

3,000,000 Shares

Newpark Resources, Inc.
Common Stock
 (\$.01 par value)

All the shares of Common Stock (the "Shares") of Newpark Resources, Inc. ("Newpark" or the "Company") offered hereby are being sold by the Company (the "Offering"). Newpark's Common Stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "NR". On August 6, 1996, the reported last sale price of the Common Stock on The New York Stock Exchange Composite Tape was \$32.125 per share.

A substantial portion of the net proceeds of the Offering will be used to fund the acquisition of certain of the assets of Campbell Wells, Ltd. (the "Acquisition"). The closing of the Offering will occur concurrently with, and is conditioned upon, the closing of the Acquisition. See "The Acquisition".

FOR A DISCUSSION OF CERTAIN FACTORS THAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN CONNECTION WITH AN INVESTMENT IN THE COMMON STOCK, SEE "RISK FACTORS" BEGINNING ON PAGE 9.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

	Price to Public -----	Underwriting Discounts and Commissions -----	Proceeds to Newpark(1) -----
Per Share.....	\$30.00	\$1.575	\$28.425
Total(2).....	\$90,000,000	\$4,725,000	\$85,275,000

- (1) Before deduction of expenses payable by Newpark estimated at \$770,000.
- (2) Newpark has granted the Underwriters an option, exercisable for 30 days from the date of this Prospectus, to purchase a maximum of 450,000 additional shares to cover over-allotments of shares. If the option is exercised in full, the total Price to Public will be \$103,500,000, Underwriting Discounts and Commissions will be \$5,433,750 and Proceeds to Newpark will be \$98,066,250.

The Shares are offered by the several Underwriters when, as and if issued by Newpark, delivered to and accepted by the Underwriters and subject to their right to reject orders in whole or in part. It is expected that the Shares will be ready for delivery on or about August 12, 1996.

CS First Boston
Deutsche Morgan Grenfell
The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc.
Jefferies & Company, Inc.

The date of this Prospectus is August 6, 1996.

Newpark's NOW and NORM transfer facilities at Port Arthur, Texas, handle large volumes of waste en route to disposal facilities at Fannett (NOW) and Big Hill (NORM).

Newpark's NORM processing and injection disposal facility at Big Hill, Texas.

An injection well at the Big Hill, Texas, facility.

A drilling site in the transition zone utilizing the patented mat system for both the site and the access road through the marsh.

Wetlands application of mats for a highway construction project near Savannah, Georgia.

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS OFFERING, THE UNDERWRITERS, MAY OVER-ALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICE OF THE COMMON STOCK AT A LEVEL ABOVE THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH TRANSACTIONS MAY BE EFFECTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE OR OTHERWISE. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

DURING THIS OFFERING, CERTAIN PERSONS AFFILIATED WITH PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN THE DISTRIBUTION MAY ENGAGE IN TRANSACTIONS FOR THEIR OWN ACCOUNTS OR FOR THE ACCOUNTS OF OTHERS IN SHARES OF COMMON STOCK PURSUANT TO EXEMPTIONS FROM RULES 10B-6, 10B-7 AND 10B-8 UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED (THE "EXCHANGE ACT").

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Newpark is subject to the informational requirements of the Exchange Act and in accordance therewith files reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"). Such reports, proxy statements and other information can be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the Commission at Room 1024, Judiciary Plaza, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549 and at the Commission's regional offices at 7 World Trade Center, 13th Floor, New York, NY 10048 and 500 West Madison Street, Suite 1400, Chicago, IL 60661. Copies of such material can be obtained from the Public Reference section of the Commission at Judiciary Plaza, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates, and on the World Wide Web at "<http://www.sec.gov>". Newpark's Common Stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange, and such reports and other information also can be inspected at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, 20 Broad Street, New York, NY 10005.

Newpark has filed with the Commission a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), with respect to the securities offered hereby. This Prospectus does not contain all the information set forth in the registration statement and the exhibits thereto, to which reference is hereby made. Statements made in this Prospectus as to the contents of any contract, agreement or other document are not necessarily complete. With respect to each such contract, agreement or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, reference is made to the exhibit for a more complete description of the matter involved, and each such statement is qualified in its entirety by such reference. Any interested parties may inspect the registration statement, without charge, at the public reference facilities of the Commission, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549, and any interested parties may obtain copies of all or any part of the registration statement from the Commission at prescribed rates.

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

Newpark's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995 filed by Newpark with the Commission is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus.

All documents filed by Newpark pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act after the date of this Prospectus and prior to the termination of the offering made hereby shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference into this Prospectus and made a part hereof from the date of filing of such documents. Any statement contained in a document incorporated by reference herein shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this Prospectus to the extent that a statement contained herein or in any other subsequently filed document which also is incorporated by reference herein modifies or supersedes such statement. Any statement so modified or superseded shall not be deemed, except as so modified, to constitute a part of this Prospectus.

Newpark will provide without charge to each person to whom a copy of this Prospectus is delivered, upon written or oral request, a copy of any and all documents incorporated by reference in this Prospectus, other than exhibits to such documents, unless such exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference in such documents. Requests should be directed to Ms. Edah Keating, Corporate Secretary, Newpark Resources, Inc., 3850 North Causeway, Suite 1770, Metairie, Louisiana 70002, or by telephone at (504) 838-8222.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by, and should be read in conjunction with, the more detailed information and the consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, appearing elsewhere or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus. Unless otherwise indicated, (i) all information in this Prospectus assumes that the Underwriters' over-allotment option has not been exercised, (ii) all references in this Prospectus to "Newpark" or the "Company" include Newpark's subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires, and (iii) all share and per share data in this Prospectus have been adjusted to reflect the 5% stock dividend paid by Newpark effective December 1995.

THE COMPANY

Newpark is a leading provider of integrated environmental services to the oil and gas exploration and production industry in the U.S. Gulf Coast area, principally in Louisiana and Texas. These services are concentrated in three key product lines: (i) processing and disposal of nonhazardous oilfield waste ("NOW"); (ii) processing and disposal of similar oilfield waste that is contaminated with naturally occurring radioactive material ("NORM"); and (iii) mat rental services in which patented prefabricated wooden mats are used as temporary worksites in oilfield and other construction applications.

Over the past few years, Newpark has benefited from a stricter regulatory environment surrounding the exploration for and the production of oil and gas. In addition, Newpark's primary U.S. Gulf Coast service area is experiencing increased oil and gas exploration and production activities. Consequently, Newpark's sales increased to \$98 million in 1995, from \$56.3 million in 1993, and net earnings increased to \$12.2 million in 1995, compared to \$2.4 million in 1993. Including the Campbell Wells, Ltd., operations to be acquired by Newpark concurrently with the closing of this Offering, Newpark would have had, on a pro forma basis, 1995 sales of \$116.8 million and 1995 net earnings of \$15.7 million, without taking into account the full benefit of potential cost savings resulting from the Acquisition.

For the three months ended June 30, 1996, Newpark's sales increased to \$26.2 million, from \$22.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 1995, an increase of 17%. Net earnings for the three months ended June 30, 1996 increased to \$3.9 million, or \$.34 per share on a primary and fully-diluted basis, from \$3.2 million, or \$.30 per share, for the corresponding period of the prior year. In addition, for the six months ended June 30, 1996, Newpark's sales increased to \$52.9 million, from \$44.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 1995, an increase of 18.6%, and its net earnings increased to \$7.2 million, or \$.65 per share on a primary basis and \$.64 per share on a fully-diluted basis, for the six months ended June 30, 1996, from \$5.7 million, or \$.54 per share, for the corresponding period of the prior year.

OILFIELD WASTE DISPOSAL AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Newpark collects, processes and disposes of oilfield waste, primarily NOW and NORM. Newpark also treats NOW at the well site, remediates waste pits and provides general oilfield services. In its NOW processing and disposal business, Newpark processes the majority of the NOW received at its facilities for injection into environmentally secure geologic formations deep underground and creates from the remainder a product which is used as intermediate daily cover material or cell liner and construction material at municipal waste landfills. Since the fourth quarter of 1994, Newpark has provided processing and disposal of NOW waste that is contaminated with NORM by processing the waste into NOW for injection disposal into wells owned by Newpark. On May 21, 1996, Newpark was issued a license from the Texas Railroad Commission authorizing the direct injection of NORM into disposal wells at Newpark's Big Hill, Texas, facility. The direct injection of NORM permitted under the new license expands Newpark's NORM disposal capacity and significantly reduces the amount of pre-injection processing and chemicals required, thereby reducing Newpark's cost of disposal. On June 10, 1996, Newpark amended an agreement with a major oil company to provide for a NORM waste disposal project, which Newpark estimates will require disposal of more than 200,000 barrels of NORM and related NOW and generate revenues of approximately \$10 million over the first 12 months of the project.

Newpark also provides industrial waste management, laboratory and consulting services for the customers of its NOW and NORM services. Newpark's offsite waste processing operations utilize a combination of proprietary preparation technology to blend the waste into an injectable slurry and specific underground geology into which the slurry is injected.

MAT RENTAL

Newpark uses a patented interlocking wooden mat system to provide temporary worksites in unstable soil conditions typically found along the U.S. Gulf Coast. Prior to 1994, Newpark's mat rental services were provided primarily to the oil and gas exploration and production industry. In 1994, Newpark began marketing these temporary worksites to other industries. Increasing environmental regulation affecting the construction of pipelines, electrical distribution systems and highways in and through wetlands environments has provided a substantial new outlet for these services and has broadened the geographic area served by Newpark to include the coastal areas of the Southeastern U.S., particularly Florida and Georgia, in addition to the U.S. Gulf Coast. Mat rental revenue has increased from \$11 million in 1990 to \$31 million in 1995. In anticipation of increased demand for hardwood lumber used in construction of its mats, Newpark purchased a sawmill in Batson, Texas, in October 1992. Newpark has since doubled the capacity of the sawmill and expects to fully utilize such capacity in serving its mat rental business.

The recent trend toward more strict environmental regulation of both drilling and production operations conducted by Newpark's customers has resulted in greater synergy between Newpark's mat rental and general oilfield construction services and its other environmental services. Newpark offers its services individually and as an integrated package and provides a comprehensive combination of on-site waste management and construction services for both the drilling of new sites and the remediation of existing sites.

STRATEGY

Newpark's growth strategy is focused on expanding its NOW and NORM processing business and its mat rental business. By using proprietary technologies and know-how in the processing of NOW and NORM and patented prefabricated mats, Newpark believes it offers superior products and services. In addition, Newpark believes that expansion opportunities exist in markets outside the U.S. Gulf Coast, including foreign markets such as Venezuela, where heightened concerns about environmental issues should increase demand for Newpark's products and services.

Key elements of Newpark's growth strategy are:

- . Expanding its NORM processing business by utilizing the increased capacity and reduced cost that can be achieved through the direct injection of NORM, as authorized under the terms of Newpark's recently awarded direct injection license, to encourage large volume contracts;
- . Expanding its NOW and NORM processing capacity, while more efficiently handling the large quantities of waste generated from drilling and remediation;
- . Applying its direct injection technology to other non-hazardous industrial waste markets;
- . Expanding its mat rental business into other industries and other geographic areas, domestically and internationally; and
- . Extending its integrated environmental services and providing a comprehensive integrated combination of on-site waste management and construction services throughout the U.S. Gulf Coast region.

Newpark was organized in 1932 as a Nevada corporation and in April 1991 changed its state of incorporation to Delaware. Newpark's principal executive offices are located at 3850 North Causeway Boulevard, Suite 1770, Metairie, Louisiana 70002, and its telephone number is (504) 838-8222.

THE ACQUISITION

On June 5, 1996, Newpark entered into an Asset Purchase and Lease Agreement (the "Acquisition Agreement") with Sanifill, Inc. ("Sanifill") and Campbell Wells, Ltd. ("Campbell Wells"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Sanifill, for the purchase and lease of certain marine related assets of the NOW service business of Campbell Wells (the "Acquired Business"), for an aggregate price of \$70.5 million (the "Acquisition"). For the year ended December 31, 1995, Campbell Wells' revenue from the Acquired Business was approximately \$19 million.

Upon consummation of the Acquisition, Newpark will assume a NOW Disposal Agreement (the "Disposal Agreement") with Campbell Wells and Sanifill providing for the delivery by Newpark of an agreed annual quantity of NOW for disposal at certain of Campbell Wells' landfarming facilities, none of which are being acquired by Newpark. Also upon consummation of the Acquisition, Sanifill will agree, with certain limitations, that it and its affiliates will not compete with Newpark in the site remediation and closure business or in the collection and disposal of NOW generated in a marine environment or transported in marine vessels within the States of Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama, and in the Gulf of Mexico, for a period of five years from the closing of the Acquisition.

The purchase price for the Acquisition and the related transaction costs will be financed with the net proceeds of this Offering. The closing of this Offering will occur concurrently with, and is conditioned upon, the closing of the Acquisition.

Newpark believes that the Acquisition will provide economies of scale as Newpark will be able to handle substantially higher volumes of NOW waste through its facilities. While Newpark is acquiring from Campbell Wells facilities and equipment used in the collection, transfer and treatment of NOW, including docks, transfer stations and barges, Newpark intends to consolidate these facilities and equipment with Newpark's existing or newly expanded facilities, allowing Newpark to enjoy significant on-going consolidation benefits. Such consolidation is expected to result in a one-time restructuring charge against Newpark's third quarter earnings, which charge Newpark currently estimates to be approximately \$2.0 million before taxes.

For further information regarding the Acquisition, see "The Acquisition" and "Use of Proceeds".

THE OFFERING

Common Stock offered by Newpark.....	3,000,000 shares
Common Stock to be outstanding after this Offering (1).....	13,981,244 shares
Use of Proceeds.....	To finance the purchase price of the Acquisition and to repay indebtedness which may be reborrowed for future expansion
New York Stock Exchange Symbol.....	NR

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(1) Assumes no exercise of outstanding stock options, which, if fully exercised, would result in the issuance of an additional 840,179 shares of Common Stock.

SUMMARY HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table sets forth summary historical financial information of Newpark for the five years ended December 31, 1995 and three months ended March 31, 1996 and 1995. The summary historical financial information for the five years ended December 31, 1995 set forth below is derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Newpark. The summary historical financial information for the three months ended March 31, 1996 and 1995 is derived from the unaudited consolidated financial statements of Newpark included elsewhere in this Prospectus.

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,		YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	1996	1995	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
(UNAUDITED)							
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)							
STATEMENT OF INCOME							
DATA:							
Revenues.....	\$ 26,767	\$ 22,209	\$ 97,982	\$ 79,632	\$ 56,330	\$ 49,457	\$ 44,635
Operating income from continuing operations..	6,092	3,711	20,980	11,891	4,392	4,961	4,734
Income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes.....	5,215	2,913	16,987	9,309	3,118	4,132	3,064
Provision (benefit) for income taxes.....	1,899	423	4,751	(85)	(1,670)	51	73
Income from continuing operations.....	3,316	2,490	12,236	9,394	4,788	4,081	2,991
Net income.....	\$ 3,316	\$ 2,490	\$ 12,236	\$ 9,394	\$ 2,422	\$ 5,286	\$ 2,503
Income per common share:							
Income from continuing operations.....	\$.31	\$.24	\$ 1.16	\$.90	\$.49	\$.43	\$.46
Net income per common share.....	\$.31	\$.24	\$ 1.16	\$.90	\$.25	\$.55	\$.38
Weighted average shares outstanding.....	10,650	10,375	10,568	10,422	9,690	9,564	6,521
AS OF MARCH 31,							
AS OF DECEMBER 31,							
	1996	1995	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
(UNAUDITED)							
(IN THOUSANDS)							
BALANCE SHEET DATA:							
Working capital.....	\$ 31,026	\$ 16,666	\$ 32,108	\$ 13,585	\$ 5,361	\$ 4,900	\$ 12,121
Total assets.....	156,040	114,386	152,747	110,756	90,316	75,478	53,454
Short-term debt.....	10,113	8,566	7,911	10,032	14,928	12,212	1,377
Long-term debt.....	46,907	30,110	46,724	28,892	12,446	10,432	3,774
Total stockholders' equity.....	81,444	66,488	77,518	63,699	53,353	45,658	40,239

SUMMARY HISTORICAL AND PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table sets forth summary historical financial information and pro forma financial information of Newpark for the year ended December 31, 1995 and the three months ended March 31, 1996. The summary historical financial information for the year ended December 31, 1995 set forth below is derived from the Consolidated Financial Statements of Newpark included elsewhere in this Prospectus, which have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent auditors. The summary historical financial information for the three months ended March 31, 1996 is derived from the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements of Newpark included elsewhere in this Prospectus. The summary pro forma information provides financial information giving effect to this Offering, the Acquisition and the repayment of indebtedness as described in "Use of Proceeds" for the periods presented. The pro forma information is provided for informational purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of actual results that would have been achieved had this Offering and the Acquisition been consummated at the beginning of the periods presented, or of future results. Management expects to implement net cost reductions which are not reflected in the pro forma statements of income. These cost reductions are related to the consolidation of certain duplicate administrative and personnel costs. See "Pro Forma Financial Information".

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1995		THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1996	
	ACTUAL	PRO FORMA	ACTUAL	PRO FORMA
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)				
STATEMENT OF INCOME DATA:				
Revenues.....	\$ 97,982	\$ 116,819	\$ 26,767	\$ 32,359
Cost of services provided....	64,467	76,474	17,599	21,138
Operating costs.....	9,414	10,128	2,359	3,205
General and administrative expenses.....	2,658	4,604	717	1,206
Provision for uncollectible accounts and notes receivable.....	463	463	--	--
Operating income from continuing operations.....	20,980	25,150	6,092	6,810
Interest income.....	(183)	(183)	(30)	(30)
Interest expense.....	3,740	2,627	907	639
Non-recurring expense.....	436	436	--	--
Income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes.....	16,987	22,270	5,215	6,201
Provision for income taxes...	4,751	6,558	1,899	2,220
Net income.....	\$ 12,236	\$ 15,712	\$ 3,316	\$ 3,981
Income per common share:				
Net income per common share.....	\$ 1.16	\$ 1.16	\$.31	\$.29
Weighted average shares outstanding.....	10,568	13,568	10,650	13,650
	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1995		AS OF MARCH 31, 1996	
	ACTUAL	PRO FORMA	ACTUAL	PRO FORMA
(IN THOUSANDS)				
BALANCE SHEET DATA:				
Working capital.....	\$ 32,108	\$ 33,108	\$ 31,026	\$ 32,026
Total assets.....	152,747	230,327	156,040	233,596
Short-term debt.....	7,911	7,911	10,113	10,113
Long-term debt.....	46,724	33,719	46,907	33,902
Total stockholders' equity...	77,518	162,023	81,444	165,949

RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information contained in or incorporated by reference into this Prospectus, prospective investors should carefully consider the following factors relating to the business of Newpark in evaluating an investment in the Common Stock.

DEPENDENCE ON OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

Demand for Newpark's environmental and oilfield services depends in large part upon the level of exploration and production of oil and gas and the industry's willingness to spend capital on environmental and oilfield services. This in turn depends on oil and gas prices, expectations about future prices, the cost of exploring for, producing and delivering oil and gas, the discovery rate of new oil and gas reserves and the ability of oil and gas companies to raise capital. Domestic and international political, military, regulatory and economic conditions also affect the industry. Prices for oil and gas historically have been extremely volatile and have reacted to changes in the supply of and the demand for oil and natural gas, domestic and worldwide economic conditions and political instability in oil producing countries. No assurance can be given that current levels of oil and gas activities will be maintained or that demand for Newpark's services will reflect the level of such activities. Prices for oil and natural gas are expected to continue to be volatile and affect the demand for Newpark's services. A material decline in oil or natural gas prices or activities could materially affect the demand for the Company's services and, therefore, the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

IMPACT OF GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS

Newpark believes that the demand for its principal environmental services is directly related to state regulation of NOW and NORM. Any rescission or relaxation of such regulations, or a failure of governmental authorities to enforce such regulations, could result in decreased demand for the Company's services and, therefore, could materially affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition. Newpark's business may also be adversely affected by new regulations or changes in other applicable regulations. For example, in 1993, the Louisiana market for Newpark's pit closure and site remediation services was drastically curtailed as a result of uncertainty caused by proposed changes in regulations governing the possession, use, transfer and disposition of NORM. This uncertainty was resolved by the adoption of new regulations in January 1995.

NOW is currently exempt from the principal Federal statute governing the handling and disposal of hazardous waste. In recent years, proposals have been made to rescind this exemption. The repeal or modification of the exemption covering NOW or modification of applicable regulations or their interpretation regarding the treatment and/or disposal of NOW or NORM waste could require Newpark to alter significantly its method of doing business. Such repeal or modification could have a material adverse effect on Newpark's results of operations and financial condition.

