \$6.0 million. The decision to sell these assets below book value was based on the significant losses that had occurred in this operation due to the very competitive heat exchanger tubing market it served.

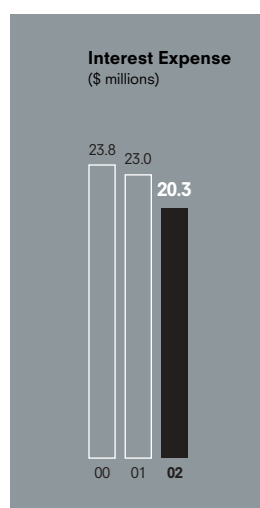
In May 2001, the Company announced that it had been unsuccessful in finalizing an agreement for the acquisition of a U.S. service center operation. The due diligence process and legal expenses resulted in a write-off of costs of \$1.7 million.

Consolidated interest expense decreased \$0.8 million to \$23.0 million for 2001 compared to 2000. This decrease is due to lower debt outstanding offset by higher exchange rates on U.S. denominated long-term debt for 2001 compared to 2000. The majority of the interest expense relates to the fixed term 10% Senior Notes and, therefore, no benefit was experienced from lower prime borrowing rates available through the bank credit facility.

Income taxes for 2001 were \$7.1 million compared to \$18.4 million for 2000. This decrease relates primarily to lower earnings. In the second quarter of 2001, the Company recorded income taxes recovered of \$0.4 million relating to an Ontario tax rate adjustment enacted in 2001, applicable to timing differences on the balance sheet.

Basic earnings per share for 2001 was \$0.17 compared to \$0.53 for 2000. Earnings per share before other costs and unusual items was \$0.37 for 2001 compared to \$0.53 in 2000.

The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for 2001 was 37,981,501 compared to 41,068,870 for 2000. The reduction relates to common shares purchased under a substantial issuer bid on March 31, 2000 and under normal course issuer bids during 2000.



Interest Expense

The following table shows the components of interest expense.

(in thousands of dollars)	2002	2001	2000
Interest on long-term debt	\$ 20,550	\$ 21,396	\$ 21,533
Other interest (income)	(226)	1,621	2,316
Total interest	\$ 20,324	\$ 23,017	\$ 23,849

The long-term debt interest expense relates to the 10% Senior Notes and the 8% Debentures. The Company currently has no floating rate long-term debt. The decrease in the long-term debt interest relates to lower interest costs due to the repurchase of 10% Senior Notes in 2001 offset by higher foreign exchange on the U.S. denominated debt interest of approximately \$0.2 million. In September and October 2001, the Company used cash on hand to repurchase US \$9.4 million of Senior Notes.

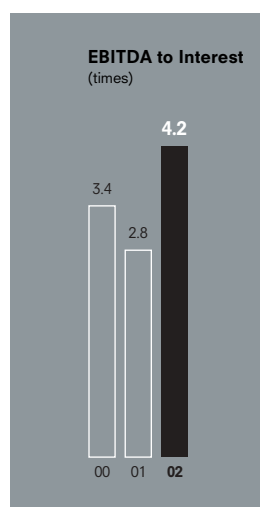
The Company had cash on hand and no short-term borrowings for most of 2002, resulting in net interest income of \$0.2 million. The Company experienced a lower cash on hand position during the fourth quarter of 2002 due to increased working capital caused by price increases in steel inventory, higher revenues and the acquisition of Williams Steel.

Coverage Ratio

Russel Metals' interest coverage ratio for 2002 improved to the best ratio experienced in the last ten years and is significantly higher than 2001 and 2000 due to the higher earnings from operations and lower interest expense. The Company's ability to meet interest payments for the next two years remains strong. The coverage ratios set forth below are calculated using earnings from operations before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) excluding restructuring costs and foreign exchange gain (loss) and, for 2001, debt repurchase costs and unusual items.

