FORM 10-Q
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended August 23,2002

OR

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

For the transition period from _______ to _______

Commission File No. 1-10655

ENVIRONMENTAL TECTONICS CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania	23-1714256
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

COUNTY LINE INDUSTRIAL PARK
SOUTHAMPTON, PENNSYLVANIA 18966
(Address of principal executive offices)
(Zip Code)

(215) 355-9100
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 at least the past 90 days.

Yes x No ___

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of October 2, 2002 is: 7,153,428

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Environmental Tectonics Corporation
Consolidated Income Statements
(unaudited)

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Twenty Six Weeks Ended	
	August 23, 2002	August 24, 2001	August 23, 2002	August 24 2001
	(in thousands, except share and per share information)			
Net Sales	$11,041	$ 7,414	$ 22,248	$ 15,754
Cost of goods sold	7,778	5,021	15,402	10,668
Gross profit	3,263	2,393	6,846	5,086
Operating expenses:				
Selling and administrative	2,042	1,691	4,444	3,767
Research and development	113	156	219	324
	2,155	1,847	4,663	4,091
Operating income	1,108	546	2,183	995
Other expenses:				
Interest expense	125	272	266	530
Other, net	47	(1)	150	32
	172	271	416	562
Income before income taxes	936	275	1,767	433
Provision for/(benefit from) income taxes	205	(18)	477	(79)
Income before minority interest	731	293	1,290	512
Loss attributable to minority interest	(5)	(4)	(31)	(9)
Net income	$ 736	$ 297	$ 1,321	521
Per share information:				
Income available to common stockholders	$ 736	$ 297	$ 1,321	$ 521
Income per share: basic	$ 0.10	$ 0.04	$ 0.18	$ 0.07
Income per share: diluted	$ 0.10	$ 0.04	$ 0.18	$ 0.07
Number of shares: basic	7,153,000	7,143,000	7,153,000	7,143,000
Number of shares: diluted	7,489,000	7,497,000	7,496,000	7,549,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Environmental Tectonics Corporation
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	August 23, 2002	February 22, 2002
	(unaudited) (amounts in thousands, except share information)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 724	$ 2,261
Cash equivalents restricted for letters of credit	875	569
Accounts receivable, net	12,955	19,856
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted long-term contracts	9,530	9,391
Inventories	9,053	7,161
Deferred tax asset	715	715
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,044	921
Total current assets	34,896	40,874
Property, plant and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation of $9,638 at August 23, 2002 and $9,303 at February 22, 2002	5,318	5,318
Software development costs, net of accumulated amortization of $6,455 at August 23, 2002 and $6,166 at February 22, 2002	1,945	1,684

Other assets	558	606
Total assets	$42,717	$48,482
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	$ 278	$ 281
Accounts payable - trade	3,703	3,438
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted long-term contracts	449	499
Customer deposits	4,370	3,684
Accrued income taxes	408	731
Accrued liabilities	1,489	1,558
Total current liabilities	10,697	10,191
Long-term debt, less current portion:		
Credit facility payable to banks	4,490	11,755
Long-Term Bonds, net	4,645	4,920
Other	13	13
	9,148	16,688
Deferred income taxes	735	735
Total liabilities	20,580	27,614
Minority interest	54	86
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock; $.05 par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized; 7,153,428 and 7,142,946 issued and outstanding at August 23, 2002 and February 22, 2002, respectively	358	357
Capital contributed in excess of par value of common stock	6,722	6,703
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(212)	(172)
Retained earnings	15,215	13,894
Total stockholders' equity	22,083	20,782
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$42,717	$48,482

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Environmental Tectonics Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited)

	Twenty Six Weeks Ended	
	August 23, 2002	August 24, 2001
	(amounts in thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 1,321	$ 521
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	632	587
Provision for losses on accounts receivable and inventories	774	54
Minority interest	(32)	(7)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	6,181	896
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted long-term contracts	(139)	(3,193)
Inventories	(2,687)	(1,521)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(123)	(107)
Other assets	40	(29)
Accounts payable	265	641
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncom-		

pleted long-term contracts	(50)	(1,115)
Customer deposits	686	599
Accrued income taxes	(323)	70
Other accrued liabilities	(69)	(96)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	6,476	(2,700)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of equipment	(109)	(596)
Capitalized software development costs	(35)	(248)
Net cash used in investing activities	(144)	(844)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowings under credit facility	11,803	6,691
Payments under credit facility	(19,068)	(2,701)
Repayment of long-term bonds	(275)	(275)
Cash equivalents restricted for letters of credit	(306)	69
Proceeds from issuance of common stock/warrants	20	191
Capital leases repayments/other	(3)	(354)
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities	(7,829)	3,621
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(40)	(4)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,537)	73
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,261	851
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 724	$ 924
Supplemental schedule of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	247	467
Income taxes paid	982	243

Supplemental information on noncash operating and investing activities:
During the six months ended August 23, 2002, the Company reclassified $226 from inventory to property, plant and equipment and $515 from inventory to capitalized software.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Environmental Tectonics Corporation
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(amounts in dollars, except where noted and share and per share information)

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Environmental Tectonics Corporation ("ETC" or the "Company"), its wholly-owned subsidiaries ETC International Corporation, Entertainment Technology Corporation, and ETC Europe, and its majority-owned subsidiary ETC-PZL Aerospace Industries, Ltd. ("ETC-PZL").

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared by Environmental Tectonics Corporation, without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and reflect all adjustments which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature.