LOW BARRIERS TO ENTRY; LOSS OF TECHNOLOGY RIGHTS

Although Newpark has applied for U.S. patents on certain aspects of its system for processing NOW and NORM, there is no assurance, even if such patents are granted, that such patents will give Newpark a meaningful competitive advantage. Barriers to entry by competitors for the Company's environmental and oilfield services are low. Therefore, competitive products and services have been and may be successfully developed and marketed by others. In addition, the environmental services business in the oilfield could be impacted by future technological change and innovation, which could result in a reduction in the amount of waste being generated or alternative methods of disposal being developed.

INCREASED COMPETITION

The processing of NOW and NORM waste is a relatively new industry. Competition in this market can be expected to increase as the industry develops. In the meantime, Newpark expects to encounter significant competition from third party competitors in connection with any proposed expansion into additional geographic areas and services. Newpark also faces competition from oil and gas producing customers who are continually

seeking to enhance and develop their own methods of disposal instead of utilizing the services of third party NOW and NORM disposal companies such as Newpark. The desire to use such internal disposal methods or of third parties to enter the disposal market could be increased by future technological change and innovation and limits the ability of Newpark to increase prices. The increased use by Newpark's oil and gas producing customers of their own disposal methods and other competitive factors could have a material adverse effect on Newpark's results of operations and financial condition.

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS

Newpark's business is subject to numerous and continually evolving Federal, state and local laws, regulations and policies that govern environmental protection, zoning and other matters. If existing regulatory requirements change, Newpark may be required to make significant unanticipated capital and operating expenditures. Although Newpark believes that it is presently in material compliance with applicable laws and regulations, there is no assurance that it will be deemed to be in compliance in the future. Governmental authorities may seek to impose fines and penalties on Newpark or to revoke or deny the issuance or renewal of operating permits for failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations. Under such circumstances, Newpark might be required to curtail or cease operations or conduct site remediation until a particular problem is remedied, which could have a material adverse effect on Newpark's results of operations and financial condition.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY; INSUFFICIENCY OF INSURANCE

Newpark's business exposes it to risks such as the potential for harmful substances escaping into the environment resulting in personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property, environmental damage and suspension of operations. The current and past activities of Newpark and the activities of its former divisions and subsidiaries could result in the imposition of substantial environmental, regulatory and other liabilities on Newpark, including the costs of cleanup of contaminated sites and site closure obligations. Such liabilities could also be imposed on the basis of negligence, strict liability, breach of contract with customers or, in many instances, as a result of contractual indemnification by Newpark of its customers in the normal course of its business. Injection wells have been used for many years for disposal of oilfield waste; however, certain aspects of Newpark's technology have not been used previously by others and its future performance is uncertain.

While Newpark maintains liability insurance, the insurance is subject to coverage limits and certain policies exclude coverage for damages resulting from environmental contamination. Although there are currently numerous sources from which such coverage may be obtained, there can be no assurance that insurance will continue to be available to Newpark on commercially reasonable terms, that the possible types of liabilities that may be incurred by Newpark will be covered by its insurance, that Newpark's insurance carriers will be able to meet their obligations under the policies or that the dollar amount of such liabilities will not exceed Newpark's policy limits. Even a partially uninsured claim, if successful and of significant magnitude, could have a material adverse effect on Newpark's results of operations and financial condition.

FAILURE TO INTEGRATE ACQUIRED BUSINESS

The Acquisition is significantly larger than Newpark's previous acquisitions and significantly increases the size of Newpark's operations. Campbell Wells' net sales for 1995 from the Acquired Business were approximately \$19 million, and Newpark's net sales for 1995 were approximately \$98 million. Successful integration of the Acquired Business will depend primarily on Newpark's ability to manage this additional business and eliminate redundancies and excess costs. Material failure or substantial delay in accomplishing such integration could have a material adverse effect on Newpark's results of operations and financial condition.

RELIANCE ON KEY PERSONNEL

Newpark is dependent upon the efforts and talents of its executive officers and certain key personnel. Loss of the services of one or more of these persons could adversely affect the operations of Newpark.

PREFERRED STOCK

The Board of Directors of Newpark is authorized to issue, without further stockholder action, up to 1,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock with rights that could adversely affect the rights of holders of Newpark Common Stock. No shares of Preferred Stock are presently outstanding, and Newpark has no present plans to issue any such shares. The issuance of shares of Preferred Stock under certain circumstances could have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing a change in control of Newpark or other corporate action and of discouraging bids for Newpark Common Stock at a premium.

THE ACQUISITION

On June 5, 1996, Newpark entered into the Acquisition Agreement with Sanifill and Campbell Wells for the purchase and lease of certain marine related assets of Campbell Wells' NOW service business, excluding its landfarming facilities and associated equipment, for an aggregate purchase price of \$70.5 million. Upon consummation of the Acquisition, Newpark will assume obligations under the Disposal Agreement with Sanifill and Campbell Wells, providing for the delivery by Newpark for a period of 25 years of an agreed annual quantity of NOW waste for disposal at certain of Campbell Wells' landfarming facilities.

BUSINESS OF CAMPBELL WELLS

Campbell Wells, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sanifill, provides NOW processing and disposal at four landfarming facilities located in Louisiana (the "Landfarms") and one facility in Zapata County, Texas (the "Zapata Facility"). Landfarming is a method of remediating NOW in surface-level treatment cells that generally consists of rinsing out salts, degrading organic compounds and drying the resultant material to a soil-like form. Since April 1994, Campbell Wells has operated a NORM processing facility in Lacassine, Louisiana (the "Lacassine Facility"). As part of its disposal service, Campbell Wells collects and arranges for the transportation of wastes from its transfer facilities to its landfarming facilities. Campbell Wells also disposes of nonhazardous oil and gas related wastes at the Zapata Facility, and a portion of this facility is utilized to dewater and stabilize sludges, drilling muds and other liquids into solid waste materials which are disposed of in disposal cells located on the site. For the year ended December 31, 1995, Campbell Wells' revenue from its NOW and NORM operations was approximately \$31 million, of which approximately \$19 million was generated by the Acquired Business.

DESCRIPTION OF ACQUISITION AGREEMENT

Assets to be Purchased. Under the Acquisition Agreement, Newpark will (a) assume leases (for their remaining useful life) associated with Campbell Wells' eight marine docks, including docks at three of the Landfarms, and five transfer stations in the State of Louisiana that are used in the collection, transfer and treatment of NOW, (b) purchase and lease (for their remaining useful life) all of Campbell Wells' or Sanifill's interest in (i) all barges and marine facilities used to transport NOW to the acquired docks and transfer stations, (ii) all equipment at the acquired docks and transfer stations and (iii) all pit remediation equipment, computers and related software, licenses or rights, office equipment, office furniture, goodwill and all other assets used in the NOW business not specifically excluded under the Acquisition Agreement. Newpark also will acquire all of the capital stock of a Sanifill subsidiary that has entered into the Disposal Agreement.

Assets Excluded. Newpark will not be acquiring any interest in any of the Landfarms or their associated operating equipment, the Lacassine Facility and its associated assets or the Zapata Facility and its associated assets. Newpark also will not be acquiring the name "Campbell Wells" or any other names used by Campbell Wells or Sanifill in connection with the Landfarms, the Lacassine Facility or the Zapata Facility, although it will be permitted to purchase all or any such names for nominal consideration at such time as Campbell Wells and Sanifill discontinue using them.

Purchase Price; Assumption of Liabilities. The aggregate purchase price under the Acquisition Agreement is \$70.5 million, to be paid at the closing of this Offering. Other than obligations incident to the post-closing performance under the contracts and agreements to be specifically assumed by Newpark under the Acquisition

Agreement, Newpark will not assume any liabilities of Campbell Wells or Sanifill in the transaction, including any environmental liabilities arising from the ownership and prior operation of any of the assets to be acquired or the Landfarms. Sanifill and Campbell Wells have jointly and severally agreed to fully indemnify Newpark from all liabilities resulting from any claims based on events that occurred or circumstances that existed on or before the closing with respect to Campbell Wells' NOW disposal business.

NOW Disposal Agreement. The Disposal Agreement has been executed by a subsidiary of Sanifill and will be assumed by Newpark concurrently with the closing of the Acquisition. The Disposal Agreement provides that for each of the 25 years following the closing, Newpark will deliver to Campbell Wells for disposal at the Landfarms the lesser of (i) one-third of the barrels of NOW that Newpark receives for processing and disposal in the States of Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama and in the Gulf of Mexico (the "Territory") and (ii) 1,850,000 barrels of NOW, in each case excluding saltwater. The number of barrels of NOW waste that Newpark is required to deliver to the Landfarms in any year is subject to reduction by a number of barrels determined by dividing revenues that Sanifill and its affiliates receive from the collection and disposal of oilfield wastes or site remediation in the Territory by the price per barrel that Newpark pays for disposal under the Disposal Agreement. No deduction is made for revenues received by Sanifill and its affiliates from (i) disposal at any of the Landfarms of NOW that is generated and collected on land and is delivered to the Landfarms from the generation site by on-land transportation ("Excluded NOW"), (ii) disposal of NOW at the Zapata Facility and collection of NOW within a 200-mile radius of the Zapata Facility, and (iii) disposal of NOW under the Disposal Agreement. Under the Disposal Agreement, Campbell Wells and Sanifill will jointly and severally fully indemnify Newpark from any and all liabilities, including environmental liabilities, in connection with Campbell Wells' and Sanifill's ownership and operation of the Landfarms, except for liability resulting from the delivery by Newpark or its customers of waste that does not conform to the specifications of the Disposal Agreement, which generally permit Newpark and such customers to deliver only waste that is legally classified as NOW. Newpark believes that such specifications are consistent with the type of waste that it is permitted to receive and that it will dispose of at the Landfarms.

Non-Competition Covenants. Sanifill will agree at the closing of the Acquisition that for a period of five years from such closing neither it nor any of its affiliates will engage, directly or indirectly, in the collection or disposal of NOW or the site remediation and closure business in the Territory. Campbell Wells will execute a Joinder Agreement by which it will agree to such restrictions. However, Sanifill and its affiliates will be able to continue to market and conduct activities related to (i) disposal at any of the Landfarms of Excluded NOW, (ii) disposal of NOW at the Zapata Facility and collection of NOW within a 200-mile radius of the Zapata Facility, (iii) collection and disposal of NOW or other waste at the Lacassine Facility and (iv) disposal of NOW under the Disposal Agreement. Sanifill and its affiliates also will be entitled, without violating the Noncompetition Agreement, to collect or dispose of NORM, which is a type of NOW; however, at present, the only facility that Sanifill operates that is legally authorized to dispose of NORM is the Lacassine Facility.

Closing. The Acquisition Agreement provides that the Acquisition will close concurrent with the completion of this Offering and following the satisfaction of all conditions precedent. However, either Newpark or Sanifill and Campbell Wells may terminate the Acquisition Agreement if the Acquisition does not close by September 10, 1996.

Conditions to Closing. The obligations of Newpark, Sanifill and Campbell Wells to consummate the Acquisition are conditioned upon the completion of this Offering and the satisfaction or, where permitted, the waiver of certain other customary terms and conditions, including (a) the receipt of all necessary third party consents, including all necessary regulatory approvals; (b) the accuracy (subject to certain materiality standards) of all representations and warranties contained in the Acquisition Agreement; and (c) that no action, suit or other proceeding shall be pending or threatened which, if unfavorably determined, would prevent the Acquisition or adversely affect the right of Newpark to acquire or operate the assets being purchased or leased.

NEWPARK'S PLAN FOR COMBINED OPERATIONS

Newpark anticipates that the Acquisition will provide increased efficiencies and economies of scale associated with handling a larger volume of waste through its facilities. Newpark plans to combine the service

capabilities of the Acquired Business with its existing operations to speed the turnaround of barges and boats at its transfer stations, thus providing better customer service. Economic efficiencies are expected to result from the reduction in size of the combined barge fleet operated by Newpark to service its transfer stations, and from the consolidation of operations at more efficient transfer stations, permitting Newpark to receive a substantially higher volume of waste without material additions to existing costs. Furthermore, Newpark expects that as a result of the Acquisition, access to Sanifill's disposal facilities under the Disposal Agreement will allow Newpark to reduce its barge transportation costs and make more efficient use of its barge fleet, further augmenting its processing capacity. Newpark believes that its current processing and disposal capacity, combined with access provided to the landfarm disposal facilities of Sanifill under the Disposal Agreement, will be adequate to provide for expected future demand for its oilfield waste disposal and other environmental services. Newpark will nevertheless continue its strategy of adding injection disposal capacity throughout the U.S. Gulf Coast region to more efficiently serve its customers. See "Pro Forma Financial Information".

While Newpark is acquiring from Campbell Wells facilities and equipment used in the collection, transfer and treatment of NOW, including docks, transfer stations and barges, Newpark intends to consolidate these facilities and equipment with Newpark's existing or newly expanded facilities, allowing Newpark to enjoy significant on-going consolidation benefits. Such consolidation is expected to result in a one-time restructuring charge against Newpark's third quarter earnings, which charge Newpark currently estimates to be approximately \$2.0 million before taxes.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK AND DIVIDENDS

Newpark's Common Stock traded on The Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "NPRS" through December 5, 1995 and commenced trading on the New York Stock Exchange on December 6, 1995 under the symbol "NR". The following table sets forth for the periods indicated the high and low sales prices for the Common Stock:

PERIOD	HIGH	LOW
-----	-----	-----
1994:		
First Quarter.....	\$14.50	\$ 8.25
Second Quarter.....	16.75	13.50
Third Quarter.....	19.75	15.75
Fourth Quarter.....	25.00	18.25
1995:		
First Quarter.....	\$26.00	\$14.75
Second Quarter.....	24.25	20.25
Third Quarter.....	23.25	17.00
Fourth Quarter.....	22.875	15.50
1996:		
First Quarter.....	\$29.875	\$19.625
Second Quarter.....	37.875	28.75
Third Quarter (through August 6, 1996).....	39.00	32.125

On December 30, 1995, Newpark paid a 5% stock dividend on the Common Stock to stockholders of record on November 30, 1995. Newpark has not paid cash dividends on the Common Stock since March 15, 1983, and does not intend to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The Board of Directors currently intends to retain earnings for use in Newpark's business, including the expansion of its mat rental business, both in domestic and foreign markets, and the continued development of injection wells within its waste disposal business.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds to be received by Newpark from the sale of the Common Stock offered hereby are estimated to be approximately \$84.5 million (\$97.3 million if the over-allotment option is exercised in full). Newpark intends to utilize approximately \$71.5 million of the net proceeds to pay the purchase price of the Acquisition and certain associated transaction costs. Newpark will use the remaining net proceeds, estimated to be approximately \$13 million, to repay outstanding indebtedness under the revolving line of credit portion of its bank credit agreement. Newpark anticipates that such payment will provide it increased flexibility to facilitate further development of its injection disposal capacity, both in oilfield and industrial waste markets, and expansion of its mat rental business into international markets.

Borrowings under the bank credit agreement, which provides for a revolving line of credit and a term loan, have been used to refinance existing debt and for general working capital purposes and bear interest at either a specified prime rate or the LIBOR rate, plus a spread which is determined quarterly based upon the ratio of Newpark's funded debt to cash flow. The effective interest rate under the bank credit agreement was 7.38% at June 30, 1996. The revolving line of credit matures on December 31, 1998.

Although Newpark intends to fully repay its outstanding borrowings under its revolving line of credit and pay down its term loan, it may borrow amounts under the revolving line of credit and other facilities from time to time in the future to fund capital requirements. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations--Liquidity and Capital Resources".

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth the consolidated capitalization of Newpark as of March 31, 1996 and on an as adjusted basis as of March 31, 1996 to reflect the sale of the 3,000,000 shares of Common Stock offered in this Offering and the application of the net proceeds therefrom to complete the Acquisition and to repay outstanding indebtedness. The following table should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements of Newpark and the Notes thereto included elsewhere in this Prospectus.

	AS OF MARCH 31, 1996	
	ACTUAL	AS ADJUSTED
	(IN THOUSANDS)	
Short-term debt:		
Notes payable.....	\$ 119	\$ 119
Current maturities of long-term debt.....	9,994	9,994
	10,113	10,113
Total short-term debt.....		
Long-term debt, excluding current portion:		
Long-term debt.....	46,907	33,902
Other non-current liabilities.....	285	285
	47,192	34,187
Total long-term debt.....		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred Stock, \$.01 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, none issued.....	--	--
Common Stock, \$.01 par value, 20,000,000 shares authorized, 10,694,974 issued and outstanding, 13,694,974 as adjusted for this Offering(1).....	106	136
Paid-in capital.....	145,162	229,637
Retained earnings (deficit).....	(63,824)	(63,824)
	81,444	165,949
Total stockholders' equity.....		
Total capitalization.....	\$138,749	\$210,249

(1) Assumes no exercise of outstanding stock options, which, if fully exercised, would result in the issuance of an additional 840,179 shares of Common Stock.

PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The unaudited consolidated statements of income set forth below present the combined statements of income of Newpark and the Acquired Business, adjusted to give effect to the Acquisition, including the completion of this Offering and the repayment of indebtedness, as if the Acquisition and such repayment had occurred on January 1, 1995. The unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet set forth below combines the consolidated historical balance sheets of Newpark and the Acquired Business as of March 31, 1996, giving effect to the Acquisition, including the completion of this Offering and the repayment of indebtedness, as if the Acquisition and such repayment had been consummated on March 31, 1996. The Pro Forma Financial Information should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes and the historical financial statements and notes thereto of Newpark and the Acquired Business appearing elsewhere in this Prospectus.

The Acquisition will be accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. The total purchase price for the Acquisition will be allocated to tangible and identifiable intangible assets and liabilities based upon Newpark's preliminary estimates of their fair value with the excess of cost over net assets acquired allocated to goodwill. Such allocation is subject to revision when additional information concerning asset and liability valuations is obtained, in accordance with FAS No. 38, "Accounting for Preacquisition Contingencies of Purchased Enterprises". In Newpark's opinion, the asset and liability valuation for the Acquisition will not be materially different from the pro forma information presented herein, and Newpark is not aware of any contingencies which may affect the allocation of the purchase price other than as set forth in the accompanying pro forma combined balance sheet.

For purposes of presenting pro forma results, no changes in revenues and expenses have been made to reflect the results of any modifications to operations that might have been made had the Acquisition been consummated on the assumed effective date of the transaction. The pro forma expenses include the recurring costs which are directly attributable to the Acquisition, such as depreciation expense and amortization of goodwill. The Pro Forma Financial Information does not purport to represent what Newpark's results of operations or financial position would actually have been had the Acquisition actually occurred on the dates specified or to project Newpark's results of operations for any future period.

Management expects to implement net cost reductions which are not reflected in the accompanying pro forma statements of income. These cost reductions are related to the consolidation of certain duplicate administrative and personnel costs. Such pretax savings for the year ended December 31, 1995 and three months ended March 31, 1996 are estimated to be \$3 million and \$700,000, respectively. The effect of these savings would have increased pro forma net income per share by \$.14 and \$.03, respectively. These estimated cost savings constitute a forward looking statement under the Securities Act. The Company's actual future net income per share could be materially and adversely affected by certain risks and uncertainties, including those set forth above under "Risk Factors".

Further, the accompanying pro forma information does not include the full benefit of potential cost savings related to efficiency of operation expected by Newpark. However, no assurance can be given as to the ultimate amount, if any, of net cost savings that will actually be realized.