Coverage Ratio

(in thousands of dollars, except ratios)	2002	2001	2000
EBITDA, as adjusted	\$ 85,603	\$ 65,284	\$ 80,387
Interest expense	20,324	23,017	23,849
Coverage ratio	4.2x	2.8x	3.4x



Accounting Policies and Estimates

a) Goodwill The Company adopted the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants' new accounting standard for goodwill and other intangible assets effective January 1, 2002. Goodwill on acquisitions is not amortized but is subject to an impairment test. Under the new standard, all goodwill is subject to an initial impairment test as of January 1, 2002 and generally annually thereafter.

The Company's initial impairment test as of January 1, 2002 indicated that the value of the goodwill was less than its carrying value in each reporting unit containing goodwill. The impairment loss of \$15.1 million has been charged to opening retained earnings as at January 1, 2002.

Under the previous standard, the Company was required to write down goodwill when there was a permanent impairment in value based on a recoverability test using undiscounted cash flows. The new standard requires a "point in time" evaluation of goodwill at the reporting unit level. The initial evaluation of goodwill required at January 1, 2002, was at a point when the sector of the economy that the Company services and the steel industry were depressed. The Company's evaluation of goodwill at the various reporting units required assumptions on the impact of the safeguard actions on imported steel in the U.S. and Canada, the effect of the softwood lumber tariffs on the British Columbia market, how oil and gas pricing would impact drilling, and the general economy. These factors significantly influence operations on a discounted cash flow basis, even though the Company believes these operations will contribute positively to its results subsequent to January 1, 2002.

The acquisition of Williams Steel in September 2002 resulted in goodwill of \$2.7 million.

b) Other The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to bad debts, inventories, fixed asset lives, income taxes, restructuring costs, pensions and other post-retirement benefits, environmental, contingencies and litigation. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgements about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The Company's most significant assets consist of accounts receivable and inventory. The Company maintains allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments. If the financial condition of the Company's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. The Company reviews its inventory for obsolescence and to ensure that the cost of inventory is not in excess of the estimated market value. Inventory reserves or write downs are recorded if required.

The Company continues to use the intrinsic value-based method for stock-based compensation. If the Company had adopted the fair value-based accounting method effective January 1, 2002 and expensed stock options issued in 2002, the amount expensed would have been \$136,000 or less than \$0.01 per share. The Company has considered changing its policy to the fair value-based accounting method; however, since the change would not be material, the Company is waiting for the proposed new Canadian pronouncements to be finalized.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures during 2002 were \$12.8 million compared to \$8.2 million in 2001. Russel Metals' capital expenditures are mainly related to maintenance capital, the purchase of additional processing equipment across a broad base of the operations and upgrades to its existing facilities and computer systems.

In 2002, capital expenditures of \$5.3 million were incurred in the British Columbia region to consolidate the Russel Metals operations with the A. J. Forsyth operations primarily to expand the Vancouver location to consolidate both operations.

Depreciation expense was \$14.0 million for 2002 and \$13.0 million for 2001. Depreciation expense has increased in 2002 mainly related to assets acquired from the A. J. Forsyth acquisition in October 2001. It will increase slightly in 2003 due to the Williams Steel acquisition.

Liquidity

Russel Metals stresses working capital management to ensure working capital is minimized and leverage reduced in an economic downturn. The Company reduced working capital employed significantly over the five quarters to March 31, 2002 as economic conditions deteriorated in the steel sector. Revenue increased in the last half of 2002 and working capital employed by Russel Metals has also increased. The amount of cash used for additional working capital in 2002 was \$29.1 million.

Inventory and accounts receivable represent 76.4% of total assets, at December 31, 2002, compared to 72.7% at December 31, 2001. The increase relates to the expansion of inventory and accounts receivable levels to support the increased revenues. Property, plant and equipment utilized in the operations of the Company are very stable and are not expected to vary significantly. During 2002 capital spending was less than depreciation expense. Acquisitions in 2002 added \$6.3 million to fixed assets.