Certain information in footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America has been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations and the financial results for the period presented may not be indicative of the full year's results, although the Company believes the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended February 22, 2002. Certain reclassifications have been made to the fiscal 2002 financial statements to conform with the fiscal 2003 presentation.

2. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised and converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the entity. The following table demonstrates the components of basic and diluted earning per share for the thirteen and twenty six week periods ended August 23, 2002 and August 24, 2001.

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Twenty Six Weeks Ended	
	August 23, 2002	August 24, 2001	August 23, 2002	August 24, 2001
	(amounts in thousands, except share and per share information)			
Net income	$736	$297	$1,321	$521
Income available to common stockholders	$736	$297	$1,321	$521
Basic earnings per share:				
Weighted average shares	7,153,000	7,143,000	7,153,000	7,143,000
Per share amount	$0.10	$0.04	$0.18	$0.07
Diluted earnings per share:				
Weighted average shares	7,153,000	7,143,000	7,153,000	7,143,000
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Stock options	29,000	43,000	34,000	74,000
Stock warrants	307,000	311,000	309,000	332,000
	7,489,000	7,497,000	7,496,000	7,549,000
Per share amount	$0.10	$0.04	$0.18	$0.07

At August 23, 2002, there were employee stock options to purchase the Company's stock totaling 329,000 shares which were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share, as the effect of such options would be anti-dilutive.

3. Accounts Receivable

The components of accounts receivable are as follows:

	August 23, 2002	February 22, 2002
	(amounts in thousands)	
U.S. Government receivables billed and unbilled contract costs subject to negotiation	$ 1,098	$ 6,281
U.S. commercial receivables billed	5,456	2,918
International receivables billed and unbilled contract costs subject to negotiation	7,493	11,030
	14,047	20,229
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,092)	(373)
	$12,955	$19,856

U.S. Government receivables billed and unbilled contract costs subject to negotiation:

At February 22, 2002, billed and unbilled contract costs subject to negotiation included claims made against the U.S. Government under a contract for a centrifuge. These costs totaled $5,547,000. On May 9, 2002, the Company reached a final settlement agreement totaling approximately $6,900,000 with the U.S. Navy for all outstanding amounts. This amount was collected in full on July 2, 2002. The results of operations for the second quarter ended August 23, 2002, includes sales of $300,000 as part of this settlement. As of August 23, 2002, there were two additional claims in process totaling $724,000 for U.S. government projects.

International receivables billed and unbilled contract costs subject to negotiation:

International receivables billed includes $700,000 at August 23, 2002 and February 22, 2002, respectively, related to a contract with the Royal Thai Air Force (RTAF).

In October 1993, the Company was notified by the RTAF that the RTAF was terminating a certain $4,600,000 simulator contract with the Company. Although the Company had performed in excess of 90% of the contract, the RTAF alleged a failure to completely perform. In connection with this termination, the RTAF made a call on a $230,000 performance bond, as well as a draw on an approximately $1,100,000 advance payment letter of credit. Work under this contract had stopped while under arbitration, but on October 1, 1996, the Thai Trade Arbitration Counsel rendered its decision under which the contract was reinstated in full and the Company was given a period of nine months to complete the remainder of the work. Except as noted in the award, the rights and obligations of the parties remained as per the original contract including the potential invoking of penalties or termination of the contract for delay. On December 22, 1997, the Company successfully performed acceptance testing and the unit passed with no discrepancy reports. Although the contract was not completed in the time allotted, the Company has requested an extension on the completion time due to various extenuating circumstances, including allowable "force majeure" events, one of which was a delay in obtaining an export license to ship parts required to complete the trainers. On August 30, 2001, the Company received a payment of $230,000 representing the amount due on the performance bond; the balance of $700,000 due on the contract is still under review by the customer but it is probable that the Company will institute legal proceedings to collect the balance. At this point the Company is not able to determine what, if any, impact the extended completion period will have upon the receipt of final payment.

Unbilled contract costs subject to negotiation represent claims made or to be made against an international customer for two contracts covering 1996 to the present. Claims receivables and resulting revenue aggregating $5,450,000 have been recorded. Claim costs have been incurred in connection with customer caused delays, errors in specifications and designs, other out-of-scope items and exchange losses and may not be received in full during fiscal 2003. In conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, revenue recorded by the Company from a claim does not exceed the incurred contract costs related to the claim. The Company has submitted a claim for one of the contracts to the customer and has also submitted to the customer requests for equitable contract price adjustments on the other contract. The Company is currently updating and finalizing additional claims. As a related item, during the third quarter of fiscal 2000, the aforementioned international customer, citing failure to deliver product within contract terms, assessed liquidated damages totalling approximately $1,600,000 on two contracts currently in progress. The Company disputes the basis for these liquidated damages and plans to contest them vigorously. However, following generally accepted accounting principles, the Company has reduced contract values and corresponding revenue recognition by approximately $1,600,000.

On July 20, 2001, the Company was notified by the international customer that they were terminating the centrifuge contract, which was approximately 90%

complete. The termination included a request for the refund of advance milestone payments made to date. At this point the Company is arbitrating in the United Kingdom disputes which have arisen under this contract but is not able to assess the ultimate impact of the termination on current operations and financial results. As of August 23, 2002, the Company had recorded on its books the following amounts for the contract from inception to date: revenue (including claims revenue) of $19,730,000, cost of goods sold of $13,202,000, costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted long term contracts of $16,605,000, claims receivables of $2,840,000, and billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted long term contracts of $10,099,000.

4. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market using the first in, first out (FIFO) method and consist of the following (net of reserves):

	August 23, 2002	February 22, 2002
	(amounts in thousands)	
Raw materials	$ 92	$ 110
Work in Process	6,470	4,470
Finished Goods	2,491	2,581
Total	$9,053	$7,161

5. Stockholders' Equity

The components of stockholders' equity at February 22, 2002 and August 23, 2002 were as follows:

(amounts in thousands, except share information)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid in Capital	Accumulated other comp. income	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance, February 22, 2002	7,142,946	$357	$6,703	$ (172)	$13,894	$20,782
Net income for twenty Six weeks ended August 23, 2002	-	-	-	-	1,321	1,321
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	-	-	-	(40)	-	(40)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	(40)	1,321	1,281
Shares issued in connection with employee stock option plans	10,482	1	19	-	-	20
Balance at August 23, 2002	7,153,428	$358	$6,722	$(212)	$15,215	$22,083

6. Long Term Debt and Other Long Term Obligations

The following table lists the long term debt and other long term obligations of the Company as of August 23, 2002.

Payments due by Period

Obligation	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Long term debt	$4,490	$ -	$4,490	$ -	$ -
Long term bonds	4,645	-	-	-	4,645
Capital Leases	10	3	7	-	-
Operating leases	498	102	352	44	-
Other long term	-	-	-	-	-
Total obligations	$9,643	$ 105	$4,849	$ 44	$4,645

7. Business Segment Presentation:

The Company primarily manufactures under contract various types of high-technology equipment that it has designed and developed. The Company considers its business activities to be divided into two segments: Aircrew Training Systems (ATS) and Industrial Simulation. The ATS business segment produces devices which create and monitor the physiological effects of motion, including spatial disorientation and centrifugal forces for the medical, training, research and entertainment markets. The Industrial Group produces chambers that create environments that are used for sterilization, research, and medical applications. The following segment information reflects the accrual basis of accounting:

	ATS	Industrial Group	Total
	(amounts in thousands)		
Thirteen weeks ended August 23, 2002			
Net Sales	$ 9,326	$1,715	$ 11,041
Interest Expense	107	18	125
Deprec. And Amort.	253	52	305
Operating Income/(loss)	1,462	(140)	1,322
Income Tax Provision	297	(35)	262
Identifiable Assets	27,597	5,886	33,483
Expend. For Seg. Assets	61	13	74
Thirteen weeks ended August 24, 2001			
Net Sales	$ 5,041	$2,373	$ 7,414
Interest Expense	228	44	272
Deprec. And Amort.	193	87	280
Operating Income	393	410	803
Income Tax Provision	19	41	60
Identifiable Assets	29,614	6,156	35,770
Expend. For Seg. Assets	101	21	122

Reconciliation to consolidated amounts	2002	2001
Corporate Assets	$ 9,234	$ 9,096
Total Assets	42,717	44,866
Segment operating income	$ 1,322	$ 803
Less interest expense	(125)	(272)
Less income taxes	(262)	(60)
Total profit for segments	$ 935	$ 471
Corporate home off. exps.	(214)	(257)
Interest and other exps.	(47)	1
Income tax benefit	57	78
Minority interest	5	4
Net income	$ 736	$ 297

	ATS	Industrial Group	Total
	(amounts in thousands)		
Twenty six weeks ended August 23, 2002			
Net Sales	$17,118	$5,130	$ 22,248
Interest Expense	232	34	266
Deprec. And Amort.	458	174	632
Operating Income/(loss)	3,005	(275)	2,730
Income Tax Provision	765	(84)	681
Identifiable Assets	27,597	5,886	33,483
Expend. For Seg. Assets	92	17	109
Twenty six weeks ended August 24, 2001			
Net Sales	$10,586	$5,168	$15,754
Interest Expense	442	88	530
Deprec. And Amort.	413	174	587
Operating Income	344	1,103	1,447
Income Tax Prov/(Benefit)	127	(83)	44
Identifiable Assets	29,614	6,156	35,770
Expend. For Seg. Assets	494	102	596

Reconciliation to consolidated amounts	2002	2001
Corporate Assets	$ 9,234	$ 9,096

Total Assets	42,717	44,866
Segment operating income	$ 2,730	$ 1,447
Less interest expense	(266)	(530)
Less income taxes	(681)	(76)
Total profit for segments	$ 1,783	$ 841
Corporate home off. exps.	(547)	(442)
Interest and other exps.	(150)	(32)
Income tax benefit	204	155
Minority interest	31	(1)
Net income	$ 1,321	$ 521

Segment operating income consists of net sales less applicable costs and expenses related to those revenues. Unallocated general corporate expenses and other miscellaneous fees have been excluded from total profit for segments. General corporate expenses are primarily central administrative office expenses including executive salaries, stockholder expenses and legal and accounting fees. Other miscellaneous expenses include banking and letter of credit fees. Property, plant and equipment are not identified with specific business segments, as these are common resources shared by all segments.

Approximately 73% of sales totaling $8,107,000 in the second quarter of fiscal 2003 were made to one domestic customer in the ATS segment. Approximately 55% of sales totaling $4,070,000 in the second quarter of fiscal 2002 were made to one international and one domestic customer in the ATS segment.

Approximately 65% of sales totaling $14,383,000 in the six months ended August 23, 2002 were made to one domestic customer in the ATS segment. Approximately 51% of sales totaling $8,098,000 in the six months ended August 24, 2001 were made to one international and one domestic customer in the ATS segment.

Included in the segment information for the second quarter of fiscal 2003 are export sales of $1,351,000. A significant portion of this amount consisted of sales to commercial or government accounts in China of $335,000 and Thailand of $306,000. In addition, sales to the US government and its agencies aggregated $855,000 for the period.