PRO FORMA COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1995

	HISTORICAL		PRO FORMA		COMBINED
	NEWPARK	ACQUIRED BUSINESS	ADJUSTMENTS FOR ACQUISITION	ADJUSTMENTS FOR OFFERING	
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)					
Revenues.....	\$97,982	\$18,837			\$116,819
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of services provided.....	64,467	12,007			76,474
Operating costs.....	9,414		\$ 1,741 (a) 2,226 (b) (3,253)(c)		10,128
	73,881	12,007	714	--	86,602
General and administrative expenses.....	2,658	1,946			4,604
Provision for uncollectible accounts and notes receivable...	463				463
Operating income.....	20,980	4,884	(714)	--	25,150
Interest income.....	(183)				(183)
Interest expense.....	3,740			(1,113)(d)	2,627
Non-recurring expense...	436			--	436
Income from operations before provision for income taxes.....	16,987	4,884	(714)	1,113	22,270
Provision for income taxes.....	4,751	1,661	(260)(e)	406 (e)	6,558
Net income.....	\$12,236	\$ 3,223	\$ (454)(f)	\$ 707	\$ 15,712
Weighted average shares outstanding.....	10,568			3,000	13,568
Net income per common share.....	\$ 1.16				\$ 1.16

PRO FORMA COMBINED STATEMENT OF INCOME

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1996

	HISTORICAL		PRO FORMA		COMBINED
	NEWPARK	ACQUIRED BUSINESS	ADJUSTMENTS FOR ACQUISITION	ADJUSTMENTS FOR OFFERING	
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)					
Revenues.....	\$26,767	\$5,592			\$32,359
Operating costs and expenses:					
Cost of services provided.....	17,599	3,539			21,138
Operating costs.....	2,359		\$ 1,227 (a) 555 (b) (936)(c)		3,205
	19,958	3,539	846	--	24,343
General and administrative expenses.	717	489			1,206
Provision for uncollectible accounts and notes receivable....	--				--
Operating income.....	6,092	1,564	(846)	--	6,810
Interest income.....	(30)				(30)
Interest expense.....	907			(268)(d)	639
Non-recurring expense....	--			--	--
Income from operations before provision for income taxes.....	5,215	1,564	(846)	268	6,201
Provision for income taxes.....	1,899	532	(309)(e)	98 (e)	2,220
Net income.....	\$ 3,316	\$1,032	\$ (537)(f)	\$ 170	\$ 3,981
Weighted average shares outstanding.....	10,650			3,000	13,650
Net income per common share.....	\$.31				\$.29

FOOTNOTES TO PRO FORMA COMBINED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

- (a) Reflects adjustment to record the net cost to Newpark associated with the disposal of NOW at Campbell Wells' facilities as required under the terms of the Disposal Agreement.
- (b) Reflects adjustment to record the amortization of intangible assets and goodwill arising in connection with the Acquisition. The non-competition covenants are amortized over the contractual life of the Disposal Agreement, which is 25 years. Intangibles associated with the going concern value of the business acquired, its customer list and other intangibles are amortized over 35 years.
- (c) The allocation of the purchase price includes a liability for the estimated costs of immediately closing certain duplicative transfer stations and barge operations of the Acquired Business. This adjustment provides for a direct effect of this decision by eliminating certain of the duplicate operating expenses related to the closed facilities and barge operations. These estimated costs constitute forward looking statements under the Securities Act. The Company's actual future operating results could be materially and adversely affected by certain risks and uncertainties, including those set forth above under "Risk Factors-- Failure to Integrate Acquired Business".
- (d) Reflects adjustment to reduce interest expense related to repayment of borrowings under Newpark's bank credit facility utilizing the portion of the net proceeds of this Offering in excess of the purchase price in the Acquisition.
- (e) Adjustment to reflect the effect on income tax expense, calculated at Newpark's marginal tax rate of 36.5%, on the adjustments reflected on the

pro forma financial statements.

(f) This pro forma net income amount constitutes a forward looking statement under the Securities Act. The Company's actual future net income could be materially and adversely affected by certain risks and uncertainties, including those set forth above under "Risk Factors--Failure to Integrate Acquired Business".

PRO FORMA COMBINED BALANCE SHEET

AS OF MARCH 31, 1996

	HISTORICAL		PRO FORMA		COMBINED
	NEWPARK	ACQUIRED BUSINESS	ADJUSTMENTS FOR ACQUISITION	ADJUSTMENTS FOR OFFERING	
(IN THOUSANDS)					
Assets:					
Current assets.....	\$ 53,266	--	--	\$ 1,000(a)	\$ 54,266
Property, plant and equipment.....	90,996	\$2,531	\$ (208)(b)	--	93,319
Intangibles and other assets.....	11,778	--	74,233 (b)	--	86,011
Total assets.....	\$156,040	\$2,531	\$74,025	\$ 1,000	\$233,596
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity:					
Current Liabilities...	\$ 22,240	--	--	--	\$ 22,240
Long-term debt.....	46,907	--	--	\$(13,005)(a)	33,902
Other liabilities.....	5,449	\$ 444	\$ 5,612(b)	--	11,505
Total stockholders' equity.....	81,444	--	--	84,505 (a)	165,949
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity.....	\$156,040	\$ 444	\$ 5,612	\$ 71,500	\$233,596

FOOTNOTES TO PRO FORMA COMBINED BALANCE SHEET

- (a) Reflects the use of proceeds from this Offering to finance the purchase price of the Acquisition and to repay outstanding indebtedness under Newport's bank credit facility as described in "Use of Proceeds".
- (b) The purchase cost of the Acquisition was allocated to the assets and liabilities acquired based on their relative fair values, subject to final determination based on independent valuations, as follows:

Purchase Cost:	
Cash.....	\$70,500
Purchase accounting reserves*.....	5,612
Less book value of net assets acquired.....	(2,087)
Excess of purchase cost over book value.....	\$74,025
Allocated as follows:	
Property, plant and equipment, net.....	\$ (208)
Intangibles and other assets:	
Non-compete and other.....	\$8,500
Goodwill.....	65,733
Total.....	\$74,025

* Purchase accounting reserves include the estimated costs to close certain duplicate facilities and barge operations of the Acquired Business.

SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA

The selected consolidated historical financial data presented below for the five years ended December 31, 1995 are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Newpark. The selected historical financial information for the three months ended March 31, 1995 and 1996 is derived from the unaudited consolidated financial statements of Newpark, and, in the opinion of Newpark, includes all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) that are necessary for a fair presentation of the operating results for such interim period. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 1996 are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year. The following data should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements of Newpark and the Notes thereto included elsewhere in this Prospectus and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations".

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
	(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)				
STATEMENT OF INCOME DATA:					
Revenues.....	\$ 97,982	\$ 79,632	\$56,330	\$49,457	\$44,635
Cost of services provided.....	64,467	56,259	42,581	36,860	34,703
Operating costs.....	9,414	7,277	6,557	5,519	3,799
General and administrative expenses.....	2,658	3,231	2,129	1,963	1,305
Provision for uncollectible accounts and notes receivable...	463	974	671	154	94
Operating income from continuing operations.....	20,980	11,891	4,392	4,961	4,734
Interest income.....	(183)	(78)	--	(18)	(47)
Interest expense.....	3,740	2,660	1,274	847	1,562
Non-recurring expense.....	436	--	--	--	--
Financial restructure costs.....	--	--	--	--	155
Income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes.....	16,987	9,309	3,118	4,132	3,064
Provision (benefit) for income taxes.....	4,751	(85)	(1,670)	51	73
Income from continuing operations.....	12,236	9,394	4,788	4,081	2,991
Income (loss) from discontinued operations.....	--	--	(2,366)	1,205	877
Income before extraordinary items.....	12,236	9,394	2,422	5,286	3,868
Extraordinary items.....	--	--	--	--	1,365
Net income.....	\$ 12,236	\$ 9,394	\$ 2,422	\$ 5,286	\$ 2,503
Income (loss) per common share:					
Continuing operations.....	\$ 1.16	\$.90	\$.49	\$.43	\$.46
Discontinued operations.....	--	--	(.24)	.12	.13
Extraordinary items.....	--	--	--	--	(.21)
Net income per common share.....	\$ 1.16	\$.90	\$.25	\$.55	\$.38
Weighted average shares outstanding.....	10,568	10,422	9,690	9,564	6,521

	AS OF DECEMBER 31,				
	1995	1994	1993	1993	1992
	(IN THOUSANDS)				
BALANCE SHEET DATA:					
Working capital.....	\$ 32,108	\$ 13,585	\$ 5,361	\$ 4,900	\$12,121
Total assets.....	152,747	110,756	90,316	75,478	53,454
Short-term debt.....	7,911	10,032	14,928	12,212	1,377

Long-term debt.....	46,724	28,892	12,446	10,432	3,774
Total stockholders' equity.....	77,518	63,699	53,353	45,658	40,239

THREE MONTHS
ENDED MARCH 31,

1996 1995

(UNAUDITED)
(IN THOUSANDS,
EXCEPT PER SHARE
DATA)

STATEMENT OF INCOME DATA:

Revenues.....	\$ 26,767	\$ 22,209
Cost of services provided.....	17,599	15,532
Operating costs.....	2,359	2,288
General and administrative expenses.....	717	648
Provision for uncollectible accounts and notes receivable..	--	30
	-----	-----
Operating income from operations.....	6,092	3,711
Interest income.....	(30)	(91)
Interest expense.....	907	889
	-----	-----
Income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes.....	5,215	2,913
Provision for income taxes.....	1,899	423
	-----	-----
Net income.....	\$ 3,316	\$ 2,490
	=====	=====
Income per common share:		
Net income per common share.....	\$.31	\$.24
	=====	=====
Weighted average shares outstanding.....	10,650	10,375
	=====	=====

AS OF MARCH 31,

1996 1995

(UNAUDITED)
(IN THOUSANDS)

BALANCE SHEET DATA:

Working capital.....	\$ 31,026	\$ 16,666
Total assets.....	156,040	114,386
Short-term debt.....	10,113	8,566
Long-term debt.....	46,907	30,110
Total stockholders' equity.....	81,444	66,488

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion of Newpark's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and capital resources should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes thereto included elsewhere in this Prospectus.

OVERVIEW

The Baker Hughes Rotary Rig Count has historically been viewed as the most significant single indicator of oil and gas drilling activity in the domestic market. In 1993, the United States rig count averaged 754 rigs in operation, and increased to 774 in 1994. In 1995, the rig count averaged 723, the second lowest on record since the advent of the indicator in the early 1940's.

Newpark's operations principally occur in the following rig count measurement areas: (i) South Louisiana Land, (ii) Texas Railroad Commission Districts 2 and 3, (iii) Louisiana and Texas Inland Waters and (iv) the Offshore Gulf of Mexico. The rig count trend in the areas that Newpark serves has tracked these national trends as set forth in the table below:

	1993	1994	1995	1Q95	2Q95	3Q95	4Q95	1Q96
	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
U.S. rig count.....	754	774	723	705	677	745	765	708
Newpark's service area.....	176	202	194	191	187	201	199	189
Newpark's service area to total.....	23.3%	26.1%	26.8%	27.1%	27.6%	27.0%	26.0%	26.7%

Source: Baker Hughes Incorporated

Newpark believes that improved natural gas drilling activity, as evidenced by the rig count in the area it serves, was an important factor which allowed a trend of increasing prices in its site preparation and mat rental business to continue through 1994. Newpark believes the decline in the rig count within Newpark's service area during 1995, which continued in the first quarter of 1996, was primarily the result of low natural gas prices during most of 1995. As of June 30, 1996, the U.S. rig count was 777, and 213 within Newpark's service area, which Newpark believes is reflective of the continued increase in natural gas prices that commenced in November 1995.

Despite the decline in rig activity, the volume of waste received by Newpark increased at an annual compound rate of 46% from 1993 to 1995, primarily due to the recovery of the remediation market following implementation of NORM regulations and new, more stringent regulations governing the discharge of drilling and production waste in the coastal and inland waters and in the offshore Gulf of Mexico.

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,					
	1995		1994		1993	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(IN THOUSANDS)					
Revenues by product line:						
Offsite waste processing..	\$31,126	31.8%	\$20,738	26.0%	\$11,354	20.2%
Mat rental service.....	30,775	31.4	23,048	28.9	21,042	37.4
General oilfield services.	14,511	14.8	13,452	16.9	11,358	20.1
Wood product sales.....	12,609	12.9	13,105	16.5	7,947	14.1
Onsite environmental management.....	7,361	7.5	7,689	9.7	4,629	8.2
Other.....	1,600	1.6	1,600	2.0	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total revenues.....	\$97,982	100.0%	\$79,632	100.0%	\$56,330	100.0%
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH
31,

	1996		1995	

(IN THOUSANDS)

Revenues by product line:

Offsite waste processing.....	\$ 7,833	29.3%	\$ 7,391	33.3%
Mat rental service.....	7,901	29.5	6,632	29.9
General oilfield services.....	4,003	14.9	3,032	13.6
Wood product sales.....	3,956	14.8	2,624	11.8
Onsite environmental management.....	2,564	9.6	2,130	9.6
Other.....	510	1.9	400	1.8
Total revenues.....	\$26,767	100.0%	\$22,209	100.0%

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1996 COMPARED TO THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1995

Revenues

Total revenues increased to \$26.8 million in the three months ended March 31, 1996 from \$22.2 million in the three months ended March 31, 1995, an increase of \$4.6 million, or 20.5%. The major components of the increase by product line included: (i) \$1.3 million of increased revenue from wood product sales due to increased sales of wood chips produced by additional capacity added during 1995; (ii) an increase of \$1.3 million, or 19.1%, in mat rental revenue due to a 17.7% increase in volume on pricing similar to the 1995 period; (iii) an increase of \$971,000, or 32.0%, in general oilfield service revenue, which resulted primarily from site preparation services related to the increased volume of mat rental services provided during the period; (iv) an increase of \$442,000 in offsite waste processing revenues derived primarily from NORM disposal operations; and (v) an increase of \$434,000 in onsite environmental management services related to the increased site remediation activity in the 1996 period. NORM processing volume during the current period increased to 37,200 barrels, compared to 12,600 barrels in the 1995 period. The effect of the volume increase was offset, in part, by a decrease in the average revenue per barrel, from \$111.00 in the 1995 period to \$48.00 in the current quarter. The change in average price reflects the lower level of radium contamination in waste received from site remediation projects, which represent a majority of current volume. NOW disposal revenue increased \$57,000, to \$6,048,000 in the current quarter, compared to \$5,991,000 in the 1995 period. Total volume decreased 1%, to 682,000 barrels, compared to 690,000 barrels in the year-ago quarter, but was offset by an increase in the average revenue per barrel to \$8.87 in the 1996 quarter, from \$8.68 in the prior period. The increase is due to changes in mix of NOW received among the various markets served by the Company.

Operating Income

Operating income increased by \$2.4 million, or 64.2%, to \$6.1 million in the 1996 period, compared to \$3.7 million in the prior period. This represents an improvement in operating margin to 22.8% in the 1996 period, compared to 16.7% in the 1995 period. Primary components of the increase included \$1.9 million resulting from the increase in the volume of mats rented and approximately \$470,000 increased operating profit from wood product sales.

General and administrative expenses remained relatively unchanged, decreasing as a proportion of revenue to 2.7%, from 2.9% in the 1995 period, and increasing in absolute amount by \$69,000.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was substantially unchanged at approximately \$900,000 for both periods, although average outstanding borrowings increased approximately 43.9% from the prior period. This resulted from decreased net interest cost under the current credit agreement, which became effective as of June 29, 1995, and interest capitalization related to construction in progress in the current quarter.

Provision for Income Taxes

For the 1996 period, Newpark recorded an income tax provision of \$1.9 million, or 36.4% of pre-tax income. The net provision for the 1995 period of \$423,000, equal to a 15% effective rate, was comprised of a provision for federal income taxes net of the recognition of certain state income tax carryforwards available to offset estimated future earnings.

Net Income

Net income increased by \$826,000, or 33.2%, to \$3.3 million in 1996, compared to \$2.5 million in the 1995 period.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1995 COMPARED TO YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1994

Revenues

Total revenues increased to \$98 million in 1995, from \$79.6 million in 1994, an increase of \$18.4 million or 23.0%. The components of the increase by product line are as follows: (i) offsite waste processing revenues increased \$10.4 million, as NOW revenue increased \$5.5 million (due almost exclusively to additional volume) and NORM processing revenue increased to \$6 million on approximately 70,000 barrels in 1995, from \$1.2 million in revenue and 15,000 barrels in 1994; (ii) mat rental revenue increased \$7.7 million, or 34%, due to (a) increased volume installed at similar pricing compared to the prior year and (b) an increase in revenues from extended rerentals of \$3.6 million resulting from the longer use of sites and the trend toward deeper drilling in more remote locations, requiring larger sites to accommodate increased equipment and supplies on the site and resulting in the size of the average location growing 17% in 1995 as compared to the prior year; (iii) general oilfield service revenue increased \$1.1 million, or 7.9%, primarily as a result of the increased level of site preparation work incident to the rental of mats in the oilfield segment of that business; (iv) onsite environmental management service revenue declined approximately \$300,000, or 4%, with the reduced level of current drilling-related projects more than offsetting increased activity in the remediation of old sites; and (v) revenue from wood product sales decreased approximately \$500,000, due in part to production inefficiencies during the start-up of a new processing line and the inclusion of a large non-recurring order in prior year revenue.

Operating Income from Continuing Operations

Operating income from continuing operations increased by \$9.1 million, or 76.4%, to \$21 million in the 1995 period, compared to \$11.9 million in the prior year. This represents an improvement in operating margin to 21.4% in 1995, compared to 14.9% in 1994.

Primary components of the increase included: (i) approximately \$2.9 million related to the effect of volume increases in both NOW and NORM processing; (ii) \$3.6 million from increased mat rerentals; (iii) \$1.3 million resulting from the increase in the volume of mats rented, to approximately 200 million board feet, compared to 157 million in 1994, at similar margins; and (iv) an approximate \$200,000 increase in operating profit on a better gross margin mix from wood product sales.

The decline of \$573,000 in general and administrative expenses primarily reflects the impact of approximately \$600,000 of prior year charges for legal costs incurred in an appeal of an expropriation matter. Additionally, the provision for uncollectible accounts was \$511,000 less in the 1995 period as compared to the 1994 period.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased to \$3.7 million in 1995, from \$2.7 million in 1994. The increase was the result of an increase in borrowings, proceeds of which were used to fund continued additions to productive capacity, including Newpark's waste processing facilities, its prefabricated board road mats and additions to inventory, primarily at the sawmill facility.

Non-Recurring Expense

Results for the current period include \$436,000 of non-recurring costs associated with a proposed merger which was not completed.

Provision for Income Taxes

During 1995, Newpark recorded an income tax provision of \$4.8 million, or 28% of pre-tax income. While Newpark's net operating loss carryforwards remain to be used for income tax return purposes, for financial reporting purposes, substantially all of the remaining net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards applicable to federal taxes were recognized in the first half of the year, which reduced the effective tax rate for that portion of the year. During 1994, Newpark recorded a tax benefit of \$85,000 as a result of the availability of net operating loss carryforwards.

Net Income

Net income increased by \$2.8 million, or 30%, to \$12.2 million in 1995, compared to \$9.4 million in 1994.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1994 COMPARED TO YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1993

Revenues

Total revenues increased from \$56.3 million in 1993 to \$79.6 million in 1994, an increase of \$23.3 million, or 41.4%. Components of the increase by product line included: (i) a \$9.4 million increase in offsite waste processing, composed of (a) an increase of \$8.2 million, resulting from a 72.5% increase in the number of barrels of NOW waste received, which grew to 2.3 million in 1994 from 1.3 million in 1993, and (b) \$1.2 million from NORM processing which began in the fourth quarter of 1994; (ii) an increase of \$5.2 million of wood product sales revenue due to an increase in the total tonnage of products sold at similar pricing; (iii) a \$3 million increase in onsite environmental management revenue reflecting the recovery of this market during 1994 once definitive NORM regulations were effected in both Louisiana and Texas, resulting in a total of 355,000 barrels of remediation waste being handled in 1994, as compared to only 22,000 in 1993; (iv) a \$2 million increase in mat rental revenue, the net effect of a 29% increase in average pricing to approximately \$93 per thousand board feet installed and a 4% decline in total volume to 157 million board feet in 1994, compared to 164 million board feet in 1993; and (v) an increase of approximately \$2.1 million in general oilfield service revenue, which primarily reflects the increased site construction services related to the increased volume of mats installed on customers' sites. Other revenue included \$1.6 million in 1994 from the lease of the facility formerly operated as a marine repair yard in Houston, Texas.

Operating Income from Continuing Operations

Operating income from continuing operations increased \$7.5 million, from \$4.4 million, or 7.8% of revenue, in 1993, to \$11.9 million, or 14.9% of revenue, in the current period. Factors contributing to the increase included: (i) a \$3.1 million increase in operating income from offsite waste processing, of which approximately \$600,000 relates to the receipt of 14,711 barrels of NORM waste solely during the fourth quarter of 1994, with the remainder attributable to increased volume and substantially unchanged profit contribution per barrel of NOW processed; (ii) \$2.7 million from increased mat rental revenue; (iii) a \$2.5 million increase resulting from the increase in the volume of mats rented; and (iv) a profit of approximately \$800,000 (before related interest expense) from the lease of Newpark's former marine repair facility. These increases were partially offset by the following: (a) a \$258,000 decrease in operating income from wood products sales due to higher inventory costs relative to 1993; (b) a \$1.1 million increase in general and administrative expenses; and (c) a \$300,000 increase in the provision for uncollectible accounts and notes receivable.

General and administrative expenses as a proportion of revenue rose to 4.1% in 1994, from 3.8% in 1993, while rising in total by \$1.1 million, to \$3.2 million in 1994, from \$2.1 million in 1993. The principal items

associated with the increase included a charge for legal costs of approximately \$600,000 incurred due to the appeal of an expropriation matter and a \$130,000 provision for additional franchise taxes, as a result of a recently completed audit.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased \$1.4 million, to \$2.7 million in 1994, compared to \$1.3 million in 1993, as Newpark added approximately \$17.5 million in net borrowings to finance new and existing facilities and equipment during 1994.

Provision for Income Taxes

During 1994, Newpark recorded a net deferred tax benefit of \$200,000 as a result of recognizing the future benefit of the income tax carryforwards available to offset the estimated future earnings. See Note F in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. The net deferred tax benefit was partially offset by current tax expense of \$115,000.