The balances disclosed in the consolidated cash flow statements are adjusted to remove the non-cash component related to foreign exchange rate changes impacting inventory, accounts receivable and accounts payable of the U.S. operations. Assets purchased as part of the Williams Steel and Arrow Steel Processors acquisitions are also shown separately based on balances at the date of the transactions.

The Company's net cash position, cash less bank indebtedness, at December 31, 2002 is \$3.9 million. This balance is approximately \$13.2 million lower than December 31, 2001.

For 2002, cash generated from operations was \$55.7 million and cash utilized for changes in working capital was \$29.1 million. Revenue increases have resulted in increased inventories utilizing cash of \$55.8 million for 2002. However, accounts payable increases, related to increased volumes, generated cash of \$23.9 million.

Inventory levels for 2002 increased \$64.0 million from December 31, 2001. Inventory turns declined to 3.5 in the fourth quarter, as inventory levels increased more than cost of sales.

Inventory Turns

	Quarters Ended				Dec. 31, 2001
	Dec. 31, 2002	Sept. 30, 2002	June 30, 2002	Mar. 31, 2002	
Service center distribution	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.1
Energy sector distribution	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.5
Steel import/export	2.7	4.6	5.5	5.1	4.0
Total	3.5	4.2	4.5	4.5	3.9

The inventory turns are calculated using the cost of sales for the quarter annualized and the ending inventory position.

The service center inventory turns are lower in the last half of 2002 compared to the first half due to higher inventory levels. The turns for the last half of 2002 are consistent with the last half of 2001. This can be compared with the industry turns estimated to be 3.2 for the three months ended November 30, 2002 as derived from the monthly Business Conditions Report published for the United States by the Metals Service Center Institute. It is management's goal to maintain service center inventory turns at significantly higher levels than the industry norm.

Steel import/export inventory levels are significantly higher at December 31, 2002 compared to December 31, 2001 and the first three quarters of 2002. The inventory position at December 31, 2001 and during the first half of 2002 was intentionally lower than normal due to concerns about the impending dumping actions, steel pricing and profitability.

The level of inventory held by the import/export sector at December 31, 2002 has significantly reduced inventory turns for the quarter ended December 31, 2002 for the steel import/export sector and the total company. At December 31, 2002, approximately one third of the inventory was either pre-sold and not yet delivered to the customer or was in transit from the mill. The Company anticipates that the steel import/export sector will reduce its inventory during the first quarter of 2003.

The other major component of working capital is accounts payable and accrued liabilities, which increased to support higher inventory purchases in the last half of 2002, generating cash of \$23.9 million. For 2001, accounts payable decreased utilizing cash of \$46.3 million.

The Company acquired the operations including the fixed assets of Arrow Steel Processors, a coil processor of customer owned material, for \$4.4 million in March 2002 and the operating assets of Williams Steel, a service center operation, for \$17.0 million in September 2002.

During 2002, the Company utilized cash of \$12.8 million on capital expenditures and \$8.7 million on common and preferred share dividends.

For several years, the Company's cash flow has been positively impacted by its ability to utilize income tax losses. In 2003, the Company will be required to make payments related to 2002 as well as instalments for 2003. The Company estimates income tax payments of \$3.8 million will be required in the first quarter of 2003. Payments for the remainder of the year are estimated to be \$5.8 million; however, this amount may vary based on earnings.

The Company will be relocating its flat rolled operation in Hamilton, Ontario during the fourth quarter of 2003. The Company anticipates spending \$29 million for land, building, machinery and equipment for the new location. These commitments will result in periodic payments throughout 2003.

For 2001, overall cash generated was \$46.7 million, determined by adding the decrease in bank indebtedness to the increase in cash. Cash generated from operations before working capital changes was \$38.2 million. The improvement in net working capital generated by lower revenues resulted in cash generated from working capital of \$54.9 million in 2001.

The sale of businesses in 2001 generated \$10.4 million in cash.

The acquisition of A. J. Forsyth in October 2001 and Spartan Steel in August 2001, including assumed bank debt, consumed \$42.4 million in cash.

