

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

or

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

For Quarter Ended March 2, 2002 Commission File Number 000-30789

ENTEGRIS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

Minnesota

41-1941551

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)

(IRS Employer ID No.)

3500 Lyman Boulevard, Chaska, Minnesota 55318

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Registrant's Telephone Number (952) 556-3131

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES X NO
--- ---

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

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

Class -----	Outstanding at March 31, 2002 -----
Common Stock, \$0.01 Par Value	70,241,239

ENTEGRIS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
FORM 10-Q
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Item 1. Financial Statements

ENTEGRIS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	March 2, 2002	August 25, 2001
	-----	-----
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 66,663	\$ 74,451
Short-term investments	39,757	36,628
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	29,343	36,303
Trade accounts receivable due from affiliates	2,655	7,171
Inventories	39,010	47,202
Deferred tax assets and refundable income taxes	10,192	10,424
Other current assets	6,607	7,858
	-----	-----
Total current assets	194,227	220,037
	-----	-----
Property, plant and equipment, net	100,098	109,131
Other assets		
Investments	15,196	12,295
Intangible assets, net	53,055	51,766
Other	2,899	2,449
	-----	-----
Total assets	\$365,475	\$395,678
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 1,798	\$ 2,238
Short-term borrowings	7,953	8,813
Accounts payable	9,719	16,572
Accrued liabilities	21,658	33,630
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	41,128	61,253
	-----	-----
Long-term debt, less current maturities	12,579	13,101
Deferred tax liabilities	5,095	3,950
Minority interest in subsidiaries	69	5,067
Commitments and contingencies	--	--
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 200,000,000 authorized; issued and outstanding shares: 70,077,039 and 69,729,821, respectively	701	697
Additional paid-in capital	122,716	121,449
Retained earnings	180,854	188,156

Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,333	2,005
	-----	-----
Total shareholders' equity	306,604	312,307
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$365,475	\$395,678
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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ENTEGRIS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	March 2, 2002	February 24, 2001	March 2, 2002	February 24, 2001
Sales to non-affiliates	\$ 45,513	\$ 70,515	\$ 86,015	\$ 139,117
Sales to affiliates	5,189	35,197	10,539	69,234
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net sales	50,702	105,712	96,554	208,351
Cost of sales	33,764	52,111	64,421	102,198
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit	16,938	53,601	32,133	106,153
Selling, general and administrative expenses	17,192	19,727	34,551	40,962
Nonrecurring charges	--	8,210	4,001	8,210
Engineering, research and development expenses	4,849	4,035	9,161	7,568
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating (loss) profit	(5,103)	21,629	(15,580)	49,413
Interest income, net	(365)	(1,408)	(816)	(2,867)
Other (income) expense, net	(1,450)	934	(1,739)	1,014
	-----	-----	-----	-----
(Loss) income before income taxes and other items below	(3,288)	22,103	(13,025)	51,266
Income tax (benefit) expense	(1,249)	8,402	(4,949)	19,483
Equity in net income of affiliates	--	(750)	--	(1,488)
Minority interest in subsidiaries' net (loss) income	(653)	667	(774)	1,375
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net (loss) income	\$ (1,386)	\$ 13,784	\$ (7,302)	\$ 31,896
	=====	=====	=====	=====
(Loss) earnings per common share:				
Basic	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.20	\$ (0.10)	\$ 0.47
Diluted	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.19	\$ (0.10)	\$ 0.44
Weighted shares outstanding:				
Basic	69,976	68,526	69,859	68,444
Diluted	69,976	72,554	69,859	72,696

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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ENTEGRIS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Six months ended	
	March 2, 2002	February 24, 2001
	-----	-----
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net (loss) income	\$ (7,302)	\$ 31,896
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	14,177	11,992
Asset impairment	2,300	3,400