Net Income

Net income increased to \$9.4 million in 1994, from \$2.4 million in 1993, an increase of \$7 million, or 288%, equal to 29.9% of incremental revenues.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

During 1995 and to date during 1996, Newpark's working capital needs were met primarily from operating cash flow. Newpark's working capital position decreased by \$1.1 million during the three months ended March 31, 1996 and increased by \$18.5 million during the year ended December 31, 1995.

	MARCH 31, 1996	DECEMBER 31, -----	
		1995	1994
	-----	-----	-----
Working capital (in thousands).....	\$31,026	\$32,108	\$13,585
Current ratio.....	2.4	2.3	1.8

Throughout 1995, Newpark invested approximately \$18 million to provide future capacity within key product lines. These improvements included the addition of two more injection wells and a grinding mill at the Big Hill facility, construction of a new injection facility (which includes two injection wells) at the Fannett site, construction of a bulk waste unloading facility adjacent to Newpark's existing Port Arthur facility, additions to Newpark's inventory of rental mats in the domestic market and an expansion of Newpark's rental mat business into Venezuela. As a result of these asset additions and expansion, long term debt increased to \$46.7 million at year end, representing 36.3% of total long-term capital. A total of \$43.4 million of the debt was funded through a credit facility with three banks, which was completed during the second quarter of the year.

Newpark's credit facility provides for a total of up to \$50 million of term financing consisting of a \$25 million term loan to be amortized over five years and a \$25 million revolving line of credit. At Newpark's option, these borrowings bear interest at either a specified prime rate or the LIBOR rate, plus a spread which is determined quarterly based upon the ratio of Newpark's funded debt to cash flow. The credit agreement requires that Newpark maintain certain specified financial ratios and comply with other usual and customary requirements. Newpark was in compliance with all of the covenants in the credit agreement at March 31, 1996. The term loan was used to refinance existing debt and is being amortized over a five year term ending June 29, 2000. In March 1996, the term loan was increased to \$35 million, and the \$10 million increase was used initially to reduce borrowings on the revolving line of credit portion of the facility. The revolving line of credit matures December 31, 1998. Availability of borrowings under the line of credit is tied to the level of Newpark's accounts receivable and certain inventory. At March 31, 1996, \$5.8 million of letters of credit were issued and outstanding under the

line and an additional \$11.6 million had been borrowed and was outstanding thereunder. Effective April 24, 1996, Newpark replaced \$3.8 million of outstanding letters of credit with a corporate guaranty, leaving \$2 million of letters of credit outstanding.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$4.2 million during the three months ended March 31, 1996, compared to \$1.9 million in the comparable period of the prior year, an increase of \$2.3 million. Approximately \$2 million, or 87%, of the improvement was attributable to increased earnings adjusted for non-cash tax expense and depreciation and amortization. The remainder of the increase was the net effect of improved receivable turnover, net of reductions in accounts payable. Net cash provided by operations was supplemented by \$2.6 million in additional net borrowings to finance \$6.8 million of incremental capital investment.

Newpark anticipates capital expenditures of approximately \$19 million during the last three quarters of 1996, including: (i) approximately \$7 million to purchase additional mats for its Venezuela joint venture; (ii) approximately \$5 million for other international expansion in its mat business outside of Venezuela; and (iii) approximately \$4 million to acquire and develop additional injection well sites and acquire associated equipment. Newpark also is in discussions with its joint venture partners in Venezuela for the purchase of their interests in such venture and anticipates that approximately \$3 million may be used to acquire such interests during 1996. For 1997, Newpark anticipates capital expenditures of approximately \$27 million, consisting of: (i) approximately \$15 million in its mat rental business, including international expansion and mat purchases; (ii) approximately \$8 million to acquire and develop additional injection well sites, including an industrial waste injection facility; and (iii) approximately \$4 million for the upgrade and purchase of equipment. After taking into account the repayment of outstanding indebtedness as described in "Use of Proceeds", Newpark anticipates that all of its capital expenditure requirements will be satisfied with borrowings under its credit facilities and with cash flow from operations.

Newpark presently has no commitments beyond its bank lines of credit by which it could obtain additional funds for current operations; however, it regularly evaluates potential borrowing arrangements which may be utilized to fund future expansion plans. Newpark believes that following the consummation of the Acquisition (including the completion of this Offering and the application of the net proceeds as described in "Use of Proceeds"), available borrowings under its current credit facility and internally generated funds will be sufficient to support its working capital, capital expenditure and debt service requirements for the foreseeable future. Except as described in the preceding paragraph, Newpark is not aware of any material capital expenditures, significant balloon payments or other payments on long-term obligations or any other demands or commitments, including off-balance sheet items, to be incurred beyond the next 12 months.

Inflation has not materially impacted Newpark's revenues or income.

Deferred Tax Asset

Newpark accounts for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes". This standard requires, among other things, recognition of future tax benefits measured by enacted tax rates attributable to deductible temporary differences between the financial statement and income tax basis of assets and liabilities and to tax net operating loss and credit carryforwards to the extent that realization of such benefits is more likely than not. Newpark has provided a valuation allowance (\$236,000 at December 31, 1995) for deferred tax assets which cannot be realized through future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences. Newpark believes that remaining deferred tax assets (\$10,450,000 at December 31, 1995) are realizable through reversals of existing taxable temporary differences. Newpark will continue to assess the adequacy of the valuation allowance on a quarterly basis.

BUSINESS

INTRODUCTION

Newpark is a leading provider of integrated environmental services to the oil and gas exploration and production industry in the U.S. Gulf Coast area, principally in Louisiana and Texas. These services are concentrated in three key product lines: (i) processing and disposal of nonhazardous oilfield waste ("NOW"); (ii) processing and disposal of similar oilfield waste that is contaminated with naturally occurring radioactive material ("NORM"); and (iii) mat rental services in which patented prefabricated wooden mats are used as temporary worksites in oilfield and other construction applications.

The following table sets forth, for the three months ended March 31, 1996 and 1995 and the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994, and 1993, the amount of revenues for each class of similar products and services:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	1996	1995	1995	1994	1993

	(UNAUDITED)				
	(IN THOUSANDS)				
Revenues:					
Offsite waste processing.....	\$ 7,833	\$ 7,391	\$31,126	\$20,738	\$11,354
Mat rental.....	7,901	6,632	30,775	23,048	21,042
General oilfield services.....	4,003	3,032	14,511	13,452	11,358
Wood products sales.....	3,956	2,624	12,609	13,105	7,947
Onsite environmental management.....	2,564	2,130	7,361	7,689	4,629
Other.....	510	400	1,600	1,600	--

Total revenues.....	\$26,767	\$22,209	\$97,982	\$79,632	\$56,330
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

OILFIELD WASTE DISPOSAL AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Newpark collects, processes and disposes of oilfield waste, primarily NOW and NORM. Newpark also treats NOW at the well site, remediates waste pits and provides general oilfield services. In its NOW processing and disposal business, Newpark processes the majority of the NOW received at its facilities for injection into environmentally secure geologic formations deep underground and creates from the remainder a product which is used as intermediate daily cover material or cell liner and construction material at municipal waste landfills. Since the fourth quarter of 1994, Newpark has provided processing and disposal of NOW waste that is contaminated with NORM by processing the waste into NOW for injection disposal into wells owned by Newpark. On May 21, 1996, Newpark was issued a license from the Texas Railroad Commission authorizing the direct injection of NORM into disposal wells at Newpark's Big Hill, Texas, facility. The direct injection of NORM permitted under the new license expands Newpark's NORM disposal capacity and significantly reduces the amount of pre-injection processing and chemicals required, thereby reducing Newpark's cost of disposal. On June 10, 1996, Newpark amended an agreement with a major oil company to provide for a NORM waste disposal project, which Newpark estimates will require disposal of more than 200,000 barrels of NORM and related NOW and generate revenues of approximately \$10 million over the first 12 months of the project.

Newpark also provides industrial waste management, laboratory and consulting services for the customers of its NOW and NORM services. Newpark's offsite waste processing operations utilize a combination of proprietary preparation technology to blend the waste into an injectable slurry and specific underground geology into which the slurry is injected.

NOW

Nonhazardous Oilfield Waste, or NOW, is waste generated in the exploration for or production of oil and gas. These wastes typically contain levels of oil and grease, salts or chlorides, and heavy metals in excess of concentration limits defined by state regulators. NOW also includes soils which have become contaminated by

these materials. In the environment, oil and grease and chlorides disrupt the food chain and have been determined by regulatory authorities to be harmful to plant and animal life, and heavy metals can become concentrated in living tissues.

NORM

Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material, or NORM, is present throughout the earth's crust at very low levels. Among the radioactive elements, only Radium 226 and Radium 228 are slightly soluble in water. Because of their solubility, which can carry them into living plant and animal tissues, these elements present a hazard. Radium 226 and Radium 228 can be leached out of hydrocarbon bearing strata deep underground by salt water which is produced with the hydrocarbons. Radium generally precipitates out of the production stream as it is drawn to the surface and encounters a pressure or temperature change in the well tubing or production equipment, forming a rust-like scale. This scale contains radioactive elements which, over many years, can become concentrated on tank bottoms or at water discharge points at production facilities. Thus, NORM waste is NOW that has become contaminated with these radioactive elements at concentration levels in excess of limits established by state regulatory authorities.

MAT RENTAL

Newpark uses a patented interlocking wooden mat system to provide temporary worksites in unstable soil conditions typically found along the U.S. Gulf Coast. Prior to 1994, Newpark's mat rental services were provided primarily to the oil and gas exploration and production industry. In 1994, Newpark began marketing these temporary worksites to other industries. Increasing environmental regulation affecting the construction of pipelines, electrical distribution systems and highways in and through wetlands environments has provided a substantial new outlet for these services and has broadened the geographic areas served by Newpark to include the coastal areas of the Southeastern U.S., particularly Florida and Georgia, in addition to the U.S. Gulf Coast. Mat rental revenue has increased from \$11 million in 1990 to \$31 million in 1995. In anticipation of increased demand for hardwood lumber used in construction of its mats, Newpark purchased a sawmill in Batson, Texas, in October 1992. Newpark has since doubled the capacity of the sawmill and expects to fully utilize such capacity in serving its mat rental business.

The recent trend toward more strict environmental regulation of both drilling and production operations conducted by Newpark's customers has resulted in greater synergy between Newpark's mat rental and general oilfield construction services and its other environmental services. Newpark offers its services individually and as an integrated package and provides a comprehensive combination of on-site waste management and construction services for both the drilling of new sites and the remediation of existing sites.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Since 1990, Newpark has concentrated on expanding and further integrating its environmental service capabilities. Through acquisitions in 1990 and 1991, Newpark extended its environmental services into the Texas Gulf Coast region. In May 1991, Newpark expanded its processing capacity by constructing a new NOW processing facility in Port Arthur, Texas, replacing a smaller facility. Newpark has further increased capacity through subsequent equipment additions and improvements in process technology and procedures. Beginning in 1992, Newpark determined to develop a deep well injection program and, in March 1993, completed its first facility for underground disposal of NOW, at Big Hill, Texas. During 1994, Newpark obtained a permit to process NORM waste for disposal, and thus became a participant in the NORM disposal business. During its first full year of operation, the NORM plant processed 70,000 barrels of waste, generating revenue of \$6 million.

Recent developments include:

- . On June 10, 1996, Newpark amended an agreement with a major oil company to provide for a NORM waste disposal project, which Newpark estimates will require disposal of more than 200,000 barrels of NORM and related NOW and generate revenues of approximately \$10 million over the first 12 months of the project.

- . On May 21, 1996, Newpark was awarded a license from the Texas Railroad Commission authorizing the direct injection of NORM into disposal wells at its Big Hill, Texas facility.
- . The trend toward more stringent regulation of NOW and NORM waste continued during 1995. NORM regulations were adopted in several states, most importantly New Mexico and Texas. The NORM regulations were revised in Louisiana and Mississippi, and draft regulations have been prepared, but are not yet proposed, in Oklahoma.
- . The volume of NOW processed by Newpark grew by 25% during 1995, to 2.9 million barrels, despite a slightly lower rig count. The effect on Newpark's services of a small decline in the number of active drilling rigs was substantially offset by deeper drilling by Newpark's customers.
- . A NOW facility, located near Fannett, Texas, was opened in the third quarter of 1995 in anticipation of the conversion of the Big Hill facility into a NORM facility, and additional wells were drilled at the Big Hill facility, providing a further increase in waste disposal capacity.
- . Newpark extended its mat rental services to non-oilfield uses in Florida and Georgia.
- . Newpark initiated a joint venture to provide its mat rental services to the exploration and production market in Venezuela.

NORM Direct Injection License. On May 21, 1996, Newpark was awarded a new license from the State of Texas permitting receipt of NORM waste and direct injection disposal of NORM at its Big Hill facility, without the requirement to process the waste until it attains NOW characteristics. The Big Hill facility will become Newpark's principal NORM disposal facility. Under the new license, the processing facility and the disposal wells will be located at the same site, minimizing transportation costs. Additionally, since the new license allows injection of more concentrated NORM into the wells, subject only to Newpark's facility contamination limits, the volume of material injected is substantially lower than for the prior process, significantly expanding the capacity and extending the useful life of the site. Newpark believes that the new license will allow it to reduce prices to customers and encourage the use of the direct injection process for the disposal of large volumes of NORM. The recent contract with a major oil company for a large NORM disposal project is the first remediation project to take advantage of this new direct injection license.

Developments related to NOW. Newpark processed and disposed of 682,000 barrels of NOW in the first quarter of 1996, of which 642,000 barrels were generated from current drilling and production operations and 40,000 barrels were generated from the remediation of old pits and production facilities, compared with 690,000 barrels in the first quarter of 1995, of which 600,000 were from current drilling and production operations and 90,000 were from remediation activities. Newpark processed and disposed of 2,905,000 barrels of NOW in 1995, of which 2,364,000 barrels were generated from current drilling and production operations and 541,000 barrels were generated from the remediation of old pits and production facilities, compared with 2,329,000 barrels in 1994, of which 1,974,000 were from current drilling and production operations and 355,000 were from remediation activities.

During 1995, Newpark further expanded its NOW injection facility, located at Big Hill, Texas, drilling two additional injection wells and constructing a grinding mill at the site to more efficiently handle the large quantities of waste resulting from the growing remediation market. The mill is used to reduce and make uniform the size of the particles in the waste stream to maintain desired flow characteristics in Newpark's injection wells. In September 1995, Newpark opened its second injection site, at Fannett, Texas, drilling two wells at that facility, and in the fourth quarter, completed a bulk barge unloading facility adjacent to the original Port Arthur processing facility. Together with additions to personnel and equipment at its receiving facilities, this increased Newpark's NOW processing capacity to approximately 500,000 barrels per month. Newpark intends to use the Big Hill facility primarily for disposal of NORM, and the Fannett facility will become Newpark's primary facility for the disposal of NOW.

Services to wetlands construction projects. Many of the environmental concerns that have affected drilling in the environmentally sensitive marshes of the U.S. Gulf Coast are now beginning to affect other construction activities in the U.S. Gulf Coast and other geographic areas. Federal and state regulatory agencies have begun to require increased precautions to prevent construction-related damage to the environment in wetlands areas throughout the United States. Newpark believes that its prefabricated mat technology is well-suited for use in construction projects in wetlands and other areas characterized by unstable soil conditions. During 1995, Newpark performed projects in connection with pipeline, electrical utility and highway construction projects in Georgia, Florida, Texas and Louisiana. Newpark anticipates that similar opportunities will allow it to continue to diversify its geographic base by participating in construction related activities in other states.

Venezuela joint venture. The Venezuelan government has recently enacted legislation designed to speed the opening of its petroleum sector to foreign investment, including international oil companies, in furtherance of a national objective of increasing that country's production of oil to 5 million barrels per day by the year 2005. Many of the international oil companies investing in Venezuela are Newpark's customers in the United States. During the first quarter of 1995, Newpark invested in a joint venture, in which Newpark holds a 38.8% interest, providing mat rental services in Venezuela in support of oil and gas exploration and production activities. A total of 7,000 mats were shipped to the market during the year and, by year end, substantially all were under contract to a customer. As of June 30, 1996, there were approximately 18,000 mats in inventory in Venezuela. Newpark expects that activity in Venezuela will continue to increase as further exploration concessions are granted.

Drilling activity. The level of drilling activity in Newpark's service areas declined 4%, to an average of 194 rigs working in 1995, compared to 202 during 1994. This mirrored the decline in the U.S. rig count, which averaged 723 in 1995 compared to 774 in 1994. The 1995 activity level was the second lowest since 1940, after an average of 717 recorded in 1992. In much of the coastal marsh and inland waters, termed the "transition zone", the high cost associated with access to the site and the lack of seismic data has been an obstacle to development. As a result, the area has been less actively drilled compared to offshore and land areas. High quality seismic data has become available for sites in the transition zone only through recent improvements in technology. The increased use of advanced seismic data and the computer-enhanced interpretation of that data has enabled Newpark's customers to select exploratory drilling sites with greater likelihood of success. This enables them to undertake more expensive projects, such as drilling in the transition zone along the U.S. Gulf Coast region.

Such projects rely heavily on services such as Newpark's integrated environmental services. Deeper wells require the construction of larger locations to accommodate the drilling equipment and the equipment for handling drilling fluids and associated wastes; such locations generally are in service for significantly longer periods and generate additional mat rental revenues. Deeper wells also require more chemically complex drilling fluid programs. Newpark believes that deeper drilling has contributed significantly to the increased demand for Newpark's services.

REGULATORY BACKGROUND

The oilfield market for environmental services has increased as regulations have increased. Louisiana, Texas and other states have enacted comprehensive laws and regulations governing the proper handling of NOW and NORM. This also has heightened the awareness of both the generators of waste and landowners of the need for proper treatment and disposal of such waste in both the drilling of new wells and the remediation of production facilities.

For many years, prior to current regulation, industry practice was to allow NOW to remain in the environment. Onshore, surface pits were used for the disposal of NOW; offshore, NOW was discharged directly into the water. As a result of increasing public concern over the environment, NOW disposal has in recent years

become subject to public scrutiny and governmental regulation. Operators of exploration and production facilities, including major and independent oil companies, have found themselves subject to laws and regulations issued by numerous jurisdictions and agencies. These laws and regulations have imposed strict requirements for ongoing drilling and production activities in certain geographic areas, as well as for the remediation of sites contaminated by past disposal practices and, in many respects, have prohibited the prior disposal practices. In addition, operators have become concerned about possible long-term liability for remediation, and landowners have become more aggressive about land restoration. For these reasons, operators are increasingly retaining service companies, such as Newpark, to devise and implement comprehensive waste management techniques to handle waste on an ongoing basis and to remediate past contamination of oil and gas properties.

Late in 1992, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality ("DEQ") began to promulgate and enforce new, stricter limits on the level of radium concentration above which NOW became categorized as NORM. NORM regulations require more stringent worker protection, handling and storage procedures than those required of NOW under Louisiana Statewide Executive Order 29-B. Uncertainty in measuring NORM concentration was created by apparent inconsistencies in the results produced by alternative testing methodologies allowed in then current regulations. Early in 1994, DEQ published draft NORM regulations which, with minor modification, became effective January 20, 1995, as LAC 33:XV.1401-1420, Chapter 14. In Texas, the Railroad Commission adopted final rules ("Rule 94") effective February 1, 1995. Adoption of these regulations has resolved the regulatory uncertainty associated with NORM in Texas and Louisiana.

The primary laws that have helped to create the market for Newpark's environmental services in the U.S. Gulf Coast region, and which apply to Newpark in the conduct of its business, are the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended in 1984 ("RCRA"), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended in 1986 ("CERCLA"), the laws and regulations promulgated by the states of Louisiana, Texas and Alabama, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (the "Clean Water Act"), and the Federal Oil Pollution Act of 1990 ("OPA"). These laws are discussed below under "Environmental Regulation".

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Oilfield Waste Disposal

NOW Waste Processing. Generally under state regulation, if NOW cannot be treated for discharge or disposed of on the oil or gas lease location where it is generated, it must be transported to a licensed NOW disposal or treatment facility. There are several alternatives for offsite disposal of NOW available to generators in the U.S. Gulf Coast, including: (i) land-farming, provided by Newpark's competitors; (ii) processing and conversion of the NOW into a reuse product; and (iii) underground injection. See "Injection Wells". Newpark processes NOW waste at a facility located at Port Arthur, Texas, which was opened in 1991. Newpark also operates six other receiving and transfer facilities located along the U.S. Gulf Coast from Venice, Louisiana, to Corpus Christi, Texas. Waste products are collected at the transfer facilities: offshore exploration and production sites; land and inland waters exploration and production sites; and remediation of existing or inactive well sites and production facilities. These facilities are supported by a fleet of 42 double-skinned barges certified by the U.S. Coast Guard to transport NOW. Waste received is transported by barge through the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway to Newpark's processing facility at Port Arthur, Texas, or trucked to facilities at Fannett or Big Hill, Texas. Since November 1994, Newpark has disposed of a majority of the waste received at its processing facility by injection of the waste into disposal wells at its Big Hill facility and, since the third quarter of 1995, at its Fannett facility, which is currently Newpark's primary NOW facility.