Included in the segment information for the second quarter of fiscal 2002 are export sales of $2,344,000. A significant portion of this amount consisted of sales to commercial or government accounts in Thailand of $832,000, Great Britain of $471,000, Japan of $324,000 and Turkey of $259,000. In addition, sales to the U.S. government and its agencies aggregated $124,000 for the period.

Included in the segment information for the six months ended August 23, 2002 are export sales of $4,037,000. A significant portion of this amount consisted of sales to commercial or government accounts in China of $1,847,000 and Thailand of $893,000. In addition, sales to the US government and its agencies aggregated $1,434,000 for the period.

Included in the segment information for the six months ended August 24, 2001 are export sales of $5,178,000. A significant portion of this amount consisted of sales to commercial or government accounts in Thailand of $1,143,000, Great Britain of $1,030,000, Japan of $1,021,000, and Russia of $533,000. In addition, sales to the US government and its agencies aggregated $910,000 for the period.

8. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Business Combinations and Goodwill and Intangible Assets

On July 20, 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations", and SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Intangible Assets". SFAS 141 is effective for all business combinations completed after June 30, 2001. SFAS 142 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001; however, certain provisions of this Statement apply to goodwill and other intangible assets acquired between July 1, 2001, and the effective date of SFAS 142. Major provisions of these Statements and their effective dates are as follows:

- all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 must use the purchase method of accounting. The pooling of interest method of accounting is prohibited except for transactions initiated before July 1, 2001.

- intangible assets acquired in a business combination must be recorded separately from goodwill if they arise from contractual or other legal rights or are separable from the acquired entity and can be sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or as part of a related contract, asset or liability.

- goodwill, as well as intangible assets with indefinite lives, acquired after June 30, 2001, will not be amortized. Effective February 23, 2002, all previously recognized goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are no longer subject to amortization.

- effective February 23, 2002, goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are to be tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an impairment indicator.

- all acquired goodwill must be assigned to reporting units for purposes of impairment testing and segment reporting.

The adoption of SFAS No. 141 and 142 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Asset Retirement Obligations

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations". SFAS No. 143 applies to all entities, including rate-regulated entities, that have legal obligations associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset that result from acquisition, construction or development and (or) normal operations of the long-lived asset. The application of this statement is not limited to certain specialized industries, such as the extractive or nuclear industries. This Statement also applies, for example, to a company that operates a manufacturing facility and has a legal obligation to dismantle the manufacturing plant and restore the underlying land when it ceases operation of that plant. A liability for an asset retirement obligation should be recognized if the obligation meets the definition of a liability and can be reasonably estimated. The initial recording should be at fair value. SFAS No. 143 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002, with earlier application encouraged. The provisions of this statement are not expected to have a material impact on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company.

Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144,"Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets". SFAS No. 144 retains the existing requirements to recognize and measure the impairment of long-lived assets to be held and used or to be disposed of by sale. However, SFAS No. 144 makes changes to the scope and certain measurement requirements of existing accounting guidance. SFAS No. 144 also changes the requirements related to reporting the effects of a disposal or discontinuance of a segment of a business. SFAS No. 144 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after

December 15, 2001 and interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of this statement did not have a significant impact on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company.

Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4,44 and 64, Amendment of FASB No. 13, and Technical Corrections.

In April 2002 the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4,44 and 64, Amendment of FASB No. 13, and Technical Corrections. SFAS No. 145 changes the accounting principles governing extraordinary items by clarifying and, to some extent, modifying the existing definition and criteria, specifying disclosure for extraordinary items and specifying disclosure requirements for other unusual or infrequently occurring events and transactions that are not extraordinary items. SFAS No. 145 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002, with early adoption encouraged. The adoption of this statement is not expected to have a significant impact on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company.

Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities.

In June 2002, the FASB issued SFAS 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities. This Statement provides financial accounting and reporting guidance for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies EITF Issue 94-3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)." SFAS No. 146 is effective for exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002, with early adoption encouraged. The adoption of the statement is not expected to have a significant impact on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition
(amounts in dollars, except where noted and share and per share amounts)

Forward Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements are based on the Company's current expectations and projections about future events. These forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions about the Company and its subsidiaries that may cause actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements include statements with respect to the Company's vision, mission, strategies, goals, beliefs, plans, objectives, expectations, anticipations, estimates, intentions, financial condition, results of operations, future performance and business of the Company, including but not limited to, (i) projections of revenue, costs of raw materials, income or loss, earnings or loss per share, capital expenditures, growth prospects, dividends, the effects of currency fluctuations, capital structure and other financial items, (ii) statements of plans and objectives of the Company or its management or Board of Directors, including the introduction of new products, or estimates or predictions of actions of customers, suppliers, competitors or regulating authorities, (iii) statements of future economic performance, (iv) statements of assumptions and other statements about the Company or its business, and (v) statements preceeded by, followed by or that include the words "may", "could", "should", "proforma", "looking forward", "would", "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "estimate", "intend", "plan", or the negative of such terms or similar expressions.

These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, which are subject to change based on various important factors (some of which, in whole or in part, are beyond the Company's control). The following factors, among others, could cause the Company's financial performance to differ materially from the goals, plans, objectives, intentions and expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements: (1) the strength of the United States and global economies in general and the strength of the regional and local economies in which the Company conducts operations; (2) the effects of, and changes in, U.S. and foreign governmental trade, monetary and fiscal policies and laws; (3) the impact of domestic or foreign military or political conflicts and turmoil; (4) the timely development of competitive new products and services by the Company and the acceptance of such products and services by customers; (5) willingness of customers to substitute competitors' products and services and vice versa; (6) the impact on operations of changes in U.S. and governmental laws and public policy, including environmental regulations; (7) the level of export sales impacted by export controls, changes in legal and regulatory requirements, policy changes affecting the markets, changes in tax laws and tariffs, exchange rate fluctuations, political and economic instability, and accounts receivable collection; (8) technological changes; (9) regulatory or judicial proceedings; (10) the impact of any current or future litigation involving the Company, and; (11) the success of the Company at managing the risks involved in the foregoing.