Provision for doubtful accounts	(318)	716
Provision for deferred income taxes	1,142	(2,694)
Equity in net income of affiliates	--	(1,488)
Loss on sale of property and equipment	560	181
Minority interest in subsidiaries' net (loss) income	(774)	1,375
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade accounts receivable	7,276	(8,077)
Trade accounts receivable due from affiliates	4,517	(3,520)
Inventories	8,192	(9,550)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(18,825)	5,375
Other current assets	1,250	(809)
Refundable income taxes and accrued income taxes	236	(1,705)
Other	(1,937)	(1,008)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities	10,494	26,084
	-----	-----
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(7,637)	(11,615)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(6,663)	--
Purchases of intangible assets	(354)	(38)
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment	292	119
Purchases of short-term investments	(49,878)	(16,053)
Maturities of short-term investments	46,749	--
Other	259	1,486
	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities	(17,232)	(26,101)
	-----	-----
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Principal payments on short-term borrowings and long-term debt	(7,445)	(1,049)
Proceeds from issuance of debt	5,622	1,151
Issuance of common stock	1,271	1,424
Repurchase of common stock	--	(722)
	-----	-----
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(552)	804
	-----	-----
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(498)	(240)
	-----	-----
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(7,788)	547
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	74,451	102,973
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 66,663	\$ 103,520
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ENTEGRIS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Dollars in thousands)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

In the opinion of the Company, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the financial position as of March 2, 2002 and August 25, 2001, the results of operations for the three months and six months ended March 2, 2002 and February 24, 2001 and cash flows for the six months ended March 2, 2002 and February 24, 2001. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

The financial statements and notes are presented as permitted by Form 10-Q and do not contain certain information included in the Company's annual consolidated financial statements and notes. The information included in this Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis and financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended August 25, 2001. The results of operations for the three months and six months ended March 2, 2002 and February 24, 2001 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be

expected for the full year.

The Company's fiscal year ends on the last Saturday of August. In fiscal 2002, the Company's interim quarters end on November 24, 2001, March 2, 2002 and June 1, 2002. Fiscal 2002's second quarter ended March 2, 2002 included fourteen weeks with fiscal 2002 containing 53 weeks.

2. Earnings per share

The following table presents a reconciliation of the denominators used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	March 2, 2002	February 24, 2001	March 2, 2002	February 24, 2001
Basic earnings per share-weighted common shares outstanding	69,976,000	68,526,000	69,859,000	68,444,000
Weighted common shares assumed upon exercise of stock options	--	4,028,000	--	4,252,000
Diluted earnings per share-weighted common shares and common shares equivalent outstanding	69,976,000	72,554,000	69,859,000	72,696,000

Since basic EPS for the three-month and six-month periods ended March 2, 2002 represents a loss per share of common stock, the effect of including the incremental shares of common stock from assumed exercise of options in EPS computation is anti-dilutive, and, accordingly, basic and diluted EPS are the same.

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3. Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

	March 2, 2002	August 25, 2001
Raw materials	\$13,242	\$15,167
Work-in process	1,615	1,451
Finished goods	23,563	29,971
Supplies	590	613
Total inventories	\$39,010	\$47,202

4. Comprehensive Income (Loss)

For the three months and six months ended March 2, 2002 and February 24, 2001 net income, items of other comprehensive income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) are as follows:

Three months ended		Six months ended	
March 2, 2002	February 24, 2001	March 2, 2002	February 24, 2001

Net (loss) income	\$ (1,386)	\$ 13,784	\$ (7,302)	\$ 31,896
Items of other comprehensive income (loss)				
Foreign currency translation loss	(1,085)	(291)	(1,461)	(892)
Unrealized gain (loss) in marketable securities	2,320	(86)	1,789	(429)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (151)	\$ 13,407	\$ (6,974)	\$ 30,575
	=====	=====	=====	=====

5. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations, and SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. SFAS No. 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. Under the provisions of SFAS No. 142, goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized, but tested for impairment annually, or whenever there is an impairment indicator. In addition, upon adoption of SFAS 142, all goodwill must be assigned to reporting units for purposes of impairment testing and is no longer subject to amortization.