Previously a large portion and currently a small portion of the waste is converted into a commercial product that meets the specifications under applicable federal and state regulations for reuse as a covering material or cell liner material and other construction purposes at sanitary landfills. Under these regulations,

landfills must cover the solid waste deposited daily with earth or other inert material. Newpark's product is deposited at either the City of Port Arthur Municipal Landfill or the City of Beaumont Municipal Landfill for use as cover or construction material pursuant to contracts with the respective cities. This reuse is conducted under authorization from the Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission and is permitted by the Texas Railroad Commission, under a permit that was renewed in January 1994, for a three year period. Newpark also has developed alternative uses for the product as roadbase material or construction fill material.

NORM Processing and Disposal. Newpark's entry into the onsite remediation (1993) and disposal (1994) of NORM waste is discussed under "Business-Development of the Business". Many alternatives are available to the generator for the treatment and disposal of NORM. These include both chemical and mechanical methods designed to achieve volume reduction, on-site burial of encapsulated NORM within old well bores, and soil washing and other techniques of dissolving and suspending the radium in solution for onsite injection of NORM liquids. When the application of these techniques are insufficient to bring the site into compliance with applicable regulations, the NORM must be transported to a licensed storage or disposal facility. The growth in the NORM disposal market also can be attributed to increased litigation on the part of landowners who contend that their property has been damaged by past practices of the oil and gas industry. In some cases, settlement of the litigation has mandated the remediation of sites by offsite disposal of the NORM waste. In addition, these lawsuits have caused other operators to dispose of NORM waste offsite to avoid the threat of future litigation.

Newpark's initial NORM processing facility in Port Arthur, Texas was licensed in September 1994 and began operations October 21, 1994. During 1995, Newpark received 70,000 barrels of NORM contaminated waste at its Port Arthur facility, generally by barge or truck, in drums or other containers, which was then processed and transported by truck to Newpark's injection well facility. On May 21, 1996, Newpark was awarded a new license permitting receipt of NORM waste and direct injection disposal of NORM at its Big Hill, Texas facility, without the requirement to process the waste until it attains NOW characteristics, as was the case at the Port Arthur facility. Additionally, since the processing facility and the disposal wells can now be located at the same site, transportation costs are minimized. Although Newpark will continue some processing of NORM as well as NOW at the Port Arthur facility, a substantial portion of the processing equipment will be moved from Port Arthur to the Big Hill facility. The new license also allows injection of more concentrated NORM into the wells, subject only to Newpark's facility contamination limits, without the introduction of viscosifiers and carrying agents that often results in significant volume expansion. As a result, the capacity and useful life of the site is extended. Newpark believes that the new license will allow it to reduce prices to customers and encourage the use of the direct injection process for the disposal of large volumes of NORM.

Injection Wells. In February 1993, upon receipt of a permit from the Texas Railroad Commission, Newpark began development of a 50 acre injection well facility in the Big Hill Field in Jefferson County, Texas. Newpark's injection technology is distinguished from conventional methods in that it utilizes environmentally secure geologic formations which are highly fractured, allowing Newpark to utilize very low pressure, typically under 100 pounds per square inch, to move the waste into the injection zone. Conventional wells typically use pressures as high as 2,000 pounds per square inch. In the event of a formation failure or blockage of the face of the injection zone, such pressure can force waste material beyond the intended zone, posing a hazard to the environment. The low pressure used by Newpark is inadequate to drive the injected waste from its intended geologic injection zone.

Three wells were initially installed at the Big Hill facility and two additional wells were successfully completed during 1995. Disposal operations began at this site in November 1993. During 1995, Newpark licensed and constructed a new injection well facility at a 400 acre site near Fannett, Texas, which was placed in service in September 1995. Because of differences between the geology and physical size of the two sites, the Fannett site is expected to provide greater capacity than the Big Hill site. The injection wells at Fannett receive NOW waste from Newpark's processing facilities at Port Arthur, as well as from customers in the surrounding area.

Newpark anticipates that it will open additional injection facilities for both NOW and NORM waste in Louisiana and Texas over the next two to three years. Newpark has identified a number of sites in the U.S. Gulf Coast region as suitable for development of such disposal facilities, has received permits for one additional site in Texas and plans to file for additional permit authority in Louisiana. Newpark believes that its proprietary injection technology has application to other markets and waste streams and has begun preliminary work and analysis to enter the nonhazardous industrial waste market in the future.

Newpark also operates an analytical laboratory in Lafayette, Louisiana, which supports all phases of its environmental services and provides independent laboratory services to the oil and gas industry. These services include analytical laboratory and sampling services, permit application and maintenance services and environmental site assessment and audit services.

Mat Rental

In 1988, Newpark acquired the right to use, in Louisiana and Texas, a patented prefabricated interlocking mat system for the construction of drilling and work sites, which has displaced use of individual hardwood boards. This system is quicker to install and remove, substantially reducing labor costs. It is also stronger, easier to repair and maintain and generates less waste material during construction and removal than conventional board roads. In 1994, Newpark acquired the exclusive right to use this system in the continental U.S. for the life of the patent, which expires in 2003.

Oilfield Use. Newpark provides this patented interlocking mat system to the oil and gas industry to ensure all-weather access to exploration and production sites in the unstable soil conditions common along the onshore Gulf of Mexico. The mats are generally rented to the customer for an initial period of 60 days; after that time, additional rentals are earned on a monthly basis until the mats are released by the customer.

Wetlands Use. Beginning in 1994, Newpark recognized the development of a related use for its patented mat system in providing access roads and temporary work sites to the pipeline, electrical utility and highway construction industries. Demand for these services was spurred by Federal Energy Regulatory Commission orders requiring compliance with environmental protection rules under the Clean Water Act in the pipeline construction business. In 1994, Newpark received approximately \$2.4 million in revenue from this source. During 1995, approximately \$7 million in revenues was attributable to wetlands applications.

Rentals. Drilling and work sites are typically rented by the customer for an initial period of 60 days. Often, the customer extends the rental term for additional 30 day periods, resulting in additional revenues to Newpark. These rental revenues provide high margins because only minimal incremental depreciation and maintenance costs accrue to each rental period. Factors which may increase rental revenue include: (i) the trend toward increased activity in the "transition zone" along the Gulf of Mexico, an area in which Newpark's mat system provides the primary means of access; (ii) a trend toward deeper drilling, taking a longer time to reach the desired depth; and, (iii) the increased frequency of commercial success, requiring logging, testing and completion (hook-up), extending the period during which access to the site is required. In the opinion of industry analysts, application of advanced technologies, particularly the use of three-dimensional seismic data, has contributed to these trends.

New Products. All of the established mat patents utilize hardwood to construct the mat. Beginning in 1994, Newpark began funding the development of a patented synthetic molded mat fabricated from recycled post-consumer plastic, rubber, fiberglass and resins. A limited number of pre-production samples of a prototype mat were delivered to Newpark for testing in April 1996. Pending successful results in the testing program and construction by the manufacturer of a production facility, Newpark expects to begin taking delivery of commercial quantities of these new mats during 1998. No assurances can be given, however, that these mats will be successfully produced or become accepted in the mat rental market.

Onsite Environmental Management

Promulgation and enforcement of increasingly stringent environmental regulations affecting drilling and production sites has increased the scope of services required by the oil companies. Often it is more efficient for the site operator to contract with a single company that can provide all-weather site access and provide the required onsite and offsite environmental services on a fully integrated basis. Newpark provides a comprehensive range of environmental services necessary for its customers' oil and gas exploration and production activities.

Site Assessment. Site assessment work begins prior to installation of mats on a drilling site, and generally begins with a study of the proposed well site, which includes site photography, background soil sampling, laboratory analysis and investigation of flood hazards and other native conditions. The assessment determines whether the site has previously been contaminated and provides a baseline for later restoration to pre-drilling condition.

Pit Design, Construction and Drilling Waste Management. Under its Environmentally Managed Pit ("EMP") Program, Newpark constructs waste pits at drilling sites and monitors the waste stream produced in drilling operations and the contents and condition of the pits with the objective of minimizing the amount of waste generated on the site. Where possible, Newpark disposes of waste onsite by land-farming, through chemical and mechanical treatment of liquid waste and by annular injection into a suitably permitted underground formation. Waste water treated onsite may be reused in the drilling process or, where permitted, discharged into adjacent surface waters.

Regulatory Compliance. Throughout the drilling process, Newpark assists the operator in interfacing with the landowner and regulatory authorities. Newpark also assists the operator in obtaining necessary permits and in complying with record maintenance and reporting requirements.

Site Remediation.

NOW (Drilling). At the completion of the drilling process, under applicable regulations, waste water on the site may be chemically or mechanically treated and discharged into surface waters. Other waste that may not remain on the surface of the site may be land-farmed on the site or injected under permit into geologic formations to minimize the need for offsite disposal. Any waste that does not remain onsite must be transported to an authorized facility for processing and disposal at the direction of the generator or customer.

NOW (Production). Newpark also provides services to remediate production pits and inactive waste pits including those from past oil and gas drilling and production operations. Newpark provides the following remediation services: (i) analysis of the contaminants present in the pit and a determination of whether remediation is required by applicable state regulation; (ii) treatment of waste onsite, and where permitted, reintroduction of that material into the environment; and (iii) removal, containerization and transportation to Newpark's processing facility of NOW waste not treated onsite.

NORM. In January 1994, Newpark became a licensed NORM contractor, allowing Newpark to perform site remediation work at NORM contaminated facilities in Louisiana and Texas. Because of the need for increased worker-protective equipment, extensive decontamination procedures and other regulatory compliance issues at NORM facilities, the cost of providing such services is materially greater than at NOW facilities and such services generate proportionately higher revenues and operating margins than similar services at NOW facilities.

Site Closure. The location is restored to its pre-drilling condition and reseeded with native grasses. Closure also involves delivery of test results indicating that closure has been completed in compliance with applicable regulations. This information is important to the customer because the operator is subject to future regulatory review and audits. In addition, the information may be required on a current basis if the operator is subject to a pending regulatory compliance order.

Wood Product Sales

By the end of 1991, Newpark had become aware of increasing environmental regulation affecting wetlands areas. These regulations have affected the oil and gas drilling industry as well as pipeline, electrical distribution and highway projects. In anticipation of increased demand for hardwood lumber used in providing access to such wetlands sites, Newpark purchased a sawmill in Batson, Texas, in October 1992. The mill's products include lumber, timber, and wood chips, as well as bark and sawdust. Pulp and paper companies in the area supply a large proportion of the hardwood logs processed at the sawmill and, in turn, are the primary customers for wood chips created in the milling process. During 1993, Newpark invested approximately \$1 million in expansion of the sawmill to increase its capacity for producing wood chips. During 1995, Newpark invested an additional \$750,000 to install a log watering system to maintain the level of moisture in the wood chips produced, as desired by its customers, and for expanded and improved sawing capacity, which improved both production and efficiency. Newpark believes that the capacity of the sawmill will be sufficient to meet its anticipated hardwood lumber needs for the foreseeable future.

General Oilfield Services

Newpark performs general oilfield services throughout the U.S. Gulf Coast area between Corpus Christi, Texas and Pensacola, Florida. General oilfield services performed by Newpark include preparing work sites for the installation of mats, connecting wells and placing them in production, laying flow lines and infield pipelines, building permanent roads, grading, lease maintenance (the maintenance and repair of producing well sites), cleanup and general roustabout services. General oilfield services are typically performed under short-term time and material contracts, which are obtained by direct negotiation or bid.

INTERNATIONAL EXPANSION

During the first quarter of 1995, Newpark initiated participation in a venture which provides mat rental services to the oil and gas industry in Venezuela. Revenue from foreign operations has been immaterial in each of the past three years. Newpark is currently in discussions with its joint venture partners in Venezuela for the purchase of their interests in such venture, and Newpark may acquire such interests during 1996. Newpark also is currently reviewing expansion opportunities for its mat rental services in other foreign markets, including Europe, Africa, Asia and South America.

SOURCES AND AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

Newpark believes that its sources of supply for any materials or equipment used in its businesses are adequate for its needs and that it is not dependent upon any one supplier. No serious shortages or delays have been encountered in obtaining any raw materials.

PATENTS AND LICENSES

Newpark seeks patents and licenses on new developments whenever feasible and has recently applied for U.S. patents on its new NOW and NORM waste processing and injection disposal system. Newpark has the exclusive license for the life of the patent (which expires in 2003) to use, sell and lease the prefabricated mats that it uses in connection with its site preparation business in the 48 contiguous states of the United States. The licensor has the right to sell mats in states where Newpark is not engaged in business, but only after giving Newpark the opportunity to take advantage of the opportunity itself. The license is subject to a royalty which Newpark can satisfy by purchasing specified quantities of mats annually from the licensor.

Newpark relies on a variety of unpatented proprietary technologies and know-how in the processing of NOW and NORM. Although Newpark believes that this technology and know-how are important factors in the environmental services business, competitive products and services have been successfully developed and marketed by others. Newpark believes that its reputation in its industry, the range of services

offered, ongoing technical development and know-how, responsiveness to customers and understanding of regulatory requirements are of equal or greater competitive significance than its existing proprietary rights.

DEPENDENCE UPON LIMITED NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS

Newpark's customers are principally major and independent oil and gas exploration and production companies operating in the U.S. Gulf Coast area, with the vast majority of Newpark's customers concentrated in Louisiana and Texas.

During the year ended December 31, 1995, approximately 30% of Newpark's revenues were derived from 14 major oil companies, and one other customer accounted for approximately 16% of consolidated revenues. Given current market conditions and the nature of the products involved, Newpark does not believe that the loss of this customer would have a material adverse effect upon Newpark.

Newpark performs services either pursuant to standard contracts or under longer term negotiated agreements. As most of Newpark's agreements with its customers are cancelable upon limited notice, Newpark's backlog is not significant. For the year ended December 31, 1995, approximately half of the revenues of the environmental services segment were obtained on a bid basis, and half of its revenues were derived on a negotiated or contractual basis.

Newpark does not derive a significant portion of its revenues from government contracts of any kind.

COMPETITION

Newpark operates in highly competitive industry segments. Newpark believes that the principal competitive factors in its businesses are price, reputation, technical proficiency, reliability, quality and breadth of services offered, managerial experience. Newpark believes that it effectively competes on the basis of these factors and that its competitive position benefits from its proprietary position with respect to the patented mat system used in its site preparation business, its proprietary treatment and disposal methods for both NOW and NORM waste streams and its ability to provide its customers with an integrated well site management program including environmental and general oilfield services.

It is often more efficient for the site operator to contract with a single company that can prepare the well site and provide the required onsite and offsite environmental services. Newpark believes that its ability to provide a number of services as part of a comprehensive program enables Newpark to price its services competitively.

The NOW disposal market is very large. Only a small portion of the total waste generated is taken to a commercial disposal facility and many other methods exist for dealing with the waste stream. In the areas served by Newpark, there are at least 250 permitted commercial facilities, including landfarms, landfills and injection facilities authorized to dispose of NOW. There also are thousands of infield injection wells owned and operated by oil and gas producers.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURES

Newpark has sought to comply with all applicable regulatory requirements concerning environmental quality. Newpark has made, and expects to continue to make, the capital expenditures necessary to maintain environmental compliance at its facilities, but, under current laws and regulations, does not expect that these will become material in the foreseeable future. No material capital expenditures for environmental compliance were made during 1995.

Newpark derives a significant portion of its revenue from providing environmental services to its customers. These services have become necessary in order for these customers to comply with regulations governing the discharge of materials into the environment. Substantially all of Newpark's capital expenditures made during 1994 and 1995, and those planned for 1996, are directly or indirectly the result of such regulation.

EMPLOYEES

At June 30, 1996, Newpark employed approximately 529 full and part-time personnel, none of which are represented by unions. Newpark considers its relations with its employees to be satisfactory.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

Newpark's business is affected both directly and indirectly 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 Newpark's business. Newpark, through the routine course of providing its services, handles and profiles hazardous regulated material for its customers. Newpark also handles, processes and disposes of nonhazardous regulated materials. This section discusses various federal and state pollution control and health and safety programs that are administered and enforced by regulatory agencies, including, without limitation, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, the Texas Department of Health, the Texas Railroad Commission, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality and the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. These programs are applicable or potentially applicable to Newpark's current operations. Although Newpark intends to make capital expenditures to expand its environmental services capabilities, Newpark believes that it is not presently required to make material capital expenditures to remain in compliance with federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment.

RCRA. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended in 1984, ("RCRA"), is the principal federal statute governing hazardous waste generation, treatment, storage and disposal. RCRA and EPA-approved state hazardous waste management programs govern the handling of "hazardous wastes". Under RCRA, liability and stringent operating requirements are imposed on a person who is either a "generator" or "transporter" of hazardous waste or an "owner" or "operator" of a hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility. The EPA and the states have issued regulations pursuant to RCRA for hazardous waste generators, transporters and owners and operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facilities. These regulations impose detailed operating, inspection, training and emergency preparedness and response standards and requirements for closure, continuing financial responsibility, manifesting of waste, record-keeping and reporting, as well as treatment standards for any hazardous waste intended for land disposal.

Newpark's primary operations involve NOW, which is exempt from classification as a RCRA-regulated hazardous waste. However, extensive state regulatory programs govern the management of such waste. In addition, in performing other services for its customers, Newpark is subject to both federal (RCRA) and state solid or hazardous waste management regulations as contractor to the generator of such waste.

At various times in the past, proposals have been made to rescind the exemption that excludes NOW from regulation as hazardous waste under RCRA. Repeal or modification of this exemption by administrative, legislative or judicial process could require Newpark to change significantly its method of doing business. There is no assurance that Newpark would have the capital resources available to do so, or that it would be able to adapt its operations.

Newpark's operations also require it to comply with Subtitle I of RCRA, which regulates underground storage tanks in which liquid petroleum or hazardous substances are stored. States have similar regulations, many of which are more stringent in some respects than federal programs. The implementing regulations require that each owner or operator of an underground tank notify a designated state agency of the existence of such underground tank, specifying the age, size, type, location and use of each such tank. The regulations also impose design, construction and installation requirements for new tanks, tank testing and inspection requirements, leak detection, prevention, reporting and cleanup requirements, as well as tank closure and removal requirements.

Newpark has a number of underground storage tanks that are subject to the requirements of RCRA and applicable state programs. Violators of any of the federal or state regulations may be subject to enforcement orders or significant penalties by the EPA or the applicable state agency. Newpark is not aware of any instances

in which it has incurred liability under RCRA for failure to comply with regulations applicable to its underground storage tanks. However, cleanup costs associated with releases from these underground storage tanks or costs associated with changes in environmental laws or regulations could be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on Newpark.

CERCLA. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended in 1986, ("CERCLA"), provides for immediate response and removal actions coordinated by the EPA for releases of hazardous substances into the environment and authorizes the government, or private parties, to respond to the release or threatened release of hazardous substances. The government may also order persons responsible for the release to perform any necessary cleanup. Liability extends to the present owners and operators of waste disposal facilities from which a release occurs, persons who owned or operated such facilities at the time the hazardous substances were released, persons who arranged for disposal or treatment of hazardous substances and waste transporters who selected such facilities for treatment or disposal of hazardous substances. CERCLA has been interpreted to create strict, joint and several liability for the costs of removal and remediation, other necessary response costs and damages for injury to natural resources.

Among other things, CERCLA requires the EPA to establish a National Priorities List ("NPL") of sites at which hazardous substances have been or are threatened to be released and that require investigation or cleanup. The NPL is constantly expanding. In addition, the states in which Newpark conducts operations have enacted similar laws and keep similar lists of sites which may be in need of remediation.

Although Newpark primarily handles oilfield waste classified as NOW under relevant laws, this waste typically contains constituents designated by the EPA as hazardous substances under RCRA, despite the current exemption of NOW from hazardous substance classification, or under another environmental statute referenced by CERCLA. Where Newpark's operations result in the release of hazardous substances, including releases at sites owned by other entities where Newpark performs its services, Newpark could incur CERCLA liability. Previously owned businesses also may have disposed or arranged for disposal of hazardous substances that could result in the imposition of CERCLA liability on Newpark in the future. In particular, divisions and subsidiaries previously owned by Newpark were involved in extensive mining operations at facilities in Utah and Nevada. In addition, divisions and subsidiaries previously owned by Newpark were involved in waste generation and management activities in numerous states. These activities involved substances that may be classified as CERCLA hazardous substances. Any of those sites or activities potentially could be the subject of future CERCLA damage claims.

Newpark currently is, and in the past has been, named by the EPA as a potentially responsible party in CERCLA actions based on its disposal of oilfield wastes at such sites, but the liability associated with such actions has not been material. Nonetheless, the identification of additional sites at which clean-up action is required could subject Newpark to liabilities which could have a material adverse effect on Newpark.