The Company cautions that the foregoing list of important factors is not exclusive. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statement, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time by or on behalf of the Company.

Critical Accounting Policies

The discussion and analysis of the Company's 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 of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Company's financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Critical accounting policies are defined as those that are reflective of significant judgments and uncertainties, and potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. The Company believes that its critical accounting policies include those described below. For a detailed discussion on the application of these and other accounting policies, see Note 1 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 22, 2002.

Revenue Recognition on Long-Term Contracts

As discussed below, when the performance of a contract will extend beyond a 12-month period (and is greater than $100,000 in contract value), revenue and related costs are recognized on the percentage-of-completion method of accounting. Profits expected to be realized on such contracts are based on total estimated sales for the contract compared to total estimated costs at completion of the contract. These estimates are reviewed periodically throughout the lives of the contracts, and adjustments to profits resulting from such revisions are made cumulative to the date of the change. Estimated losses on long-term contracts are recorded in the period in which the losses become known to the Company.

Some of the Company's largest contracts, including its contracts with the U.S. and other foreign governments, are accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method. If the Company does not accurately estimate the total sales and related costs on such contracts, or if the Company is unsuccessful in the ultimate collection of associated contract claims, the estimated gross margins may be significantly impacted or losses may need to be recognized in future periods. Any such resulting reductions in margins or contract losses could be material to the Company's results of operations and financial position.

Accounts Receivable

The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and adjusts credit limits based on payment history and the customer's current credit worthiness, as determined by a review of their current credit information. The Company continuously monitors collections and payments from its customers and maintains a provision for estimated credit losses based on historical experience and any specific customer collection issues that have been identified. While such credit losses have historically been within the Company's expectations and the provisions established, the Company cannot guarantee that it will continue to experience the same credit loss rates that it has in the past. Additionally, as a result of the concentration of international receivables, the Company cannot predict the effect, if any, which geopolitical risk and uncertainty will have on the ultimate collection of such receivables.

Results of Operations
Thirteen weeks ended August 23, 2002 compared to August 24, 2001.

The Company had net income of $736,000, or $.10 per share (diluted), during the second quarter of fiscal 2003, versus net income of $297,000 or $.04 per share (diluted), for the corresponding second quarter of fiscal 2002. Sales for the second quarter were $11,041,000, an increase of $3,627,000 or 48.9%, over the corresponding second quarter of fiscal 2002. The primary contributors to the sales increase were additional revenues in domestic entertainment, which benefited from continued full production on a large entertainment project, and increased US government sales for hyperbaric and Aircrew Training Systems, including sales of $300,000 from the aforementioned settlement with the US Navy. Providing partial offsets were reductions in domestic and international hyperbaric systems, especially for the Company's Baramed monoplace chambers, and international sales for Aircrew Training Systems products, which have been negatively impacted by global economic conditions. Overall, domestic sales increased $3,890,000, or 78.6% from the second quarter of fiscal 2002, primarily reflecting the aforementioned entertainment increase, and represented 80.0% of the Company's total sales, up from 66.7% for the second quarter of fiscal 2002. Sales to the U.S. Government increased $730,000, or 588.7%, as compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2002, and represented 7.7% of total sales versus 1.7% for the second quarter of fiscal 2002. International sales were down $993,000 or 42.4%, versus the second quarter of fiscal 2002, and represented 12.3% of total sales, down from 31.6% in the second quarter of fiscal 2002, reflecting the aforementioned global economic downturn and increased entertainment sales. Throughout the Company's history, most of the sales for Aircrew Training

Products have been made to international customers. The Company has subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, Poland and Turkey, maintains regional offices in the Middle East, Asia, and Canada, and uses the services of approximately 100 independent sales organizations and agents throughout the world. In the thirteen weeks ended August 23, 2002, there were no international sales totaling at least ten percent of total sales for any foreign country. In the thirteen weeks ended August 24, 2001, sales totaling $832,000 were made to Thailand. Fluctuations in sales to international countries from year to year primarily reflect revenue recognition on the level and stage of development and production on multi-year long-term contracts.

Risks associated with international operations that might be different from those domestically include the strength of global economies in general and the strength of the regional and local economies in which the Company conducts operations, the effect of foreign military or political conflicts and turmoil, changes in foreign government trade, monetary and fiscal policies and laws, export controls, exchange rate fluctuations and political and economic instability. Unusual risks that might be associated with sales to less developed nations include U.S. Dollar and monetary system controls and a heightened risk of political, economic and civil turmoil.