The Company adopted SFAS No. 142 as of August 26, 2001. As required by SFAS 142, the Company performed an assessment of whether there was an indication that goodwill was impaired at the date of adoption. In connection therewith, the Company determined that it consisted of a single reporting unit and determined the Company's fair value and compared it to the reporting unit's carrying amount. As of August 26, 2001, the Company's fair value exceeded its carrying amount, and therefore there was no indication that goodwill was impaired. Accordingly, the Company was not required to perform the second step of the transitional impairment test.

In the second step, the Company would be required to compare the implied fair value of goodwill, determined by allocating the reporting unit's fair value to all of its assets and liabilities to its carrying amount, both of which would be measured as of the date of adoption. The Company did not record any transitional impairment loss.

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Goodwill amortization expense was \$0.2 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2001 and \$0.4 million for the first six months of fiscal 2001. The Company estimates that goodwill amortization expense would have been approximately \$0.6 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2002 and \$1.2 million for the first six months of fiscal 2002. The following table presents a reconciliation of net (loss) income and (loss) earnings per share adjusted for the exclusion of goodwill, net of income taxes (in thousands, except per share figures):

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	March 2, 2002	February 24, 2001	February 26, 2000	March 2, 2002	February 24, 2001	February 26, 2000
Net income (loss):						
Reported net (loss) income	\$ (1,386)	\$ 13,784	\$ 10,330	\$ (7,302)	\$ 31,896	\$ 22,384
Add: Goodwill amortization, net of tax	--	162	162	--	354	345
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Adjusted net (loss) income	\$ (1,386)	\$ 13,946	\$ 10,492	\$ (7,302)	\$ 32,250	\$ 22,729
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	March 2, 2002	February 24, 2001	February 26, 2000	March 2, 2002	February 24, 2001	February 26, 2000
Basic (loss) earnings per share:						
Reported basic (loss) earnings per share	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.20	\$ (0.60)	\$ (0.10)	\$ 0.47	\$ (1.15)

Add: Goodwill amortization, net of tax	--	--	--	--	--	--
Adjusted basic (loss) earnings per share	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.20	\$ (0.60)	\$ (0.10)	\$ 0.47	\$ (1.15)

	Three months ended			Six months ended		
	March 2, 2002	February 24, 2001	February 26, 2000	March 2, 2002	February 24, 2001	February 26, 2000
Diluted (loss) earnings per share:						
Reported diluted (loss) earnings per share	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.19	\$ (0.60)	\$ (0.10)	\$ 0.44	\$ (1.15)
Add: Goodwill amortization, net of tax	--	--	--	--	--	--
Adjusted diluted (loss) earnings per share	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.19	\$ (0.60)	\$ (0.10)	\$ 0.44	\$ (1.15)

As of March 2, 2002, goodwill amounted to \$21.9 million, which included \$1.8 million added during the second quarter of fiscal 2002 associated with contingent consideration for an acquisition originally recorded in fiscal 2001. Other intangible assets, which include patents and other identifiable intangible assets, net of amortization, of \$31.2 million as of March 2, 2002, are being amortized over useful lives ranging from 3 to 17 years and are as follows (in thousands):

	As of March 2, 2002	
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization
Amortized intangible assets:		
Patents	\$14,647	\$ 2,584
Unpatented technology	9,844	710
Employment and noncompete agreements	6,211	419
Other	4,768	553
	\$35,470	\$ 4,266

Aggregate amortization expense for the first and second quarters of fiscal 2002 amounted to \$1.0 million and \$0.9 million, respectively. Estimated amortization expense for the fiscal years 2002 to 2006 is \$3.8 million, \$3.8 million, \$3.7 million, \$3.7 million and \$3.6 million, respectively.