In addition, during 2001 the Company utilized cash of \$14.8 million to repurchase Senior Notes in September and October 2001, \$8.2 million for capital expenditures and \$9.8 million for common and preferred share dividends.

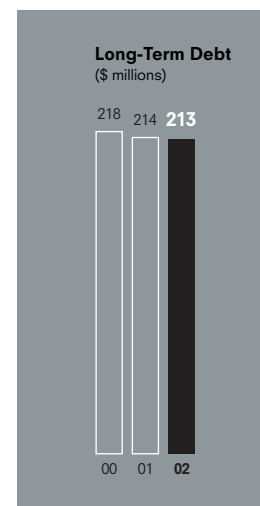
Debt and Credit Facilities

The Company manages its cash position based on bank borrowings net of cash. The bank credit facilities table provides the split between loans and cash on deposit.

Bank Credit Facilities

(\$ millions)	Syndicate	U.S.	Total
Bank loans	\$ 5.8	\$ 16.5	\$ 22.3
On deposit	26.2	—	26.2
Net borrowings (cash)	(20.4)	16.5	(3.9)
Letters of credit	8.0	8.8	16.8
	\$ (12.4)	\$ 25.3	\$ 12.9
Facility availability	\$ 231.3	\$ 55.3	\$ 286.6

The Company has two long-term debt instruments outstanding. The \$30 million 8% Subordinated Debentures mature in 2006. The 10% Senior Notes mature in 2009. The balance outstanding at December 31, 2002 is US \$115.6 million, unchanged from December 31, 2001. The Canadian dollar equivalent of the Senior Notes fluctuates with the exchange rate.



Russel Metals has a bank credit facility with a syndicate of Canadian and U.S. banks. The \$253.8 million facility may be extended for an additional one year period on each anniversary, with the consent of the banks. Russel Metals has extended the facility to June 19, 2005. Russel Metals is entitled to borrow under this facility, on a revolving basis, up to an amount equal to the sum of specified percentages of eligible accounts receivable and inventories, to a maximum of \$253.8 million. At December 31, 2002, Russel Metals was entitled to borrow \$231.3 million, including letters of credit. At December 31, 2002, Russel Metals had borrowings of \$5.8 million and \$8.0 million in letters of credit under this facility. At December 31, 2001, Russel Metals had no borrowings and had \$10.5 million in letters of credit under this facility.

In addition, certain U.S. subsidiaries of Russel Metals have their own one year bank credit facility. The maximum borrowing under this facility is US \$35.0 million. At December 31, 2002, these subsidiaries had borrowings of US \$11.8 million and letters of credit of US \$5.6 million compared to borrowings of US \$0.5 million and letters of credit of US \$1.8 million at December 31, 2001.

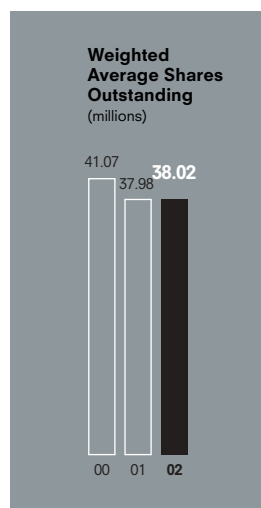
Based on Russel Metals' current financial position, operating results and absence of scheduled debt maturities, Russel Metals believes that it will generate a sufficient amount of cash flow to pay all of its preferred share dividends, interest obligations and operating costs as they become due during the next two years.

Contractual Obligations

The Company is contractually obligated to payments under its long-term debt agreements and lease obligations that come due during the following periods.

(in thousands of dollars)	Long-term debt maturities	Lease obligations	Total
2003	\$ —	\$ 10,108	\$ 10,108
2004	—	10,029	10,029
2005	—	7,415	7,415
2006	30,000	5,658	35,658
2007	—	4,224	4,224
After 5 yrs.	182,602	11,091	193,693
Total	\$ 212,602	\$ 48,525	\$ 261,127

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements other than the letters of credit referred to in the bank credit facilities table.