The Company recognizes revenue utilizing three methods. On long-term contracts, the percentage of completion method is applied based on costs incurred as a percentage of estimated total costs. Revenue recognized on uncompleted long-term contracts in excess of amounts billed to customer is reflected as an asset. Amounts billed to customers in excess of revenue recognized on uncompleted long-term contracts are reflected as a liability. When it is estimated that a contract will result in a loss, the entire amount of the loss is accrued. The effect of revisions in cost and profit estimates for long-term contracts is reflected in the accounting period in which the facts requiring the revisions become known to the Company. Contract progress billings are based upon contract provisions for customer advance payments, contract costs incurred, and completion of specified contract milestones. Contracts may provide for customer retainage of a portion of amounts billed until contract completion. Retainage is generally due within one year of completion of the contract. Revenue recognition under the percentage of completion method requires significant judgment and therefore involves significant estimates, which are reasonably subject to change. Revenue for contracts under $100,000, or to be completed in less than one year, and where there are no post shipment services included in the contract, and revenue on parts and services, is recognized as shipped. Revenue on contracts under $100,000, or to be completed in less than one year, and where post shipment services (such as installation and customer acceptance) are required, is recognized after customer acceptance. Revenue for service contracts is recognized ratably over the life of the contract with related material costs expensed as incurred.

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, revenue on contract claims and disputes, for customer caused delays, errors in specifications and designs, and other unanticipated causes, and for amounts in excess of contract value, is generally appropriate if it is probable that the claim will result in additional contract revenue and if the amount can be reliably estimated.

Revenue recorded on a contract claim cannot exceed the incurred contract costs related to that claim. Significant claims outstanding at February 22, 2002 included the U.S. Navy ($5.5 million recorded) and two claims against an international customer ($5.7 million recorded). On May 9, 2002, the Company reached a final settlement agreement totaling approximately $6.9 million with the U.S. Navy for all outstanding amounts. The Company received this settlement payment on July 2, 2002. The results of operation for the three months ended August includes sales of $300,000 as part of this settlement. Although claim receivables are recorded as current assets in the financial statements, claim revenues may not be received in full during fiscal 2003. One of the claims against the international customer was filed in March 2001, and the other is being developed. As of August 23, 2002, claims recorded against the U.S.

government totaled $724 and claims recorded against an international customer totaled $5,450.

Gross profit for the second quarter of fiscal 2003 increased by $870,000 or 36.4% reflecting the increased sales volume partially offset by a 2.7 percentage point reduction in the rate as a percent of sales. Rate decreases were evidenced primarily in international environmental and domestic simulation sales.

Selling and administrative expenses for the second quarter of fiscal 2003 increased $351,000 or 20.8% as compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2002, primarily reflecting increased commissions.

Research and development expenses, which are charged to operations as incurred, decreased by $43,000 or 27.6% for the second quarter of fiscal 2003 as compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2002 reflecting reduced product development primarily in the Company's Turkish operation. Most of the Company's research efforts, which were and continue to be a significant cost of its business, are included in cost of sales for applied research for specific contracts, as well as research for feasibility and technology updates.

Interest expense for the second quarter of fiscal 2003 decreased $147,000 or 54.0%. This reflected lower interest rates on a lower average loan balance in the current period and reduced amortization of deferred finance costs as most of these balances were charged off in the third quarter of fiscal 2002.

The Company's tax provision for the second quarter of fiscal 2003 reflected an estimated 20% rate domestically and a consolidated estimated rate of 21.9%. The lower effective tax rate reflects the ongoing effect of offsetting research and development tax credits. The consolidated rate for the second quarter of fiscal 2002 reflected an estimated rate of 30%, which was offset by a $100,000 research tax credit.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2003, the Company reached a settlement with Inland Revenue in Great Britain which resulted in a small additional tax assessment. Additionally, the U. S. Internal Revenue Service is currently performing a routine audit of the Company's fiscal 2000 tax filing. At this point the Company is not able to assess whether any additional tax liability will result from the audit.

Results of Operations
Twenty-six weeks ended August 23, 2002 compared to August 24, 2001.

The Company had net income of $1,321,000, or $.18 per share (diluted), for the twenty-six weeks ended August 23,2002 versus net income of $521,000 or $.07 per share (diluted), for the corresponding period of fiscal 2002. Sales were $22,248,000, an increase of $6,494,000 or 41.2%, over the corresponding second quarter of fiscal 2002. The primary contributors to the sales increase were additional revenues in domestic entertainment, which benefited from continued full production on a large entertainment project, increased domestic and international sales for environmental products, and higher US government sales for Aircrew Training Systems, including sales of $300,000 from the aforementioned settlement with the US Navy. Providing partial offsets were across the board reductions in hyperbaric systems, especially for the Company's Baramed monoplace chambers, and international sales for Aircrew Training Systems products, which have been negatively impacted by global economic conditions. Overall, domestic sales increased $7,240,000, or 75.9% from the prior period of fiscal 2002, primarily reflecting the aforementioned entertainment increase, and represented 75.4% of the Company's total sales, up from 60.5% in the prior period. Sales to the U.S. Government increased $524,000, or 57.5%, and represented 6.4% of total sales versus 5.8% for the prior period. International sales were down $1,270,000 or 23.9%, versus the prior period, and represented 18.2% of total sales, down from 33.7% in the prior period, reflecting the aforementioned global economic downturn and increased entertainment sales. Throughout the Company's history, most of the sales for Aircrew Training Products have been made to international customers. The Company has subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, Poland and Turkey, maintains regional offices in the Middle East, Asia, and Canada, and uses the services of approximately 100 independent sales organizations and agents throughout the world. In the twenty-six weeks ended August 23, 2002, there were no international sales totaling at least ten percent of total sales for any foreign country. In the twenty-six weeks ended August 24, 2001, there were no international sales totaling at least ten percent of total sales for any foreign country. Fluctuations in sales to international countries from year to year primarily reflect revenue recognition on the level and stage of development and production on multi-year long-term contracts.