In October 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, which addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets. While SFAS No. 144 supersedes SFAS No. 121, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of, it retains many of the fundamental provisions of that Statement. SFAS No. 144 becomes effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. The Company is evaluating SFAS No. 144 to determine the impact on its financial condition and results of operations.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Critical Accounting Policies

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are based upon the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. At each balance sheet date, management evaluates its estimates, including, but not limited to, those related to accounts receivable, inventories, long-lived assets, warranty and sales return obligations, and income taxes. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on

various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The critical accounting policies that are most important in fully understanding and evaluating the Company's financial condition and results of operations are discussed below.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts and Other Accounts Receivable-Related Valuation Accounts The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts as well as reserves for sales returns and allowances, and warranty claims. Significant management judgments and estimates must be made and used in connection with establishing these valuation accounts. Material differences could result in the amount and timing of the Company's results of operations for any period if we made different judgments or utilized different estimates. In addition, actual results could be different from the Company's current estimates, possibly resulting in increased future charges to earnings.

The Company provides an allowance for doubtful accounts for all individual receivables judged to be unlikely for collection. For all other accounts receivable, the Company records an allowance for doubtful accounts based on a combination of factors. Specifically, management analyzes the age of receivable balances, historical bad debts write-off experience, customer concentrations, general customer creditworthiness and current economic trends when determining its allowance for doubtful accounts. At March 2, 2002, the Company's allowance for doubtful accounts was \$1.3 million.

A reserve for sales returns and allowances is established based on historical trends and current trends in product returns. At March 2, 2002, the Company's reserve for sales returns and allowances was \$1.3 million.

The Company records a liability for estimated warranty claims. The amount of the accrual is based on historical claims data by product group and other factors. Claims could be materially different from actual results for a variety of reasons, including a change in the Company's warranty policy in response to industry trends, competition or other external forces, manufacturing changes that could impact product quality, or as yet unrecognized defects in products sold. As of March 2, 2002, the Company's accrual for estimated future warranty costs was \$1.3 million.

Inventory Valuation The Company uses certain estimates and judgments to properly value inventory. In general, the Company's inventories are recorded at the lower of standard manufacturing cost or market value. Each quarter, the Company evaluates its ending inventories for obsolescence and excess quantities. This evaluation includes analyses of inventory levels, historical loss trends, expected product lives, sales levels by product and projections of future sales demand. Inventories that are considered obsolete are written off. In addition, reserves are established for inventory quantities in excess of forecasted demand, generally twelve months or less. Inventory reserves were \$6.5 million at March 2, 2002.

The Company's inventories comprise materials and products subject to technological obsolescence and which are sold in a highly competitive industry. If future demand or market conditions are less favorable than current analyses, additional inventory write-downs or reserves may be required and would be reflected in cost of sales in the period the revision is made.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets The Company routinely considers whether indicators of impairment of its property and equipment assets, particularly its molding equipment, are present. If such indicators are present, it is determined whether the sum of the estimated undiscounted cash flows attributable to the assets in question is less than their carrying value. If less, an impairment loss is recognized based on the excess of the carrying amount of the assets over their respective fair values. Fair value is determined by discounted estimated future cash flows, appraisals or other methods deemed appropriate. If the assets determined to be impaired are to be held and used, the Company recognizes an impairment charge to the extent the present value of anticipated net cash flows attributable to the asset are less than the asset's carrying value. The fair value of the asset then becomes the asset's new carrying value, which we depreciate over the remaining estimated useful life of the asset.

The Company's other long-lived assets are principally comprised of identifiable

intangible assets and related goodwill. The Company assesses the impairment of these assets at least annually, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors considered important which could trigger an impairment review, and potentially an impairment charge, include the following:

- o significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results;
- o significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the Company's overall business strategy;
- o significant negative industry or economic trends; and
- o significant decline in the Company's stock price for a sustained period changing the Company's market capitalization relative to its net book value.

Income Taxes In the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements, management is required to estimate income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates. This process involves estimating actual current tax exposures together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included in the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

The Company has significant amounts of deferred tax assets that are reviewed for recoverability and valued accordingly. Management evaluates the realizability of the deferred tax assets on a quarterly basis and assesses the need for valuation allowances. These deferred tax assets are evaluated by considering historical levels of income, estimates of future taxable income streams and the impact of tax planning strategies. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce deferred tax assets when it is determined that the Company would not be able to realize all or part of its deferred tax assets.