The Clean Water Act. The Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of pollutants, including NOW, into waters. The Clean Water Act establishes a system of standards, permits and enforcement procedures for the discharge of pollutants from industrial and municipal waste water sources. The law sets treatment standards for industries and waste water treatment plants and provides federal grants to assist municipalities in complying with the new standards. In addition to requiring permits for industrial and municipal discharges directly into waters of the United States, the Clean Water Act also requires pretreatment of industrial waste water before discharge into municipal systems. The Clean Water Act gives the EPA the authority to set pretreatment limits for direct and indirect industrial discharges.

In addition, the Clean Water Act prohibits certain discharges of oil or hazardous substances and authorizes the federal government to remove or arrange for removal of such oil or hazardous substances. The Clean Water Act also requires the adoption of the National Contingency Plan to cover removal of such materials. Under the Clean Water Act, the owner or operator of a vessel or facility may be liable for penalties and costs incurred by the federal government in responding to a discharge of oil or hazardous substances.

Newpark treats and discharges waste waters at certain of its facilities. These activities are subject to the requirements of the Clean Water Act and federal and state enforcement of these regulations.

The Clean Water Act also has a significant impact on the operations of Newpark's customers. The EPA Region 6 Outer Continental Shelf ("OCS") permit covering oil and gas operations in federal waters in the Gulf (seaward of the Louisiana and Texas territorial seas) was reissued in November, 1992 and modified in December, 1993. This permit includes stricter discharge limits for oil and grease concentrations in produced waters to be discharged. These limits are based on the Best Available Treatment ("BAT") requirements contained in the Oil and Gas Offshore Subcategory national guidelines which were published March 3, 1993. Additional requirements include toxicity testing and bioaccumulation monitoring studies of proposed discharges.

EPA Region 6, which includes Newpark's market, continues to issue new and amended National Pollution Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") general permits further limiting or restricting substantially all discharges of produced water from the Oil and Gas Extraction Point Source Category into waters of the United States. These permits include:

- . Onshore subcategory permits for Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and New Mexico issued in February, 1991 (56 Fed. Reg. 7698). These permits completely prohibit the discharge of drilling fluids, drill cuttings, produced water or sand, and various other oilfield wastes generated by onshore operations into waters of the U.S. This provision has the effect of requiring that most oilfield wastes follow established state disposal programs.
- . Permits for produced water and produced sand discharges into coastal waters of Louisiana and Texas issued on January 9, 1995 (60 Fed. Reg. 2387). Coastal means "any water landward of the territorial seas... or any wetlands adjacent to such waters". All such discharges must cease by January 1, 1997.
- . The Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) permit for the western Gulf of Mexico, covering oil and gas operations in federal waters (seaward of the Louisiana and Texas territorial seas) reissued in November 1992 and modified in December 1993. It is expected to be combined with an OCS general permit covering new sources at its next revision.
- . Permits for the territorial seas of Louisiana and Texas which were scheduled to be proposed in the spring of 1995. Although the permits have not yet been proposed, the EPA indicates that they are still under active consideration by the EPA and should be proposed in the future. The territorial seas part of" the Offshore Subcategory begins at the line of ordinary low water along the part of the coast which is in direct contact with the open sea, and extends out three nautical miles. These permits will cover both existing sources and new sources. All discharges in Louisiana state waters must comply with any more stringent requirements contained in Louisiana Water Quality Regulations, LAC 33.IX.7.708.

The combined effect of all these regulations will closely approach a "zero discharge standard" affecting all waters except those of the OCS. Newpark and many industry participants believe that these permits may ultimately lead to a total prohibition of overboard discharge in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Clean Air Act. The Clean Air Act provides for federal, state and local regulation of emissions of air pollutants into the atmosphere. Any modification or construction of a facility with regulated air emissions must be a permitted or authorized activity. The Clean Air Act provides for administrative and judicial enforcement against owners and operators of regulated facilities, including substantial penalties. In 1990, the Clean Air Act was reauthorized and amended, substantially increasing the scope and stringency of the Clean Air Act's regulations. The Clean Air Act has very little impact on Newpark's operations.

Oil Pollution Act of 1990. The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 ("OPA") contains liability provisions for cleanup costs, natural resource damages and property damages resulting from discharges of oil into navigable waters, as well as substantial penalty provisions. The OPA also requires double hulls on all new oil tankers and barges operating in waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. All marine vessels operated by Newpark already meet this requirement.

State Regulation. In 1986, the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources promulgated Order 29-B. Order 29-B contains extensive rules governing pit closure and the generation, treatment, storage, transportation and disposal of NOW. Under Order 29-B, onsite disposal of NOW is limited and is subject to stringent guidelines. If these guidelines cannot be met, NOW must be transported and disposed of offsite in accordance with the

provisions of Order 29-B. Moreover, under Order 29-B, most, if not all, active waste pits must be closed or modified to meet regulatory standards; those pits that continue to be allowed may be used only for a limited time. A material number of these pits may contain sufficient concentrations of NORM to become subject to regulation by the DEQ. Rule 8 of the Texas Railroad Commission also contains detailed requirements for the management and disposal of NOW and Rule 94 governs the management and disposal of NORM. In addition, the Texas Legislature recently enacted a law that has established an Oilfield Cleanup Fund to be administered by the Texas Railroad Commission to plug abandoned wells if the Commission deems it necessary to prevent pollution, and to control or clean up certain oil and gas wastes that cause or are likely to cause pollution of surface or subsurface water.

The Railroad Commission of Texas Rule 91 (16 TAC 3.91) became effective November 1, 1993. This rule regulates the cleanup of spills of crude oil and gas exploration and production activities including transportation by pipeline. In general, contaminated soils must be remediated to oil and grease content of less than 1%.

Many states maintain licensing and permitting procedures for the construction and operation of facilities that emit pollutants into the air. In Texas, the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (the "TNRCC") requires companies that emit pollutants into the air to apply for an air permit or to satisfy the conditions for an exemption. Newpark has obtained certain air permits and believes that it is exempt from obtaining other air permits at its facilities including its Port Arthur, Texas, NOW processing facility. Newpark met with the TNRCC and filed for an exemption in the fall of 1991. A subsequent renewal letter was filed in 1995. Based upon its feedback from the TNRCC, Newpark expects that it will continue to remain exempt. However, should it not remain exempt, Newpark believes that any remedial actions that the TNRCC may require with regard to non-exempt air emissions would not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial statements of Newpark.

Other Environmental Laws. Newpark is subject to the Occupation Safety and Health Act that imposes requirements for employee safety and health and applicable state provisions adopting worker health and safety requirements. Moreover, it is possible that other developments, such as increasingly stricter environmental, safety and health laws, and regulations and enforcement policies thereunder, could result in substantial additional regulation of Newpark and could subject to further scrutiny Newpark's handling, manufacture, use or disposal of substances or pollutants. Newpark cannot predict the extent to which its operations may be affected by future enforcement policies as applied to existing laws or by the enactment of new statutes and regulations.

PROPERTIES

With few exceptions, Newpark leases its principal facilities and certain equipment.

Newpark's corporate offices in Metairie, Louisiana, are occupied at an annual rental of approximately \$127,000 under a lease expiring in December 1997.

Its NOW processing facility in Port Arthur, Texas, is occupied at a current annual rental of \$168,000 under a lease which, as a result of Newpark's 1995 exercise of the first of three four-year renewal options, now expires in 1999. The facility, which is located on 2.9 acres near the Intracoastal Waterway, was constructed by the landowner to Newpark's specifications beginning late in 1990 and began operations in mid 1991.

Newpark's NORM processing facility is also located in Port Arthur, Texas on three acres of leased land adjacent to the NOW facility. Annual property rentals are currently \$37,000. The lease expires in July 1997 and has two five-year renewal options available. Newpark constructed the processing facility during 1994.

Newpark owns two injection disposal sites in Jefferson County, Texas, one on 47 acres of land and the other on 394 acres, of which 284 acres are owned by Newpark and 110 acres are currently leased by Newpark. Newpark is in the process of exercising its option to purchase the 110 acres it is currently leasing at this site. Seven wells are currently operational at these sites.

Newpark maintains a fleet of 46 barges of which 21 are owned by Newpark, 15 are on daily rental agreements, six are under 10-year lease terms and four are under seven-year lease terms. Forty-two of the barges are used to transport waste to processing stations and are certified for this purpose by the U. S. Coast Guard. Annual rentals under the barge leases totaled approximately \$1,500,000 during 1995.

Additional facilities are held under short-term leases with annual rentals aggregating approximately \$800,000 during 1995. Newpark believes that its facilities are suitable for their respective uses and adequate for current needs.

Newpark owns property leased to others and used as a marine repair facility occupying approximately 23 acres on an island in the Houston Ship Channel. In December 1993, the property was leased to a third party that also obtained the option to purchase the facility as part of the lease agreement. Early in 1994, Newpark entered into a new financing of the property.

Newpark also owns 80 acres occupied as a sawmill facility near Batson, Texas. Newpark believes this facility is adequate for current production needs.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Newpark and its subsidiaries are involved in litigation and other claims or assessments on matters arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of Newpark, any recovery or liability in these matters should not have a material effect on Newpark's consolidated financial statements.

MANAGEMENT

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The following table provides certain information regarding Newpark's current directors and executive officers:

NAME ----	AGE ---	POSITION -----
James D. Cole(1)	55	Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive Officer
William Thomas Ballantine	51	Executive Vice President and Director
Matthew W. Hardey	43	Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer
Philip S. Sassower(1)(2)	56	Chairman of the Executive Committee and Director
Dibo Attar(3)	56	Director
William W. Goodson(2)(3)	81	Director
David P. Hunt	54	Director
Alan J. Kaufman(3)	58	Director
James H. Stone(1)(2)(3)	70	Director

- - - - -

- (1) Member of the Executive Committee.
- (2) Member of the Audit Committee.
- (3) Member of the Compensation Committee.

James D. Cole joined Newpark in 1976, serving as Executive Vice President until May 1977, when he was elected President and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Cole has served as a director since joining Newpark and was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors in April 1996.

William Thomas Ballantine joined Newpark in December 1988, serving as Vice President of Operations, and was elected Executive Vice President in 1992. He was elected a Director of Newpark in October 1993.

Matthew W. Hardey joined Newpark in May 1988 as Treasurer and Assistant Secretary and was elected Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer in April 1991. From 1985 until joining Newpark, Mr. Hardey was employed in the commercial banking business.

Philip S. Sassower served as Chairman of the Board of Newpark from December 1987 to April 1996, and, in April 1996, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. Mr. Sassower is also a general partner of BP Restaurants, L.P., and CIC Standby Ventures, L.P, and a member, the manager and the Chief Executive Officer of BP Acquisition L.L.C., the owner of a restaurant chain in the Southwest. Mr. Sassower also is a director and Chairman of the Finance Committee of Communication Intelligence Corporation, a company engaged in pen-based computer technologies.

Dibo Attar is a business consultant to several domestic and international companies and has been a private investor for more than ten years. Mr. Attar also serves as Chairman of the Board of T.H. Lehman & Co., Inc., KTI, Inc. and Renaissance Entertainment Corp.

William W. Goodson, who retired in 1983, served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of a Newpark subsidiary from 1982 to 1987. For more than five years prior thereto, he was President and Chief Operating Officer of the Newpark subsidiary engaged in the oilfield and environmental construction business, and other Newpark subsidiaries.

David P. Hunt joined Newpark's Board of Directors in November 1995. Prior to joining Newpark and until his retirement in 1995, Mr. Hunt was employed by Consolidated Natural Gas Company for 32 years, having most recently served as President and Chief Executive Officer of New Orleans based CNG Producing Company, an oil and gas exploration and production company.

Alan J. Kaufman has been engaged in the private practice of medicine since 1969. Dr. Kaufman is a neurosurgeon. Dr. Kaufman also is a director of Tesoro Petroleum Corporation.

James H. Stone is Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Stone Energy Corporation, which is engaged in oil and gas exploration. Mr. Stone also serves as a Director of Hibernia Corporation.

Directors are elected annually to serve until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until their successors are elected and qualified. Executive officers are appointed by and serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors. No family relationships exist between any of the directors or officers of Newpark.

PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS

The following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of Newpark's outstanding Common Stock as of July 31, 1996, by (i) each director of Newpark, (ii) the three executive officers of Newpark who earned in excess of \$100,000 in salary and bonus in 1995, and (iii) all directors and executive officers as a group. Newpark is not aware of any person who is the beneficial owner of more than five percent (5%) of its outstanding Common Stock. Except as otherwise indicated below, each person named in the table has sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of Common Stock beneficially owned by such person, except to the extent that authority is shared by spouses under applicable law.

NAME OF BENEFICIAL OWNER -----	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED(1) -----	PERCENT OF CLASS -----	
		PRIOR TO OFFERING	AFTER OFFERING -----
Philip S. Sassower.....	341,250	3.09%	2.43%
James D. Cole(2).....	272,256	2.48%	1.95%
James H. Stone(3).....	246,570	2.24%	1.76%
Dibo Attar(4).....	32,552	*	*
Alan Kaufman(5).....	97,848	*	*
Matthew W. Hardey.....	45,198	*	*
Wm. Thomas Ballantine.....	21,691	*	*
William W. Goodson.....	250	*	*
David P. Hunt.....	3,050	*	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (9 persons).....	1,060,665	9.53%	7.51%

* Indicates ownership of less than one percent.

- (1) Includes shares which may be purchased upon the exercise of options which are exercisable as of July 12, 1996, or become exercisable within 60 days thereafter, for the following: Mr. Sassower--52,500 shares; Mr. Stone--15,750 shares; Mr. Attar--15,750 shares; Dr. Kaufman--15,750 shares; Mr. Ballantine--21,691 shares; Mr. Hardey--27,300 shares; and all directors and executive officers as a group--148,741 shares.
- (2) Includes 73,584 shares held by four separate Trusts of which Mr. Cole is a Trustee and of which the beneficiaries are children of Mr. Cole. Mr. Cole disclaims ownership of the 73,584 shares held by the four Trusts.
- (3) Includes 1,050 shares held in a trust of which the beneficiaries are children of Mr. Stone and 3,020 shares owned by the Stone Foundation. Mr. Stone disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares.
- (4) Includes 1,050 shares held by a fund over which Mr. Attar has investment power.
- (5) Includes (i) 13,649 shares held in an IRA account for the benefit of Dr. Kaufman; (ii) 5,250 shares held in a Trust of which the beneficiaries are children of Dr. Kaufman; and (iii) 3,150 shares held by his spouse. Dr. Kaufman disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

Newpark's authorized capital stock consists of (i) 20,000,000 shares of Common Stock, \$.01 par value per share; and (ii) 1,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock, \$.01 par value per share. All outstanding shares of Common Stock are fully paid and nonassessable.

The following summaries of certain provisions of the capital stock of Newpark do not purport to be complete and are subject to, and qualified in their entirety by, the provisions of Newpark's Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws.

COMMON STOCK

As of July 31, 1996, there were 10,981,244 outstanding shares of Common Stock held by 4,105 holders of record. Each share of Common Stock has an equal and ratable right to receive dividends when, as and if declared by the Board of Directors out of assets legally available therefor and subject to the dividend obligations of Newpark to the holders of any preferred stock then outstanding. See "Dividend Policy".

In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Newpark, the holders of Common Stock are entitled to share equally and ratably in the assets available for distribution after the payment of all liabilities and subject to any prior rights of any holders of preferred stock that at the time may be outstanding.

The holders of Common Stock have no pre-emptive rights, conversion rights, redemption provisions or sinking fund provisions. Each share of Common Stock is entitled to one vote in the election of directors and on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders. Stockholders are not entitled to cumulate votes in the election of directors and, therefore, holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Common Stock can elect all the directors.

The Common Stock offered hereby, when issued and sold as contemplated by this Prospectus, will be validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable.

PREFERRED STOCK

Preferred stock may be issued from time to time in one or more series, and the Board of Directors, without further approval of the stockholders, is authorized to fix the dividend rates and terms, conversion rights, voting rights, redemption rights and terms (including sinking fund provisions), liquidation preferences and any other rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions applicable to each series of preferred stock. The purpose of authorizing the Board of Directors to determine such rights and preferences is to eliminate delays associated with a stockholder vote on specific issuances. The issuance of preferred stock, while providing flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes, could, among other things, adversely affect the voting power of the holders of Common Stock and, under certain circumstances, make it more difficult for a third party to gain control of Newpark.

CERTAIN CHARTER PROVISIONS

Newpark's Certificate of Incorporation provides that Newpark shall indemnify its officers and directors to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law against claims arising out of their actions as officers or directors of Newpark. The Certificate of Incorporation also provides that, to the fullest extent permitted by law, Newpark's directors shall not be personally liable for monetary damages for breach of the director's fiduciary duty of care to Newpark or its stockholders. This provision does not eliminate the director's duty of care or eliminate a stockholder's right to seek equitable remedies such as an injunction or other forms of non-monetary relief. Each director will continue to be subject to liability for (i) breach of the director's duty of loyalty to Newpark or its stockholders; (ii) acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or knowing violation of law; (iii) improper declarations of dividends; and (iv) transactions from which the director derived

an improper personal benefit. The provision also does not affect a director's responsibilities under any other law, such as the Federal securities laws or Federal or state environmental laws.

Newpark also is authorized by its Certificate of Incorporation to purchase and maintain insurance for its officers and directors against claims arising out of their actions as officers or directors of Newpark, whether or not Newpark would have the power to indemnify such officers or directors for the claim under applicable law. Newpark currently does not maintain such insurance.

Pursuant to the Certificate of Incorporation, Newpark has elected not to be governed by Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. Section 203 generally prevents a corporation from entering into certain business combinations with an interested stockholder (defined as any person or entity that is the beneficial owner of at least 15% of a corporation's voting stock) or its affiliates, unless (i) the transaction is approved by the board of directors of the corporation prior to such business combination; or (ii) the interested stockholder acquires 85% or the corporation's voting stock in the same transaction in which the stockholder exceeds 15%; or (iii) the business combination is approved by the board of directors and by a vote of two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock not owned by the interested stockholder.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The Transfer Agent and Registrar for the Common Stock is American Stock Transfer & Trust Company of New York.

UNDERWRITING

Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in an Underwriting Agreement dated August 6, 1996 (the "Underwriting Agreement"), CS First Boston Corporation, Deutsche Morgan Grenfell/C. J. Lawrence Inc., The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc., and Jefferies & Company, Inc. (the "Underwriters") have severally but not jointly agreed to purchase from Newpark the following respective numbers of Shares:

UNDERWRITER	NUMBER OF SHARES
CS First Boston Corporation.....	1,050,000
Deutsche Morgan Grenfell/C. J. Lawrence Inc.....	1,050,000
The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc.....	750,000
Jefferies & Company, Inc.....	150,000

Total.....	3,000,000
	=====

The Underwriting Agreement provides that the obligations of the Underwriters are subject to certain conditions precedent and that the Underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of the Shares offered hereby (other than those shares covered by the over-allotment option described below) if any are purchased. The Underwriting Agreement provides that in the event of a default by an Underwriter, in certain circumstances the purchase commitments of non-defaulting Underwriters may be increased or the Underwriting Agreement may be terminated.

Newpark has granted to the Underwriters an option, expiring at the close of business on the 30th day after the date of this Prospectus, to purchase up to 450,000 additional shares from Newpark at the initial public offering price, less the underwriting discounts and commissions, all as set forth on the cover page of this Prospectus. Such option may be exercised only to cover over-allotments in the sale of the shares of Common Stock offered hereby. To the extent that this option to purchase is exercised, each Underwriter will become obligated, subject to certain conditions, to purchase approximately the same percentage of such additional shares of Common Stock as it was obligated to purchase pursuant to the Underwriting Agreement.

Newpark has been advised by the Underwriters that they propose to offer the Shares to the public initially at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this Prospectus and to certain dealers at such price less a concession of \$0.90 per share, and the Underwriters and such dealers may allow a discount of \$0.355 per share on sales to certain other dealers. After the initial public offering, the public offering price and concession and discount to dealers may be changed by the Representatives.

Newpark has agreed that it will not offer, sell, announce its intention to sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of, directly or indirectly, or file with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement under the Securities Act relating to, any additional shares of its Common Stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable for any shares of its Common Stock without the prior written consent of CS First Boston Corporation for a period of 90 days after the date of this Prospectus, except issuances of shares pursuant to employee benefit plans (including stock option plans) existing on the date hereof. In addition, directors and executive officers of Newpark have agreed for a period of 90 days after the date of this Prospectus, that they will not offer, sell or otherwise dispose of shares of Common Stock without the prior written consent of CS First Boston Corporation.

Newpark has agreed to indemnify the Underwriters against certain liabilities, including civil liabilities under the Securities Act, or contribute to payments which the Underwriters may be required to make in respect thereof.

Jefferies & Company, Inc. has acted as financial advisor to the Company in connection with the Acquisition, for which it has been paid a fee of \$75,000, and is being reimbursed for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses in connection therewith. Jefferies & Company, Inc. will be paid an additional fee of \$175,000 upon the consummation of the Acquisition. In addition, in 1995, The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc. acted as financial advisor to the Company in connection with a previously proposed merger that was not completed, for which it was paid \$80,000 in fees and expenses.