Risks associated with international operations that might be different from those domestically include the strength of global economies in general and the strength of the regional and local economies in which the Company conducts operations, the effect of foreign military or political conflicts and turmoil, changes in foreign government trade, monetary and fiscal policies and laws, export controls, exchange rate fluctuations and political and economic instability. Unusual risks that might be associated with sales to less developed nations include U.S. Dollar and monetary system controls and a heightened risk of political, economic and civil turmoil.

The Company recognizes revenue utilizing three methods. On long-term contracts, the percentage of completion method is applied based on costs incurred as a percentage of estimated total costs. Revenue recognized on uncompleted long-term contracts in excess of amounts billed to customer is reflected as an asset. Amounts billed to customers in excess of revenue recognized on uncompleted long-term contracts are reflected as a liability. When it is estimated that a contract will result in a loss, the entire amount of the loss is accrued. The effect of revisions in cost and profit estimates for long-term contracts is reflected in the accounting period in which the facts requiring the revisions become known. Contract progress billings are based upon contract provisions for customer advance payments, contract costs incurred, and completion of specified contract milestones. Contracts may provide for customer retainage of a portion of amounts billed until contract completion. Retainage is generally due within one year of completion of the contract. Revenue recognition under the percentage of completion method requires significant judgment and therefore involves significant estimates, which are reasonably subject to change. Revenue for contracts under $100,000, or to be completed in less than one year, and where there are no post shipment services included in the contract, and revenue on parts and services, is recognized as shipped. Revenue on contracts under $100,000, or to be completed in less than one year, and where post shipment services (such as installation and customer acceptance) are required, is recognized after customer acceptance. Revenue for service contracts is recognized ratably over the life of the contract with related material costs expensed as incurred.

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, revenue on contract claims and disputes, for customer caused delays, errors in specifications and designs, and other unanticipated causes, and for amounts in excess of contract value, is generally appropriate if it is probable that the claim will result in additional contract revenue and if the amount can be reliably estimated.

Revenue recorded on a contract claim cannot exceed the incurred contract costs related to that claim. Significant claims outstanding at February 22, 2002 included the U.S. Navy ($5.5 million recorded) and two claims against an international customer ($5.7 million recorded). On May 9, 2002, the Company reached a final settlement agreement totaling approximately $6.9 million with the U.S. Navy for all outstanding amounts. The Company received this settlement payment on July 2, 2002. The results of operation for the six months ended August includes sales of $300,000 as part of this settlement. Although claim receivables are recorded as current assets in the financial statements, claim revenues may not be received in full during fiscal 2003. One of the claims against the international customer was filed in March 2001, and the other is being developed. As of August 23, 2002, claims recorded against the U.S. government totaled $724 and claims recorded against an international customer totaled $5,450.

Gross profit for the twenty-six weeks ended August 23, 2002 increased by $1,760,000 or 34.6% reflecting the increased sales volume partially offset by a 1.5 percentage point reduction in the rate as a percent of sales. Rate decreases were evidenced primarily in international environmental and domestic simulation sales.

Selling and administrative expenses for the twenty-six weeks ended August 23, 2002 increased $677,000 or 18.0% as compared to the corresponding prior period of fiscal 2002, primarily reflecting increased commissions.

Research and development expenses, which are charged to operations as incurred, decreased by $105,000 or 32.4% for the twenty-six weeks ended August 23, 2002 as compared to the prior period in fiscal 2002, reflecting reduced product development primarily in the Company's Turkish operation. Most of the Company's research efforts, which were and continue to be a significant cost of its business, are included in cost of sales for applied research for specific contracts, as well as research for feasibility and technology updates.

Interest expense for the twenty-six weeks ended August 23, 2002 was down $264,000 or 49.8% as compared to the corresponding period in fiscal 2002. This reflected lower interest rates on a lower average loan balance in the current quarter and reduced amortization of deferred finance costs as most of these balances were charged off in the third quarter of fiscal 2002.

The Company's tax provision for the twenty-six weeks ended August 23, 2002 reflected an estimated 20% rate domestically and a consolidated estimated rate of 27.0%. The lower effective tax rate reflects the ongoing effect of offsetting research and development tax credits. The consolidated rate for the six months ended August 24, 2001 reflected an estimated rate of 30%, which was offset by a $200,000 research tax credit.

During the twenty-six weeks ended August 23, 2002 the Company reached a settlement with Inland Revenue in Great Britain which resulted in a small additional tax assessment. Additionally, the U. S. Internal Revenue Service is currently performing a routine audit of the Company's fiscal 2000 tax filing. At this point the Company is not able to assess whether any additional tax liability will result from the audit.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

During the twenty-six week period ended August 23,2002, the Company generated $6,476,000 of cash from operating activities. This was primarily a result of cash from the collection of the $6.9 million settlement agreement with the US Navy. A partial offset was an increase in inventories evidencing a contract mix shift to non-POC projects, whose costs are accumulated in inventory. Versus last year's corresponding period, net cash from operations reflected an increase of $9,176,000.

Investing activities in the twenty-six weeks ended August 23, 2002 consisted of minimal purchases for capital equipment and capitalized software. Spending in both of these categories was down from the prior period reflecting a basic maintenance level of capital replacement.

Financing activities consisted primarily of significant net repayments on the Company's bank line and long term bonds and an increase in cash required to secure international letters of credit. Since the Company's bank line expires November 30, 2002 (see below), most new international bid bonds and letters of credit to support new projects have required cash collaterialization.

Assuming that it is able to obtain an extension of or replacement for its Revolving Credit Agreement, the Company believes that cash generated from operating activities and available borrowings under its Revolving Credit Agreement will be sufficient to meet its future obligations.