The Company carried no valuation allowance against its net deferred tax assets at March 2, 2002. In the event it was determined that the Company would not be able to realize all or part of the deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment to record a deferred tax asset valuation allowance would be charged to income in the period such determination would be made.

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Three Months and Six Months Ended March 2, 2002 Compared to Three Months and Six Months Ended February 24, 2001

The following table compares quarterly results with year-ago results, as a percentage of sales, for each caption.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	March 2, 2002	February 24, 2001	March 2, 2002	February 24, 2001
Net sales	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of sales	66.6	49.3	66.7	49.1
Gross profit	33.4	50.7	33.3	50.9
Selling, general and administrative expenses	33.9	18.7	35.8	19.7
Nonrecurring charges	-	7.8	4.1	3.9
Engineering, research and development expenses	9.6	3.8	9.5	3.6
Operating (loss) profit	(10.1)	20.5	(16.1)	23.7
Interest income, net	(0.7)	(1.3)	(0.8)	(1.4)
Other expense (income), net	(2.9)	0.9	(1.8)	0.5
(Loss) income before income taxes and other items below	(6.5)	20.9	(13.5)	24.6
Income tax (benefit) expense	(2.5)	7.9	(5.1)	9.4
Equity in net income of affiliated companies	-	(0.7)	-	(0.7)
Minority interest in subsidiaries' net (loss) income	(1.3)	0.6	(0.8)	0.7

Net (loss) income	(2.7)	13.0	(7.6)	15.3
Effective tax rate	38.0%	38.0%	38.0%	38.0%

Net sales Net sales decreased 52.0% to \$50.7 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2002, compared to \$105.7 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2001. The sharp decline reflected the severe downturn in the semiconductor industry, which began in the second half of fiscal 2001. However, second quarter sales for fiscal 2002 improved 11% from the \$45.9 million recorded in the first quarter of the fiscal year. Fiscal 2002's second quarter included fourteen weeks as fiscal 2002 contains 53 weeks. Ordinarily the extra week would account for about an 8% increase in sales. However due to the relative slowdown experienced by the industry, most of the Company's operations were essentially shut down for two weeks over the holiday season, essentially mitigating the effect of the additional week in the quarter.

Sales of unit driven products, associated with wafer starts and chemical consumption, began to show signs of improvement. For example, sales for containers, in which chemicals are moved from the chemical manufacturing facilities to the fabs, increased by over 50 percent over first quarter levels. Also during the second quarter, wafer shipping product sales increased by over 40 percent. There was also slight improvement in the sale of certain products driven by customer capital spending for the first time in the last four quarters.

Overall, second quarter sales of the Company's Microelectronics Group, which accounted for about 79% of total sales, were down 44% from the comparable period a year ago, but increased 6% from the first quarter. Fluid Handling sales in the second quarter were down 70% from a year ago, but improved by 26% from the first quarter, making up 21% of total sales during the second quarter.

From a geographical perspective, sales decreased from the first quarter to the second quarter fiscal 2002 only in Japan, reflecting difficult economic conditions in Japan. We saw the largest increases in sales in Europe and Asia Pacific. Overall, second quarter fiscal 2002 sales were 46% to North America, 20% to Asia Pacific, 19% to Europe and 15% to Japan.

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Net sales for the first six months of fiscal 2002 were \$96.6 million, down 53.7% from \$208.4 million in the comparable year-ago period. Revenue declines were recorded in all geographic regions. Fluid handling product and microelectronics sales declined 45% and 73%, respectively, compared to first six months of fiscal 2001.

Based on current information from incoming order rates, management expects that sales for the third quarter of fiscal 2002 will improve - by about 10% - from the sales levels experienced in the second quarter.