Dividends and Share Capital

The ability to pay dividends on common shares is impacted by restrictions associated with the 10% Senior Notes due June 2009. Dividends on common shares and the repurchase of common and preferred shares are considered to be restricted payments under the Note Indenture. Due to these restrictions, the quarterly dividend on common shares was not declared for payment during the first quarter of 2002. The quarterly dividend on common shares of \$0.05 per common share was resumed in the second quarter. A decision was made to increase the \$0.05 per share quarterly dividend on common shares to \$0.06 per share, in the third quarter of 2002. Dividends totaling \$6.5 million were paid in 2002 to common shareholders compared to \$7.6 million 2001. The Senior Notes do not restrict preferred share dividends. At December 31, 2002, the Company had \$10.1 million available for restricted payments.

The ability to make restricted payments is adjusted quarterly by 50% of the quarterly net income or loss. Net income is adjusted for certain exclusions that include: extraordinary items, gains or losses on asset dispositions and unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses.

As at December 31, 2002, the Company had 38,057,001 common shares and 1,200,000 class II preferred shares outstanding. During 2002, 75,500 common shares were issued upon the exercise of stock options at an average exercise price of \$3.35. At February 17, 2003, the Company has 38,059,301 common shares and 1,200,000 class II preferred shares outstanding.

Vision and Strategy

The metals distribution business is a segment of a mature, cyclical industry – steel. The use of distributors by both manufacturers and end users of steel continues to grow. This is evidenced by the growth in the percentage of total steel shipments from steel producers to distributors. As the distribution segment continues to grow its share of steel industry shipments, steel distributors such as Russel Metals can grow their business over the course of a cycle.

Russel Metals strives to deal with the cyclical nature of the business by operating with the lowest possible net assets throughout the course of a cycle. In addition, its aim is to be more profitable through the various successive peaks and troughs as the steel cycles progress. In order to achieve this, management emphasizes profitability rather than revenue growth. This intensive asset management reduces borrowings and therefore interest expense in declining periods in the economic cycle and creates much more stable returns on net assets over the course of the cycle. Our conservative management approach creates relatively stronger trough earnings but could cause peak earnings to be somewhat muted. In periods of rapid price increases, as was experienced in 2002, strong inventory management led to lower inventory holding gains due to lower inventory levels.

Management strongly believes that it is more prudent to be profitable throughout a cycle, without the spikes in earnings caused by less emphasis on asset management, and have average earnings over the full range of the cycle in the top decile of the industry.

Growth from selective acquisitions is also a core management philosophy. The Company focuses on investment opportunities in businesses that have dominant market niches or provide mass to existing Russel Metals operations. The acquisition of A. J. Forsyth and Williams Steel, and the subsequent rationalization of the new businesses with existing Russel Metals businesses, has enabled the Company to establish a stronger market presence in both British Columbia and Wisconsin. The Company believes it requires stronger market positions in the Quebec and Ontario service center marketplace and is looking to make meaningful acquisitions in those markets.

In the energy and import/export segments, all of the companies in the Russel Metals group have significant operations in the market niche that they service. Consistent with our acquisition philosophy, any new acquisitions in these areas could likely be either major stand alone operations or complements to existing operations.

In the future, the length of the steel-based economic cycle will continue to shorten and a management structure that allows the fastest reaction to the changes will be the most successful. The Company will continue to invest in business systems to enable faster reaction times to changing business conditions. In addition, management believes the high level of service and flexibility provided by service centers will enable this distribution channel to capture an increasing percentage of total steel revenues to end users, allowing for increased growth within the sector.

Outlook

We expect the current demand experienced in the service center and import/export operations in the previous three quarters of 2002 to continue, although we anticipate pricing will weaken. We expect the decline in gross margins that was experienced in the fourth quarter of 2002 to continue in 2003.

At the current oil and gas price levels we would anticipate a seasonal pickup in demand in the energy sector in 2003; however, we believe it will be very modest based on indications at this time.