With respect to the Company's outstanding claims with an international customer, to the extent the Company is unsuccessful in further recovery of contract costs, such an event could have a material adverse effect on the Company's liquidity and results of operations. Historically, the Company has had good experience in that recoveries have exceeded the carrying value of claims. On May 9, 2002, the Company reached a final settlement agreement totaling approximately $6.9 million with the U.S. Navy for all outstanding amounts. The Company received this settlement payment on July 2, 2002. The carrying value of this claim at the time of settlement was $5.5 million.

On March 29, 2002, the Company signed an amendment to its Revolving Credit Agreement which extended the expiration date of the of the agreement to November 30, 2002 and increased the interest rate from (i) the bank's prime rate less a factor ranging from 0% to 0.5% based on the Company's leverage ratio or adjusted LIBOR to (ii) the bank's prime rate plus 1% for adjusted base rate loans or adjusted LIBOR plus 3.5% for adjusted LIBOR rate loans. The amendment also adjusts the Funds Flow Ratio through the expiration date of the Credit Agreement.

On June 5, 2002 the Company's bank agreed to the terms upon which it would agree to extend the expiration date of the Revolving Credit Agreement to February 28, 2003. The Company is currently evaluating the terms and conditions of this extension. Substantially all of the Company's short-term financing is provided by this bank. As of October 7, 2002, the Company had approximately $3.6 million available under its Revolving Credit Agreement.

The Company's current bank agreement is scheduled to expire on November 30, 2002. The accompanying balance sheet as of August 23, 2002 classifies the Company's bank borrowings under the line as long term debt, in accordance with FASB No. 6. The Company has received term sheets from new lenders which will allow for all the Company's bank debt to be refinanced on a long term basis. This refinancing is currently expected to be completed before the expiration of the Company's current bank agreement. Under the guidelines of FASB SFAS No. 6, short term obligations which the Company intends to refinance on a long term basis and which are supported by a financing agreement(s) that clearly permits the Company to refinance all the short-term obligation on a long term basis on readily determinable terms may be properly classified as long-term at the balance sheet date.

Backlog

The Company's sales backlog at August 23, 2002, and February 22, 2002, for work to be performed and revenue to be recognized under written agreements after such dates was approximately $28,329,000 and $28,148,000 respectively. In addition, the Company's training, maintenance and upgrade contracts backlog at August 23, 2002, and February 22, 2002, for work to be performed and revenue to be recognized after that date under written agreements was approximately

$3,078,000 and $1,485,000 respectively.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk
Not Applicable.

Part II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

None.

Item 2. Changes in Securities and Use of Proceeds

The constituent instruments defining the rights of the holders of any class of securities were not modified nor were the rights evidenced by any class of registered securities materially limited or qualified during the period covered by this report.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

No defaults occurred during the period covered in this report.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to Vote of Security Holders

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits:

Number	Item
3.1	Registrant's Articles of Incorporation, as amended, were filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended February 28, 1997 and are incorporated herein by reference.
3.2	Registrant's By-Laws, as amended, were filed as Exhibit 3 (ii) to Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended February 25, 1994, and are incorporated herein by reference.
10.1	Registrant's 1998 Stock Option Plan was filed on October 8, 1998 on Form S-8 and is incorporated herein by reference.
10.2	Registrant's Employee Stock Purchase Plan was filed on July 6, 1988 as exhibit A to the Prospectus included in Registrant's Registration Statement (File No. 33-42219) on Form S-8 and is incorporated herein by reference. *

Number	Item
10.3	Registrant's Stock Award Plan adopted April 7, 1993, filed as Exhibit 10(ix) to the Registrant's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 25, 1994 and is incorporated herein by reference. *

10.5 Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of march 27, 1997, between the Registrant and First Union National Bank was filed as Exhibit 10.6 to Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended February 28, 1997, and is incorporated herein by reference.

10.6 Amendment to Revolving Credit Agreement dated as of March 29, 2002 was filed as Exhibit 10.6 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended February 22, 2002, and is incorporated herein by reference.

10.7 Stock Purchase Warrant dated as of December 26, 2001, issued by the Registrant to ETC Asset Management, LLC was filed as Exhibit 10.7 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended February 22, 2002, and is incorporated herein by reference.

* Represents a management contract or a compensatory plan or arrangement.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

The Company did not file any current Reports on Form 8-K during the fiscal quarter ended August 23, 2002.

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL TECTONICS CORPORTION
(Registrant)

Date: October 15, 2002

By: /s/ William F. Mitchell

William F. Mitchell
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: October 15, 2002

By: /s/ Duane D. Deaner

Duane D. Deaner
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

CERTIFICATIONS

I, William F. Mitchell, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Environmental Tectonics Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report; and

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report.

Date: October 15, 2002

By: /s/ William F. Mitchell

William F. Mitchell
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

I, Duane D. Deaner, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Environmental Tectonics Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report; and

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report.

Date: October 15, 2002

By: /s/ Duane D. Deaner

Duane D. Deaner

Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and
Accounting Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

99.1 Certification dated October 15, 2002 pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 made by William F. Mitchell, Chief Executive Officer.

99.2 Certification dated October 15, 2002 pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 made by Duane D. Deaner, Chief Financial Officer.

EXHIBIT 99.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ending August 23, 2002 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Environmental Tectonics Corporation (the "Company") on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, William F. Mitchell, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

/s/ William F. Mitchell

William F. Mitchell
Chief Executive Officer

October 15, 2002

EXHIBIT 99.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ending August 23, 2002 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Environmental Tectonics Corporation (the "Company") on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Duane D. Deaner, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

/s/ Duane D. Deaner

Duane D. Deaner
Chief Financial Officer

October 15, 2002