Gross profit Gross profit in the second quarter of fiscal 2002 decreased 68.5% to \$16.9 million, compared to \$53.6 million reported in the second quarter of fiscal 2001. For the first six months of fiscal 2002, gross profit was \$32.1 million, down 69.8% from \$106.2 million recorded in the first six months of fiscal 2001. As a percentage of net sales, gross margins for the second quarter and first six months of the fiscal year were 33.4% and 33.3%, respectively, compared to 50.7% and 50.9%, respectively, in the comparable periods a year ago.

Gross margin and gross profit declines were reported by both domestic and international operations. The drops in fiscal 2002 figures were primarily caused by the lower sales levels noted above, which resulted in lower production levels. In addition, we recorded higher than normal inventory reserves associated with the Company's Japanese operations. Partly offsetting the declines was the reversal in the first quarter of fiscal 2002 of profit-sharing accruals of \$0.4 million (of a Company total of \$0.8 million, the remainder being included in selling, general and administrative, and engineering, research and development expenses) originally recorded in calendar 2001 while the Company generated net earnings. The first half of fiscal 2001 also included asset impairment charges of \$3.4 million mainly for asset write-offs of molds that were determined to have no future use.

As discussed above, management expects sales levels to improve slightly in the third quarter. The corresponding increase in factory utilization is expected to result in improved gross profits with an expected gross margin of approximately 37%.

Selling, general and administrative expenses Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses decreased 13% to \$17.2 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2002 from \$19.7 in the second quarter of fiscal 2001. SG&A expenses for the second quarter were down nominally from the \$17.4 million expended in the first quarter of fiscal 2002. On a year-to-year basis, SG&A expenses shrank 16% to \$34.6 million compared to \$41.0 million a year earlier. The declines are primarily due to significantly lower bonus and charitable contribution accruals, which are based on company profitability. On a year-to-date basis, SG&A costs, as a percent of net sales, increased to 35.8% from 19.7% a year ago.

Nonrecurring charges The Company recorded no nonrecurring charges in the second quarter of fiscal 2002. During the second quarter of fiscal 2001, the Company recorded a one-time charge of \$8.2 million related to the early termination of a distribution agreement for the Microelectronics Group with its affiliate Metron Technology N.V. (Metron). In the first quarter of 2002, the Company's results included a nonrecurring charge of \$4.0 million in connection with the closures of the Company's Chanhassen, MN and one of its Chaska, MN plants. The charge included \$1.5 million in termination costs related to a workforce reduction of 230 employees and \$2.3 million for estimated losses for asset impairment.

Engineering, research and development expenses Engineering, research and development (ER&D) expenses increased 20.2% to \$4.8 million, or 9.6% of net sales, in the second quarter of fiscal 2002 as compared to \$4.0 million, or 3.8% of net sales, for the same period in fiscal 2001. ER&D expenses increased 21.0% to \$9.2 million, or 9.5% of net sales, in the first six months of fiscal 2002 as compared to \$7.6 million, or 3.6% of net sales, a year-ago period, reflecting both higher ER&D expenditures and lower net sales as the Company continued to focus on supporting current product lines, developing new manufacturing technologies and developing next generation products.

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Interest income, net Net interest income was \$0.4 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2002 compared to \$1.4 million in the year-ago period. Net interest income was \$0.8 million in the first half of fiscal 2002 compared to \$2.9 million for the same period in fiscal 2001. The change reflects the significantly lower rates of interest on marketable securities and a shift in the mix of the Company's investments towards tax-exempt securities.

Other (income) expense, net Other income was \$1.5 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2002 as compared to other expense of \$0.9 million a year ago. Other income was \$1.7 million in the first half of fiscal 2002 compared to other expense of \$1.0 million in the first half of fiscal 2001. Other income in the second quarter of fiscal 2002 consisted primarily of the foreign currency gains, with about \$0.7 million associated with the realization of translation gains from our liquidated Korean entity.