NOTICE TO CANADIAN RESIDENTS

RESALE RESTRICTIONS

The distribution of the Shares in Canada is being made only on a private placement basis exempt from the requirement that Newpark prepare and file a prospectus with the securities regulatory authorities in each province where trades of Shares are effected. Accordingly, any resale of the Shares in Canada must be made in accordance with applicable securities laws which will vary depending on the relevant jurisdiction, and which may require resales to be made in accordance with available statutory exemptions or pursuant to a discretionary exemption granted by the applicable Canadian securities regulatory authority. Purchasers are advised to seek legal advice prior to any resale of the Shares.

REPRESENTATIONS OF PURCHASERS

Each purchaser of Shares in Canada who receives a purchase confirmation will be deemed to represent to Newpark and the dealer from whom such purchase confirmation is received that (i) such purchaser is entitled under applicable provincial securities laws to purchase such Shares without the benefit of a prospectus qualified under such securities laws, (ii) where required by law, that such purchaser is purchasing as principal and not as agent, and (iii) such purchaser has reviewed the text above under "Resale Restrictions".

RIGHTS OF ACTION AND ENFORCEMENT

The securities being offered are those of a foreign issuer and Ontario purchasers will not receive the contractual right of action prescribed by section 32 of the Regulation under the Securities Act (Ontario). As a result, Ontario purchasers must rely on other remedies that may be available, including common law rights of action for damages or rescission or rights of action under the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws.

All of the issuer's directors and officers as well as the experts named herein may be located outside of Canada and, as a result, it may not be possible for Ontario purchasers to effect service of process within Canada upon the issuer or such persons. All or a substantial portion of the assets of the issuer and such persons may be located outside of Canada and, as a result, it may not be possible to satisfy a judgment against the issuer or such persons in Canada or to enforce a judgment obtained in Canadian courts against such issuer or persons outside of Canada.

NOTICE TO BRITISH COLUMBIA RESIDENTS

A purchaser of Shares to whom the Securities Act (British Columbia) applies is advised that such purchaser is required to file with the British Columbia Securities Commission a report within ten days of the sale of any Shares acquired by such purchaser pursuant to this Offering. Such report must be in the form attached to British Columbia Securities Commission Blanket Order BOR #95/17 a copy of which may be obtained from Newpark. Only one such report must be filed in respect of Shares acquired on the same date and under the same prospectus exemption.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain matters with respect to the validity of the shares of Common Stock offered hereby are being passed upon for Newpark by Ervin, Cohen & Jessup, Beverly Hills, California. Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P., Houston, Texas, has acted as counsel to the Underwriters in connection with certain legal matters relating to this Offering. Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P. acts as counsel to Newpark from time to time in various matters.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Newpark as of December 31, 1995 and 1994 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 1995 included in this Prospectus and incorporated by reference from Newpark's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995, have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report appearing herein, and incorporated herein by reference, and have been so included and incorporated in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing. The Statements of Net Assets of Campbell Wells' Marine NOW Service Business as of December 31, 1995 and 1994 and the related statements of operations for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 1995 included in this Prospectus have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report appearing herein, and have been so included in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Newpark Resources, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Newpark Resources, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 1995 and 1994, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 1995. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. 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 at December 31, 1995 and 1994, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 1995, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

New Orleans, Louisiana
March 1, 1996

NEWPARK RESOURCES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

	DECEMBER 31,		MARCH 31,
	----- 1995	1994	----- 1996
	-----	-----	-----
			(UNAUDITED)
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 1,018	\$ 1,404	\$ 1,063
Accounts and notes receivable, less allowance of \$768 in 1995, \$455 in 1994 and \$762 in 1996.....	39,208	21,450	39,091
Inventories.....	11,996	7,099	8,923
Other current assets.....	4,088	1,544	4,189
	-----	-----	-----
Total current assets.....	56,310	31,497	53,266
Property, plant and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation.....	85,461	67,630	90,996
Cost in excess of net assets of purchased businesses, net of accumulated amortization...	4,340	4,403	4,325
Deferred tax assets.....	--	2,271	--
Investment in joint venture.....	1,094	--	1,609
Other assets.....	5,542	4,955	5,844
	-----	-----	-----
	\$152,747	\$110,756	\$156,040
	=====	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Notes payable.....	\$ 169	\$ 1,796	\$ 119
Current maturities of long-term debt.....	7,742	8,236	9,994
Accounts payable.....	11,664	5,022	7,828
Accrued liabilities.....	3,462	2,858	3,599
Current taxes payable.....	1,165	--	700
	-----	-----	-----
Total current liabilities.....	24,202	17,912	22,240
Long-term debt.....	46,724	28,892	46,907
Other non-current liabilities.....	285	253	285
Deferred taxes payable.....	4,018	--	5,164
Commitments and contingencies (Note J).....	--	--	--
Stockholders' equity:			
Preferred Stock, \$.01 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, no shares outstanding.....	--	--	--
Common Stock, \$.01 par value, 20,000,000 shares authorized, 10,634,177 shares outstanding in 1995, 10,485,074 in 1994 and 10,694,974 in 1996.....	105	99	106
Paid-in capital.....	144,553	134,252	145,162
Retained earnings (deficit).....	(67,140)	(70,652)	(63,824)
	-----	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity.....	77,518	63,699	81,444
	-----	-----	-----
	\$152,747	\$110,756	\$156,040
	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

NEWPARK RESOURCES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,			THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	1995	1994	1993	1996	1995
	(UNAUDITED)				
Revenues.....	\$97,982	\$79,632	\$56,330	\$26,767	\$22,209
Operating costs and expenses:					
Costs of services provided.....	64,467	56,259	42,581	17,599	15,532
Operating costs.....	9,414	7,277	6,557	2,359	2,288
	73,881	63,536	49,138	19,958	17,820
General and administrative expenses.....	2,658	3,231	2,129	717	648
Provision for uncollectible accounts and notes receivable....	463	974	671	--	30
Operating income from continuing operations.....	20,980	11,891	4,392	6,092	3,711
Interest income.....	(183)	(78)	--	(30)	(91)
Interest expense.....	3,740	2,660	1,274	907	889
Non-recurring expense.....	436	--	--	--	--
Income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes.....	16,987	9,309	3,118	5,215	2,913
Provision (benefit) for income taxes.....	4,751	(85)	(1,670)	1,899	423
Income from continuing operations.	12,236	9,394	4,788	3,316	2,490
Loss from discontinued operations.	--	--	(2,366)	--	--
Net income.....	\$12,236	\$ 9,394	\$ 2,422	\$ 3,316	\$ 2,490
Weighted average shares outstanding.....	10,568	10,422	9,690	10,650	10,375
Income (loss) per common share:					
Continuing operations.....	\$ 1.16	\$.90	\$.49	\$.31	\$.24
Discontinued operations.....	--	--	(.24)	--	--
Net income.....	\$ 1.16	\$.90	\$.25	\$.31	\$.24

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

NEWPARK RESOURCES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(IN THOUSANDS)

(INFORMATION FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1996 IS UNAUDITED)

	COMMON STOCK	PAID-IN CAPITAL	RETAINED EARNINGS (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance, January 1, 1993.....	\$ 91	\$128,035	\$(82,468)	\$45,658
Employee stock options.....	--	136	--	136
Stock sale.....	7	5,130	--	5,137
Net income.....	--	--	2,422	2,422
	----	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 1993.....	98	133,301	(80,046)	53,353
Employee stock options.....	1	950	--	951
Other.....	--	1	--	1
Net income.....	--	--	9,394	9,394
	----	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 1994.....	99	134,252	(70,652)	63,699
Employee stock options.....	1	1,582	--	1,583
Stock dividend.....	5	8,719	(8,724)	--
Net income.....	--	--	12,236	12,236
	----	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 1995.....	105	144,553	(67,140)	77,518
	----	-----	-----	-----
Employee stock options.....	1	609	--	610
Net income.....	--	--	3,316	3,316
	----	-----	-----	-----
Balance, March 31, 1996.....	<u>\$106</u>	<u>\$145,162</u>	<u>\$(63,824)</u>	<u>\$81,444</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

NEWPARK RESOURCES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(IN THOUSANDS)

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,			THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	1995	1994	1993	1996	1995
	(UNAUDITED)				
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net income.....	\$ 12,236	\$ 9,394	\$ 2,422	\$ 3,316	\$ 2,490
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by continuing operations:					
Depreciation and amortization.....	9,967	7,370	5,929	2,818	2,335
Provision for doubtful accounts.....	463	974	671	--	30
Provision (benefit) from deferred income taxes.....	3,217	(200)	(1,700)	1,146	423
Loss (gain) on sales of assets.....	80	(9)	(237)	(41)	(2)
Change in assets and liabilities net of effects of acquisitions:					
(Increase) decrease in accounts and notes receivable.....	(17,129)	(3,723)	(2,513)	42	(4,137)
(Increase) decrease in inventories.....	(4,897)	739	(3,418)	2,575	907
(Increase) decrease in other assets.....	(1,536)	(1,839)	(211)	(403)	(1,068)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable.....	2,577	(677)	282	(4,807)	1,222
Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities and other.....	2,096	(937)	1,413	(397)	(298)
Net cash provided by operating activities.....	7,074	11,092	2,638	4,249	1,902
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Capital expenditures.....	(23,989)	(23,149)	(9,690)	(7,544)	(2,597)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment.....	564	97	124	1,136	11
Investment in joint ventures.....	(1,094)	--	--	(515)	--
Payments received on notes receivable.....	249	30	144	75	--
Advances on notes receivable.....	(227)	(1,000)	--	--	--
Proceeds from sale of net assets of discontinued operations.....	--	661	--	--	--
Other.....	--	--	(79)	--	--
Decrease in net assets of discontinued operations....	--	--	722	--	--
Net cash used in investing activities.....	(24,497)	(23,361)	(8,779)	(6,848)	(2,586)
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Net borrowings on lines of credit.....	20,796	492	1,720	3,201	2,866
Principal payments on notes payable, capital lease obligations and long-term debt.....	(20,170)	(10,109)	(4,825)	(2,525)	(3,337)
Proceeds from issuance of debt.....	14,828	21,167	9,728	1,358	223

Proceeds from conversion of stock options.....	1,266	897	136	610	299
Other.....	317	55	--	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by financing activities.....	17,037	12,502	6,759	2,644	51
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents...	(386)	233	618	45	(633)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.....	1,404	1,171	553	1,018	1,404
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year.....	\$ 1,018	\$ 1,404	\$ 1,171	\$ 1,063	\$ 771
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

NEWPARK RESOURCES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and Principles of Consolidation. Newpark Resources, Inc. ("Newpark" or the "Company") provides comprehensive environmental management and oilfield construction services to the oil and gas industry in the Gulf Coast region, principally Louisiana and Texas. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All material intercompany transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

Basis of Presentation. Newpark's interim financial statements as of March 31, 1995 and 1996 include all adjustments which, in the opinion of management, are necessary in order to make a fair presentation of such financial statements. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 1996 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the entire year ending December 31, 1996.

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

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.

Fair Value Disclosures. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 107, "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments", requires the disclosure of the fair value of all significant financial instruments. The estimated fair value amounts have been developed based on available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, considerable judgment is required in developing the estimates of fair value. Therefore, such estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized in a current market exchange. After such analysis, management believes the carrying values of the Company's significant financial instruments (consisting of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables and long-term debt) approximate fair values at March 31, 1996.

Inventories. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (principally average and first-in, first-out) or market. The cost of lumber and related supplies for board roads is amortized on the straight-line method over their estimated useful life of approximately one year.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment, including interlocking board road mats, is provided for financial reporting purposes on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the individual assets which range from three to thirty years. For income tax purposes, accelerated methods of depreciation are used.

During the year ended December 31, 1993, the Company made a change in the estimated service lives of its board road mats from five years to seven years. The new lives were adopted to recognize the longer service life provided by the mats. The effect of the change for the year ended December 31, 1993 was to increase income from continuing operations \$1,175,000 (\$0.12 per share).

The cost in excess of net assets of purchased businesses ("excess cost") is being amortized on a straight-line basis over forty years, except for \$2,211,000 relating to acquisitions prior to 1971 that is not being amortized. Management of Newpark periodically reviews the carrying value of the excess cost in relation to the current and expected operating results of the businesses which benefit therefrom in order to assess whether there

has been a permanent impairment of the excess cost of the net purchased assets. Accumulated amortization on excess cost was \$437,000 and \$374,000 at December 31, 1995 and December 31, 1994, respectively.

Revenue Recognition. Revenues from certain contracts, which are typically of short duration, are reported as income on a percentage-of-completion method. Contract revenues are recognized in the proportion that costs incurred bear to the estimated total costs of the contract. When an ultimate loss is anticipated on a contract, the entire estimated loss is recorded. Included in accounts receivable are unbilled revenues in the amounts of \$8,600,000 and \$2,674,000 at December 31, 1995 and December 31, 1994, respectively, all of which are due within a one year period.

Income Taxes. Income taxes are provided using the liability method in accordance with SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes". Under this method, deferred income taxes are recorded based upon differences between the financial reporting and income tax basis of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted income tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

Non-Recurring Expense. Results for the year ended December 31, 1995 include \$436,000 of non-recurring costs associated with a proposed merger which was not completed.

Interest Capitalization. For the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993, the Company incurred interest cost of \$4,198,000, \$2,805,000 and \$1,359,000, respectively, of which \$458,000, \$145,000 and \$85,000, respectively, was capitalized on qualifying construction projects. For the three months ended March 31, 1996 and 1995 (unaudited), the Company incurred interest cost of \$2,125,000 and \$945,000, respectively, of which \$218,000 and \$56,000, respectively, was capitalized.

Income Per Share. Income per share amounts are based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the respective period and exclude the negligible dilutive effect of shares issuable in connection with all stock plans. All per share and weighted average share amounts have been restated to give retroactive effect to a 5% stock dividend declared and paid during 1995.

New Accounting Standards. During 1995, SFAS No. 121 "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed of" was issued. SFAS No. 121 establishes accounting standards for recording the impairment of long-lived assets, certain identifiable intangibles, goodwill and assets to be disposed of. The Company's adoption of SFAS No. 121 effective for 1996 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In October 1995, SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", was issued and effective for the Company beginning January 1, 1996. SFAS No. 123 requires expanded disclosures of stock-based compensation arrangements with employees and encourages (but does not require) compensation cost to be measured based on the fair value of the equity instrument awarded. Companies are permitted, however, to continue to apply APB Opinion No. 25, which recognizes compensation cost based on the intrinsic value of the equity instrument awarded. The Company will continue to apply APB Opinion No. 25 to its stock based compensation awards to employees and will disclose the required pro forma effect on net income and earnings per share.

Reclassifications. Certain reclassifications of prior year amounts have been made to conform to the current year presentation.

B. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On December 30, 1993, the operations of the Company's marine service subsidiary were sold to an unrelated third party for their estimated net book value of \$1,135,000, of which \$661,000 was received in cash during 1994 and a short term note was issued for the remainder. The Company leased the facility and certain

equipment to the new operator through June 30, 1996, with an option to purchase these assets at specified times during the lease term. The new operator has notified Newpark of its intent to exercise the purchase option before the expiration of the lease term. Newpark also agreed to make available certain short-term financing of up to \$1.6 million through June 30, 1996, with annual interest at 7%, secured by, among other items, certain assets of the third party and the personal guarantee of one of its principals. Advances related to this financing arrangement amounted to \$1.6 million at March 31, 1996 (unaudited), \$1.6 million at December 31, 1995 and \$1.4 million at December 31, 1994. Revenue of the marine repair business was \$16,251,000 for the year ended December 31, 1993.

C. INVENTORIES

The Company's inventories at December 31, 1995 and 1994 are summarized as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	DECEMBER 31,	
	1995	1994
Raw materials and supplies (including logs and board road lumber).....	\$11,641	\$6,752
Finished goods.....	355	347
	\$11,996	\$7,099
	=====	=====

D. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The Company's investment in property, plant and equipment at December 31, 1995 and 1994 is summarized as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	DECEMBER 31,	
	1995	1994
Land.....	\$ 5,072	\$ 4,273
Buildings and improvements.....	30,172	19,554
Machinery and equipment.....	90,448	77,353
Other.....	2,537	2,208
	128,229	103,388
Less accumulated depreciation.....	(42,768)	(35,758)
	\$ 85,461	\$ 67,630
	=====	=====

As further discussed in Note B., the former marine repair facility is currently held for lease and included in the above table. The cost of this facility totaled \$19.9 million at December 31, 1995 and December 31, 1994, with related accumulated depreciation at \$6.3 million and \$5.6 million, respectively. The principal components of the cost of this facility include land of \$3.1 million, buildings and improvements of \$9.8 million and machinery and equipment of \$6.4 million. Rentals received were \$1.6 million in each of 1995 and 1994.

E. CREDIT ARRANGEMENTS AND LONG-TERM DEBT

Credit arrangements and long-term debt consisted of the following (in thousands of dollars):

	DECEMBER 31,	
	-----	-----
	1995	1994
	-----	-----
Bank-line of credit.....	\$18,378	\$ 8,767
Bank-term note.....	25,000	--
Assets subject to lease, financed through 2001 with an interest rate of 10.1%.....	8,075	8,558
Interim construction credit agreement.....	482	--
Acquisition financing due in 1996 with an interest rate of 8%.....	327	743
Bank-inventory line of credit.....	--	1,796
Term financing of board road mats.....	--	8,730
Term financing of barges.....	--	2,814
Other, principally installment notes secured by machinery and equipment payable through 2000 with interest at 3.3% to 13.5%.....	2,373	7,516
	-----	-----
	54,635	38,924
Less: current maturities of long-term debt.....	(7,911)	(8,236)
current maturities of lines of credit.....	--	(1,796)
	-----	-----
Long-term portion.....	\$46,724	\$28,892
	=====	=====

The Company maintains a \$60.0 million bank credit facility with \$25.0 million in the form of a revolving line of credit commitment and the remaining \$35.0 million in a term note. The line of credit is secured by a pledge of accounts receivable and certain inventory. It bears interest at either a specified prime rate (8.5% at December 31, 1995 and 8.25% at March 31, 1996) or the LIBOR rate (5.63% at December 31, 1995 and 5.44% at March 31, 1996) plus a spread which is determined quarterly based upon the ratio of the Company's funded debt to cash flow. The average interest rate for the year ended December 31, 1995 was 8.56%. The line of credit requires monthly interest payments and matures on December 31, 1998. At December 31, 1995, \$6.3 million of letters of credit were issued and outstanding and \$18.4 million had been borrowed. At March 31, 1996 (unaudited), \$5.8 million of letters of credit were issued and outstanding and \$11.6 million had been borrowed, leaving \$19.2 million available for cash advances under the line of credit. The term note was used to refinance existing debt and requires monthly interest installments and seventeen equal quarterly principal payments which commenced March 31, 1996. The term note bears interest at the Company's option of either a specified prime rate or the LIBOR rate, plus a spread which is determined quarterly based upon the ratio of the Company's funded debt to cash flow. The average interest rate for the year ended December 31, 1995 was 8.40%. The credit facility requires that the Company maintain certain specified financial ratios and comply with other usual and customary requirements. The Company was in compliance with the agreement at December 31, 1995 and at March 31, 1996.

On December 1, 1995, the Company entered into an interim construction credit agreement in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$1,840,000 for the construction of an office building for two of its subsidiaries. The outstanding balance of this credit agreement was \$482,000 at December 31, 1995 and \$1.8 million at March 31, 1996 (unaudited). The agreement provides for an interest rate of 8.75% during construction. At the completion of construction, the interim construction credit agreement will be converted to a term loan. The term loan will require monthly principal and interest payments to fully amortize the amount over 10 years. The term note will bear a fixed interest rate of 2.25% per annum in excess of the treasury rate in effect on the date the term loan is signed.

Maturities of Long-Term Debt are \$7,911,000 in 1996, \$7,438,000 in 1997, \$26,067,000 in 1998, \$7,638,000 in 1999, \$4,941,000 in 2000 and \$640,000 thereafter.

F. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes charged to continuing operations (income taxes related to discontinued operations for 1993 were not segregated as the amounts were immaterial) is almost exclusively U. S. Federal tax as follows (dollars in thousands):

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	1995	1994	1993
Current tax expense.....	\$1,534	\$ 115	\$ 30
Deferred tax expense (benefit).....	3,217	(200)	(1,700)
Total provision (benefit).....	\$4,751	\$ (85)	\$(1,670)

The deferred tax expense (benefit) includes a decrease in the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets of \$1,700,000, \$3,129,000, and \$2,407,000 for 1995, 1994 and 1993, respectively.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	1995	1994	1993
Income tax expense at statutory rate.....	34.0 %	34.0 %	34.0 %
Non-deductible portion of business expense....	1.4	(2.5)	1.6
Tax benefit of NOL utilization.....	(10.0)	(33.6)	(90.1)
Other.....	2.6	1.2	0.9
Total income tax expense (benefit).....	28.0 %	(0.9)%	(53.6)%

For federal income tax return purposes, the Company has net operating loss carryforwards ("NOLs") of \$22,835,000 (net of amounts disallowed pursuant to IRC Section 382) that, if not used, will expire in 1998 through 2009. The Company also has \$1,592,000 of alternative minimum tax credit carryforwards available to offset future regular income taxes subject to certain limitations. Substantially all of these carryforwards have been recognized for financial reporting purposes.

Temporary differences and carryforwards which give rise to a significant portion of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	DECEMBER 31,	
	1995	1994
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating losses.....	\$ 8,696	\$ 9,893
Alternative minimum tax credits.....	1,592	295
All other.....	398	444
Total deferred tax assets.....	10,686	10,632
Valuation allowance.....	(236)	(967)
Net deferred tax assets.....	\$ 10,450	\$ 9,665
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation.....	\$ 8,767	\$ 6,244

Amortization.....	1,823	1,074
All other.....	1,177	447
	-----	-----
Total deferred tax liabilities.....	11,767	7,765
	-----	-----
Total net deferred tax (liabilities) assets.....	<u>\$(1,317)</u>	<u>\$ 1,900</u>
	=====	=====

Under SFAS No. 109, a valuation allowance must be established to offset a deferred tax asset if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will

not be realized. At December 31, 1994, the Company evaluated the available evidence and believed that it was more likely than not that a portion of the deferred tax asset would not be realized. A valuation allowance was recorded in the financial statements to offset NOLs which the Company believed would not be utilized. At December 31, 1994, the Company recorded a net deferred tax asset of \$1,900,000, of which \$2,271,000 was recorded in non-current assets and \$371,000 was recorded in current accrued liabilities, the realization of which was dependent on the Company's ability to generate taxable income in future periods. The Company believed that its estimate of future earnings based on contracts in place, the overall improved gas market and its prior earnings trend supported the recorded net deferred tax asset.

At December 31, 1995, the deferred tax liabilities of the consolidated group exceeded the deferred tax assets, therefore a deferred tax benefit was recorded for the full amount of the remaining federal NOLs. The valuation allowance recorded at December 31, 1995 relates to certain state NOLs which have not to date been recognized for financial reporting purposes. At December 31, 1995, the Company has recorded a net deferred tax liability of \$1,317,000, of which \$2,701,000 has been recorded in other current assets and \$4,018,000 has been recorded as long-term deferred taxes payable.

G. PREFERRED STOCK

The Company has been authorized to issue up to 1,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock, \$.01 par value, none of which are issued or outstanding at March 31, 1996.

H. COMMON STOCK AND STOCK OPTIONS

Changes in outstanding Common Stock for the three years ended December 31, 1995, 1994, and 1993 were as follows (in thousands of shares):

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	1995	1994	1993
Outstanding, beginning of year.....	9,986	9,858	9,130
Shares issued in exchange for extinguishment of debt...	--	--	700
Dividend shares issued.....	505	--	--
Shares issued upon exercise of options.....	143	128	28
Outstanding, end of year.....	10,634	9,986	9,858

The Amended and Restated Newpark Resources, Inc. 1988 Incentive Stock Option Plan (the "1988 Plan") was adopted by the Board of Directors on June 22, 1988 and thereafter was approved by the stockholders. The 1988 Plan was amended at various times by the Board of Directors and stockholders to increase the number of shares of Common Stock issuable thereunder to the current level of 1,050,000 shares. An option may not be granted for an exercise price less than the fair market value on the date of grant and may have a term of up to ten years.

Stock option transactions for the 1988 Plan for the three years ended December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993 are summarized below:

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	1995	1994	1993
Outstanding, beginning of year.....	374,981	303,149	215,191
Options granted.....	387,000	191,000	117,500
Dividend options granted.....	32,610	--	--
Options exercised.....	(87,667)	(119,168)	(27,542)
Options canceled.....	(22,166)	--	(2,000)
Outstanding, end of year.....	684,758	374,981	303,149
Option price per share:			
Outstanding, end-of-year.....	\$3.80-\$18.88	\$3.00-\$18.75	\$3.00-\$9.25

At December 31, 1995 and December 31, 1994, the total number of outstanding exercisable options were 145,979 and 54,144, respectively.

The 1992 Directors' Stock Option Plan (the "1992 Directors' Plan") was adopted on October 21, 1992 by the Compensation Committee and was approved by the stockholders in 1993.

The purpose of the 1992 Directors' Plan was to provide two directors ("Optionees") additional compensation for their services to Newpark and to promote an increased incentive and personal interest in the welfare of Newpark by such directors. The Optionees were each granted a stock option to purchase 52,500 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$8.33 per share, the fair market value of the Common Stock on the date of grant, for a term of ten years. No additional options may be granted under the Directors' Plan. At December 31, 1995, 52,500 options had been exercised under this plan.

The 1993 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan (the "1993 Non-Employee Directors' Plan") was adopted on September 1, 1993 by the Board of Directors and was approved by the stockholders in 1994.

The 1993 Non-Employee Directors' Plan is intended to allow each non-employee director of Newpark to purchase 15,750 shares of Common Stock. Non-employee directors are not eligible to participate in any other stock option or similar plan currently maintained by Newpark. The purpose of the 1993 Non-Employee Directors' Plan is to promote an increased incentive and personal interest in the welfare of Newpark by those individuals who are primarily responsible for shaping the long-range plans of Newpark, to assist Newpark in attracting and retaining on the Board persons of exceptional competence and to provide additional incentives to serve as a director of Newpark.

Upon the adoption of the 1993 Non-Employee Directors' Plan, the five non-employee directors then serving were each granted a stock option to purchase 15,750 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$8.57 per share, the fair market value of the Common Stock on the date of grant. In addition, each new Non-Employee Director, on the date of his or her election to the Board of Directors, automatically will be granted a stock option to purchase 15,750 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the Common Stock on the date of grant. The determination of fair market value of the Common Stock is based on market quotations. On November 2, 1995, the Board of Directors adopted, subject to stockholder approval, amendments to the Non-Employee Directors' Plan to increase the maximum number of shares issuable thereunder from 157,500 to 210,000 and to provide for the automatic grant at five year intervals of additional stock options to purchase 10,500 shares of Common Stock to each non-employee director who continues to serve on the Board. At December 31, 1995, 15,750 options had been exercised under the 1993 Non-Employee Directors' Plan.

On November 2, 1995, the Board of Directors adopted, subject to stockholder approval, the Newpark Resources, Inc. 1995 Incentive Stock Option Plan (the "1995 Plan"), pursuant to which the Compensation

Committee may grant incentive stock options and nonstatutory stock options to designated employees of Newpark. Initially, a maximum of 525,000 shares of Common Stock may be issued under the 1995 Plan, with such maximum number increasing on the last business day of each fiscal year of Newpark, commencing with the last business day of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1996, by a number equal to 1.25% of the number of shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding on the close of business on such date, with a maximum number of shares of Common Stock that may be issued upon exercise of options granted under the 1995 Plan being limited to 1,312,500.

I. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

During 1994, the Company's noncash transactions included the consummation of the sale of the operations of the Company's marine repair business for \$661,000 in cash and a \$400,000 note receivable.

During 1993, the Company's noncash transactions included the issuance of 735,000 shares of the Company's common stock for extinguishment of certain notes payable issued in connection with the assets purchased from Quality Mill, Inc. and accrued liabilities incurred with the purchase of other fixed assets. Additionally, the Company sold property with a book value of \$250,000 in exchange for \$100,000 in cash and a \$400,000 note receivable.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993 were equipment purchases of \$4,141,000, \$774,000 and \$933,000, respectively. Also included are notes payable for equipment purchases in the amount of \$257,000 and \$635,000 for 1995 and 1993, respectively. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at March 31, 1996 and 1995 (unaudited) were equipment purchases of \$1,040,000 and \$419,000, respectively. Also included are notes payable for equipment purchases in the amount of \$351,000 at March 31, 1996 (unaudited).

Interest of \$4,235,000, \$2,713,000 and \$1,912,000 was paid in 1995, 1994 and 1993, respectively, and interest of \$986,000 and \$892,000 was paid during the three months ended March 31, 1996 and 1995 (unaudited), respectively. Income taxes of \$51,000, \$90,200 and \$82,000 were paid in 1995, 1994 and 1993, respectively, and income taxes of \$1,218,000 were paid during the three months ended March 31, 1996 (unaudited). No income taxes were paid during the three months ended March 31, 1995.

J. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Newpark and its subsidiaries are involved in litigation and other claims or assessments on matters arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, any recovery or liability in these matters will not have a material adverse effect on Newpark's consolidated financial statements.

During 1992, the State of Texas assessed additional sales taxes for the years 1988-1991. The Company has filed a petition for redetermination with the Comptroller of Public Accounts. The Company believes that the ultimate resolution of this matter will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial statements.

In the normal course of business, in conjunction with its insurance programs, the Company has established letters of credit in favor of certain insurance companies in the amount of \$2,000,000 at March 31, 1996 (unaudited), and \$2,825,000 at December 31, 1995 and December 31, 1994. At December 31, 1995 and March 31, 1996 (unaudited), the Company had outstanding guaranty obligations totaling \$469,000 and \$453,000, respectively, in connection with facility closure bonds issued by an insurance company.

Since May 1988, the Company has held the exclusive right to use a patented prefabricated mat system with respect to the oil and gas exploration and production industry within the State of Louisiana. On June 20, 1994, the Company entered into a new license agreement by which it obtained the exclusive right to use the same patented prefabricated mat system, without industry restriction, throughout the continental United States. The license agreement requires, among other things, that the company purchase a minimum of 20,000 mats annually

through 2003. The Company has met this annual mat purchase requirement since the inception of the agreement. Any purchases in excess of that level may be applied to future annual requirements. The Company's annual commitment to maintain the agreement in force is currently estimated to be \$4,600,000.

At December 31, 1995 and March 31, 1996 (unaudited), the Company had outstanding a letter of credit in the amount of \$3,816,000 issued to a state regulatory agency to assure funding for future site closure obligations at its NORM processing facility.

The Company leases various manufacturing facilities, warehouses, office space, machinery and equipment and transportation equipment under operating leases with remaining terms ranging from one to ten years with various renewal options. Substantially all leases require payment of taxes, insurance and maintenance costs in addition to rental payments. Total rental expenses of continuing operations for all operating leases were \$5,210,000, \$4,049,000 and \$4,226,000, in 1995, 1994 and 1993, respectively.

Future minimum payments under noncancelable operating leases, with initial or remaining terms in excess of one year are: \$1,683,000 in 1996; \$1,192,000 in 1997; \$924,000 in 1998; \$859,000 in 1999; \$781,000 in 2000; and \$562,000 thereafter.

Capital lease commitments are not significant.

K. BUSINESS AND CREDIT CONCENTRATION

During 1995, one customer accounted for approximately 16% of total revenue (\$15,890,000). In 1993 and 1994, the Company did not derive ten percent or more of its revenues from sales to any single customer.

Export sales are not significant.

L. CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash investments and trade accounts and notes receivable.

The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents with various financial institutions. These financial institutions are located throughout the Company's trade area and company policy is designed to limit exposure to any one institution. The Company performs periodic evaluations of the relative credit standing of these financial institutions which are considered in the Company's investment strategy.

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade accounts and notes receivable are limited due to the large number of entities comprising the Company's customer base and, for notes receivable, the required collateral. The Company maintains an allowance for losses based upon the expected collectibility of accounts and notes receivable.

M. SUPPLEMENTAL SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

	QUARTER ENDED			
	MARCH 31	JUNE 30	SEPTEMBER 30	DECEMBER 31
----- ----- (IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)				
1996:				
Revenues.....	\$26,767			
Operating income.....	6,092			
Net income.....	3,316			
Net income per share.....	.31			
1995:				
Revenues.....	\$22,209	\$22,454	\$24,793	\$28,526
Operating income.....	3,711	4,789	5,529	6,951
Net income.....	2,490	3,206	2,700	3,840
Net income per share.....	.24	.30	.26	.36
1994:				
Revenues.....	\$17,146	\$19,396	\$21,169	\$21,921
Operating income.....	2,288	2,843	3,165	3,595
Net income.....	1,740	2,273	2,436	2,945
Net income per share.....	.17	.22	.23	.28

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Sanifill, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying statements of net assets of the marine NOW service business of Campbell Wells, Ltd. (the "Acquired Business") as of December 31, 1995 and 1994, and the related statements of operations for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 1995. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management of Campbell Wells, Ltd. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. 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 financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the statements of net assets of the Acquired Business, as of December 31, 1995 and 1994, and the results of operations of the Acquired Business for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 1995 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

New Orleans, Louisiana
June 6, 1996

CAMPBELL WELLS, LTD.--MARINE NOW SERVICE BUSINESS

STATEMENTS OF NET ASSETS

	DECEMBER 31,		MARCH 31,
	1995	1994	1996
			(UNAUDITED)
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT			
Buildings and facilities.....	\$ 300,029	\$ 105,258	\$ 327,949
Equipment.....	2,260,588	556,428	2,331,666
Furniture and fixtures.....	289,997	241,155	358,948
Vehicles.....	539,130	74,799	626,850
Leasehold improvements.....	226,867	194,699	289,152
	-----	-----	-----
	3,616,611	1,172,339	3,934,565
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization.....	1,383,535	503,992	1,403,219
	-----	-----	-----
	2,233,076	668,347	2,531,346
CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATION.....	468,311	--	444,439
	-----	-----	-----
NET ASSETS.....	\$1,764,765	\$ 668,347	\$2,086,907
	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to financial statements

CAMPBELL WELLS, LTD.--MARINE NOW SERVICE BUSINESS

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31			THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	1995	1994	1993	1996	1995
	(UNAUDITED)				
Revenues.....	\$18,837,073	\$15,368,935	\$10,966,968	\$ 5,591,672	\$3,609,391
Costs of operations.....	12,007,350	9,745,841	7,371,250	3,539,372	2,636,321
Gross profit.....	6,829,723	5,623,094	3,595,718	2,052,300	973,070
Selling, general and administrative.....	1,945,619	1,627,348	1,393,359	488,806	412,618
Operating income.....	4,884,104	3,995,746	2,202,359	1,563,494	560,452
Income taxes.....	1,660,595	1,358,553	748,802	531,588	190,554
Net income.....	\$ 3,223,509	\$ 2,637,193	\$ 1,453,557	\$ 1,031,906	\$ 369,898

See accompanying notes to financial statements

CAMPBELL WELLS, LTD.--MARINE NOW SERVICE BUSINESS

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

On June 5, 1996, Newpark Resources, Inc. ("Newpark") entered into an Asset Purchase and Lease Agreement with Sanifill, Inc. ("Sanifill") and Campbell Wells Ltd. ("Campbell Wells"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Sanifill, for the purchase and lease of certain marine related assets of the nonhazardous oilfield waste ("NOW") service business of Campbell Wells (the "Acquired Business"). If the transaction is consummated, Newpark will purchase substantially all of Campbell Wells non-landfarm assets and will assume leases associated with five transfer stations located along the Gulf Coast and three receiving docks at the landfarm facilities operated by Campbell Wells. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared from the historical books and records of Campbell Wells and present (1) the assets of the Acquired Business as of December 31, 1995 and 1994 and (2) the results of operations of the Acquired Business for the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994, and 1993. Since only certain net assets are being acquired, statements of financial position and cash flows of the marine related NOW service business are not applicable.

The statements of operations may not necessarily be indicative of the results of operations that would have been realized had the Acquired Business been operated as a stand-alone entity or as an unaffiliated entity. The statements of operations include an allocation of selling, general and administrative expense based on a percentage of revenues. Campbell Wells believes this allocation is reasonable.

As a wholly owned subsidiary of Sanifill, Campbell Wells maintained a noninterest-bearing intercompany account with Sanifill for recording the parent company's investment, intercompany charges for costs and expenses, and intercompany transfers of cash, among other transactions. It is not feasible to ascertain the portion of the intercompany account related solely to the Acquired Business, and, consequently, the amount of related interest expense or interest income which would have been recorded in the accompanying statements of operations had the intercompany account been interest-bearing.

B. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Property and Equipment--Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Expenditures for property and equipment and items which substantially increase the useful lives of existing assets are capitalized at cost and depreciated. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method in amounts considered sufficient to amortize the cost of the depreciable assets to operations over their estimated services lives. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lives of the respective leases or their estimated service lives, whichever is shorter. Equipment leased under capital leases is amortized over the normal depreciation policy for owned assets. Depreciation expense for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 1995 was approximately \$194,000, \$150,000 and \$116,000, respectively. The periods used in determining depreciation and amortization follow:

	PERIOD

Buildings and leasehold improvements	10-30 years
Vehicles and equipment	3-7 years
Furniture and fixtures	3-7 years

Differences in useful lives are due to differences in lease terms or estimated lives for the different locations.

Revenue Recognition--Revenues in the Acquired Business are primarily comprised of disposal and barge cleaning fees. Disposal revenue is recognized once the waste is unloaded at the disposal or transfer facility.

Income Taxes--The operations of Campbell Wells and the Acquired Business were included in the consolidated U.S. federal income tax return of Sanifill, Inc. Campbell Wells, Ltd. assumed a federal tax rate of 34% of taxable income. The allocation did not distinguish between current and deferred income taxes. State income taxes were not material.

C. LEASE COMMITMENTS

In the operation of the Acquired Business, Campbell Wells leases various barges and tug boats, machinery and equipment, and transfer facilities under operating leases with remaining terms ranging from one to five years with various renewal options. Substantially all leases require payment of taxes, insurance and maintenance costs in addition to rental payments. Total rental expenses for all operating leases were approximately \$1,862,000, \$2,245,000 and \$2,011,000 for the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993, respectively.

Future minimum payments under noncancelable operating leases with initial or remaining terms in excess of one year are \$895,000 in 1996, \$419,000 in 1994, \$346,000 in 1998, \$347,000 in 1999 and \$237,000 in 2000.

Property plant and equipment at December 31 includes the following amounts related to capital leases:

	DECEMBER 31,	
	----- 1995	1994 -----
Equipment leased under capital leases.....	\$545,730	\$118,658
Less accumulated depreciation.....	(89,658)	(3,956)
	-----	-----
	\$456,072	\$114,702
	=====	=====

Depreciation expense provided on these assets was \$85,702 and \$3,956 during 1995 and 1994, respectively.

The following is a schedule by years of future minimum lease payments under these capital leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments.

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31:

1996.....	\$133,451
1997.....	133,451
1998.....	133,451
1999.....	128,604
2000.....	28,104

Total minimum lease payments.....	557,061
Less interest portion.....	(88,750)

Present value of net minimum lease payments.....	\$468,311
	=====

The carrying value of the capital lease obligation approximates the fair value.

D. CONTINGENCIES

Campbell Wells is involved in certain claims and litigation arising in the normal course of Acquired Business. In the opinion of Campbell Wells, the ultimate resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial statements of the Acquired Business.

E. MAJOR CUSTOMERS

Revenue from various customers of the Acquired Business for the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993, which amounted to 10% or more of total revenues were as follows:

	1995		1994		1993	
	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
(IN THOUSANDS)						
Customer A.....	\$3,384	18.0%	--	--	--	--
Customer B.....	2,170	11.5%	\$1,625	10.5%	--	--
Customer C.....	1,345	7.0%	1,618	10.5%	\$1,731	15.0%

Aerial view, looking south towards the Gulf of Mexico (about six miles distant), of the Port Arthur NOW and NORM transfer facilities. The location was chosen for its proximity to the Intracoastal Waterway connecting the transfer stations and ready truck access to the injection disposal facilities about thirty miles to the west.

NO DEALER, SALESPERSON OR OTHER PERSON HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION NOT CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS AND, IF GIVEN OR MADE, SUCH INFORMATION OR REPRESENTATION MUST NOT BE RELIED UPON AS HAVING BEEN AUTHORIZED BY NEWPARK OR ANY UNDERWRITER. THIS PROSPECTUS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER TO SELL OR A SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY ANY OF THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREBY IN ANY JURISDICTION TO ANY PERSON TO WHOM IT IS UNLAWFUL TO MAKE SUCH OFFER IN SUCH JURISDICTION. NEITHER THE DELIVERY OF THIS PROSPECTUS NOR ANY SALE MADE HEREUNDER SHALL, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, CREATE ANY IMPLICATION THAT THE INFORMATION HEREIN IS CORRECT AS OF ANY TIME SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE HEREOF OR THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO CHANGE IN THE AFFAIRS OF NEWPARK SINCE SUCH DATE.

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Newpark Resources, Inc.

3,000,000 Shares

Common Stock
(\$.01 par value)

PROSPECTUS

CS First Boston

Deutsche Morgan Grenfell

The Robinson-Humphrey
Company, Inc.

Jefferies & Company, Inc.