Income tax (benefit) expense The Company recorded an income tax benefit of \$1.2 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2002 compared to income tax expense of \$8.4 million in the second quarter a year ago. For the first half of fiscal 2002, the Company booked an income tax benefit of \$4.9 million compared to income tax expense of \$19.5 million in the first six months of fiscal 2001. The variances reflected the differences in the Company's pre-tax operating results. The effective tax rate was 38% in the first half of both fiscal 2002 and fiscal 2001.

Equity in net income of affiliates No equity in the net income of affiliates was recorded in the second quarter of fiscal 2002 compared to \$0.8 million in the second quarter a year earlier, with no equity in the net income of affiliates being recorded in the first half of fiscal 2002 compared to \$1.5 million for the same period a year ago. This reflects the change in accounting for the Company's investment in Metron, which was recorded under the equity method of accounting through the second quarter of fiscal 2001 at which time the Company began accounting for its remaining investment as an available-for-sale security, as our percentage ownership was reduced significantly.

Minority interest For the six months ended March 2, 2002, the minority interest

in subsidiaries' net loss was \$1.4 million, reflecting the declining financial performance of the Company's former 51%-owned Japanese subsidiaries (now 100%-owned), particularly in the second quarter of fiscal 2002, due to lower sales and the inventory write-down noted above. This compares to minority interest in subsidiaries' net income of \$0.8 million a year ago.

Net (loss) income The Company recorded a net loss of \$1.4 million, or \$0.02 per diluted share, in the second quarter of fiscal 2002, compared to net income of \$13.8 million, or \$0.19 per diluted share, in the year-ago period. For the first six months of fiscal 2002, Entegris recorded a net loss of \$7.3 million, or \$0.10 per diluted share, compared to net income of \$31.9 million, or \$0.44 per diluted share, in the comparable period a year earlier.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Operating activities Cash flow provided by operating activities totaled \$10.5 million in the first half of fiscal 2002. Noncash charges, such as depreciation and amortization of \$14.2 million, as well as decreases in inventory of \$8.2 million and accounts receivable of \$11.8 million were partly offset by the Company's net loss and a \$18.8 reduction in accounts payable and accruals. Working capital at March 2, 2002 stood at \$153.1 million, including \$106.4 million in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments.

Investing activities Cash flow used in investing activities totaled \$17.2 million in the first half of fiscal 2002. Acquisition of property and equipment totaled \$7.6 million, primarily related to a facility expansion in California, site of the Company's cleaning service business, as well as expenditures for manufacturing equipment and information systems. The Company expects capital expenditures for fiscal 2002 to total approximately \$20 to \$25 million. The company had purchases of short-term investments, net of maturities, of \$3.1 million during the first half of fiscal 2002. Late in the second quarter of fiscal 2002, the Company purchased the 49% minority interests held in its Fluoroware Valqua Japan K.K. and Nippon Fluoroware K.K subsidiaries for \$4.9 million. The excess of purchase price over net assets acquired was approximately \$1.1 million.

Financing activities Cash used by financing activities totaled \$0.6 million during the first half of fiscal 2002. The company made scheduled payments \$7.4 million on borrowings, while proceeds from borrowings were \$5.6 million. The Company received \$1.3 million in connection with common shares issued under the Company's stock option and stock purchase plans.

As of March 2, 2002, our sources of available funds comprised \$106.4 million in cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments plus various credit facilities. We have unsecured revolving commitments with two commercial banks with aggregate borrowing capacity of \$20 million, with no borrowings outstanding at March 2, 2002. We also have lines of credit, equivalent to an aggregate of approximately \$9 million with six international banks, which provide for borrowings of the European Euro, Malaysian ringgits and Japanese yen for our overseas subsidiaries. Borrowings outstanding on these lines of credit were \$8.0 million at March 2, 2002.

At March 2, 2002, the Company's shareholders' equity stood at \$306.6 million. Book value per share was \$4.38, down from \$4.48 per share at the end of fiscal 2001. The six months' net loss accounted for the decrease.

The Company believes that its cash and cash equivalents, cash flow from operations and available credit facilities will be sufficient to meet its working capital and investment requirements for the next twelve months. However, future growth, including potential acquisitions, may require additional funding, and from time to time the Company may need to raise capital through additional equity or debt financing.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations, and SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. SFAS No. 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. Under the provisions of SFAS No.142, goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are not

amortized, but tested for impairment annually, or whenever there is an impairment indicator. In addition, upon adoption of SFAS 142, all goodwill must be assigned to reporting units for purposes of impairment testing and is no longer subject to amortization.

The Company adopted SFAS No. 142 as of August 26, 2001. As required by SFAS 142, the Company performed an assessment of whether there was an indication that goodwill was impaired at the date of adoption. In connection therewith, the Company determined that it consisted of a single reporting unit and determined the Company's fair value and compared it to the reporting unit's carrying amount. As of August 26, 2001, the Company's fair value exceeded its carrying amount, and therefore there was no indication that goodwill was impaired. Accordingly, the Company was not required to perform the second step of the transitional impairment test.

In the second step, the Company would be required to compare the implied fair value of goodwill, determined by allocating the reporting unit's fair value to all of its assets and liabilities to its carrying amount, both of which would be measured as of the date of adoption. The Company did not record any transitional impairment loss.

Goodwill amortization expense was \$0.2 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2001 and \$0.3 million fiscal year-to-date 2001. The Company estimates that goodwill amortization expense would have been approximately \$0.6 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2002 and \$1.2 million for fiscal year-to-date 2002.

In October 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, which addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets. While SFAS No. 144 supersedes SFAS No. 121, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of, it retains many of the fundamental provisions of that

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Statement. SFAS No. 144 becomes effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. The Company is evaluating SFAS No. 144 to determine the impact on its financial condition and results of operations.

Cautionary Statements This report contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements may include forward-looking statements which reflect the Company's current views with respect to future events and financial performance. The words "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "intends," "estimate," "forecast," "project," "should" and similar expressions are intended to identify "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All forecasts and projections in this document are "forward-looking statements," and are based on management's current expectations of the Company's near-term results, based on current information available pertaining to the Company, including the risk factors identified in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended August 25, 2001. Among these risks and uncertainties are general economic conditions, the cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry, the risks associated with the acceptance of new products and services and the successful integration of acquisitions. Other factors could also cause the Company's results to differ materially from those contained in its forward-looking statements.

Item 3: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Entegris's principal market risks are sensitivities to interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. The Company's current exposure to interest rate fluctuations is not significant. Most of its outstanding debt at March 2, 2002 carried fixed rates of interest. All of the Company's cash equivalents and short-term investments are debt instruments with remaining maturities of 12 months or less.

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage foreign currency exchange rate risk associated with the sale of products from the United States when such sales are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The cash flows and earnings of foreign-based operations are also subject to

fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. A hypothetical 10% change in the foreign currency exchange rates would potentially increase or decrease net income by approximately \$1 million.

Our investment in Metron is accounted for as an "available-for-sale security" under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 115. The fair value of Metron is subject to stock market fluctuations. Based on the closing stock price of Metron at March 2, 2002, the fair value of our investment in Metron was approximately \$14.3 million.

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PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

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

The Entegris, Inc. Annual Meeting of Shareholders was held on January 22, 2002. There were 69,822,615 outstanding shares of common stock on the record date for the Annual Meeting. 64,062,053, or 91.7%, of the outstanding shares were represented in person or by proxy at the meeting. The three candidates for election as Class II directors listed in the proxy statement were elected to serve three-year terms, expiring at the 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. The results of the vote of shareholders are shown below.

	Number of Shares	
	In Favor	Withheld/ Against
	-----	-----
Election of Class II Directors:		
Mark A. Bongard	63,012,183	1,049,870
Delmer M. Jensen	63,254,265	807,788
Daniel R. Quernemoen	63,305,066	756,987

ITEM 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits:

None

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

ENTEGRIS, INC.

Date: April 16, 2002

/s/ James E. Dauwalter
James E. Dauwalter
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: April 16, 2002

/s/ John D. Villas
John D. Villas
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer