UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of
The Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported):
March 1, 2002

United States Steel Corporation
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	1-16811	25-1897152
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)	(Commission File Number)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

600 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, PA	15219-2800
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(412) 433-1121
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Exhibit 23.

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements listed below of our report dated February 15, 2002, relating to the financial statements of United States Steel Corporation, which appears in this Current Report on Form 8-K.

On Form S-3:	Relating to:
File No. 333-75148	United States Steel Corporation Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan

On Form S-8:	Relating to:
File No. 033-60667	United States Steel Corporation Parity Investment Bonus
333-00429	United States Steel Corporation Savings Fund Plan for Salaried Employees
333-36840	United States Steel Corporation Savings Fund Plan for Salaried Employees
333-76392	United States Steel Corporation Non-Officer Restricted Stock Plan
333-76394	United States Steel Corporation 2002 Stock Plan

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
March 1, 2002

Long-term debt (Note 11)	1,434	2,236
Deferred income taxes (Note 14)	732	666
Employee benefits (Note 12)	2,008	1,767
Deferred credits and other liabilities	398	483
Preferred stock of Marathon subsidiary (Note 18)	-	66
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred securities of a subsidiary trust holding solely junior subordinated convertible debentures of Marathon (Note 18)	-	183
Contingencies and Commitments (Note 26)	-	-
Stockholders' Equity (Details on page 5)		
Marathon net investment	-	1,952
Common stock - Issued - 89,197,740 shares (par value $1 per share, authorized 200,000,000 shares)	89	-
Additional paid-in capital	2,475	-
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(49)	(30)
Deferred compensation	(9)	(3)
Total stockholders' equity	2,506	1,919
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 8,337	$ 8,711

</TABLE>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

<TABLE>
<CAPTDAPTDAPAPTD iowwwwwww cquery patpndd -i 00 reeeeeeee00

	2001	2000	1999
Net cash used in investing activities	(239)	(270)	(294)
Financing activities:			
Net change in attributed portion of Marathon consolidated debt and other financings	(74)	1,208	147
Specifically attributed debt:			
Borrowings	-	-	350
Repayments	(370)	(6)	(11)
Preferred stock repurchased	-	(12)	(2)
Dividends paid	(57)	(97)	(97)
Net cash provided from (used in) financing activities	(501)	1,093	387
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(1)	1	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(72)	197	13
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	219	22	9
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 147	$ 219	$ 22
Cash provided from (used in) operating activities included:			
Interest and other financial costs paid (net of amount capitalized)	$ (182)	$ (71)	$ (77)
Income taxes refunded from (paid to) taxing authorities	9	(10)	5
Income tax settlements received from (paid to) Marathon	819	91	(2)

</TABLE>

See Note 9, for supplemental cash flow information.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Stockholders' Equity

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

	Dollars in millions			Shares in thousands		
(In millions, except per share data)	2001	2000	1999	2001	2000	1999
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Common stock:						
Balance at beginning of year	$ -	$ -	$ -	-	-	-
Issued in Separation	89	-	-	89,198	-	-
Balance at end of year	$ 89	$ -	$ -	89,198	-	-
Additional paid-in capital:						
Balance at beginning of year	$ -	$ -	$ -			
Common stock issued in Separation	2,475	-	-			
Balance at end of year	$ 2,475	$ -	$ -			
				Comprehensive Income		
				2001	2000	1999
Marathon net investment (Note 1):						
Balance at beginning of year	$ 1,952	$ 2,076	$ 2,129			
Net income (loss)	(218)	(21)	44	$ (218)	$ (21)	$ 44
Repurchase of 6.50% preferred stock	-	(12)	(2)			
Common stock issued	8	6	2			
Dividends on preferred stock	(8)	(8)	(9)			

Principles applied in consolidation - These financial statements include the accounts of United States Steel and its majority-owned subsidiaries.

Investments in entities over which United States Steel has significant influence are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are carried at United States Steel's share of net assets plus loans and advances. Differences in the basis of the investment and the underlying net asset value of the investee, if any, are amortized into earnings over the remaining useful life of the associated assets.

Investments in companies whose stock is publicly traded are carried generally at market value. The difference between the cost of these investments and market value is recorded in other comprehensive income (net of tax). Investments in companies whose stock has no readily determinable fair value are carried at cost and are periodically reviewed for impairment.

Income (loss) from investees includes United States Steel's proportionate share of income (loss) from equity method investments. Also, gains or losses from changes in ownership of unconsolidated investees are recognized in the period of change.

Use of estimates - Generally accepted accounting principles require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at year-end and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the carrying value of property, plant and equipment; valuation allowances for receivables, inventories and deferred income tax assets; environmental liabilities; liabilities for potential tax deficiencies and potential litigation claims and settlements; and assets and obligations related to employee benefits. Additionally, certain estimated liabilities are recorded when management commits to a plan to close an operating facility or to exit a business activity. Actual results could differ from the estimates and assumptions used.

Revenue recognition - Revenues are primarily recognized when products are shipped or services are provided to customers, the sales price is fixed and determinable, collectibility is reasonably assured, and title and risks of ownership have passed to the buyer. Costs associated with revenues, including shipping and other transportation costs, are recorded in cost of revenues.

Cash and cash equivalents - Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and on deposit and investments in highly liquid debt instruments with maturities generally of three months or less.

Inventories - Inventories are carried at lower of cost or market on a worldwide basis. Cost of inventories is determined primarily under the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method.

Derivative instruments - United States Steel uses commodity-based and foreign currency derivative instruments to manage its exposure to price risk. Futures, forwards, swaps and options are used to reduce the effects of fluctuations in the purchase price of natural gas and nonferrous metals and also certain business transactions denominated in foreign currencies. United States Steel has not elected to designate derivative instruments as qualifying for hedge accounting treatment. As a result, the changes in fair value of all derivatives are recognized immediately in results of operations.

Property, plant and equipment - Depreciation is primarily computed using a modified straight-line method based upon estimated lives of assets and production levels. The modification factors for domestic steel producing assets range from a minimum of 85% at a production level below 81% of capability, to a maximum of 105% for a 100% production level. No modification is made at the 95% production level, considered the normal long-range level. For certain equipment related to the railroad operations, depreciation is computed on the straight-line method, utilizing a composite or grouped

necessarily indicative of future results of operations.

(In millions) (Unaudited)	2001	2000
Revenues and other income	$ 6,353	$ 7,355
Net income (loss)	(321)	58
Per share - basic and diluted	(3.60)	.65

6. Extraordinary Losses

In 1999, United States Steel irrevocably deposited with a trustee the entire 5.5 million common shares it owned in RTI International Metals, Inc. (RTI). The deposit of the shares resulted in the satisfaction of United States Steel's obligation under its 63/4% Exchangeable Notes (indexed debt) due February 1, 2000. Under the terms of the indenture, the trustee exchanged one RTI share for each note at maturity. All shares were required for satisfaction of the indexed debt; therefore, none reverted back to United States Steel.

As a result of the above transaction, United States Steel recorded in 1999 an extraordinary loss of $5 million, net of a $3 million income tax benefit, representing prepaid interest expense and the write-off of unamortized debt issue costs, and a pretax charge of $22 million, representing the difference between the carrying value of the investment in RTI and the carrying value of the indexed debt, which is included in net gains on disposal of assets.

In 1999, Republic Technologies International, LLC, an equity investee of United States Steel, recorded an extraordinary loss related to the early extinguishment of debt. As a result, United States Steel recorded an extraordinary loss of $2 million, net of a $1 million income tax benefit, representing its share of Republic's extraordinary loss.

7. Other Items

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

(In millions)	2001	2000	1999
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Net interest and other financial costs			
Interest and other financial income:			
Interest income	$ 13	$ 3	$ 1
Other	(1)	7	-
Total	12	10	1
Interest and other financial costs:			
Interest incurred	186	88	45
Less interest capitalized	1	3	6
Net interest	185	85	39
Interest on tax issues	(58) (a)	11	15
Financial costs on trust preferred securities	13	13	13
Financial costs on preferred stock of subsidiary	11	5	5
Amortization of discounts	2	1	1
Expenses on sales of accounts receivable	-	-	15
Adjustment to settlement value of indexed debt	-	-	(13)

Total	153	115	75
Net interest and other financial costs	$ 141	$ 105	$ 74

</TABLE>

(a) Includes a favorable adjustment of $67 million related to prior years' taxes.

Foreign currency transar

Items not allocated to segments:			
Gain on Transtar reorganization	68	-	-
Insurance recoveries related to USS-POSCO fire	46	-	-
Asset impairment - trade receivables	(104)	(8)	-
Impairment and other costs related to investments in equity investees	-	(36)	(54)
Loss on investment used to satisfy indexed debt obligations	-	-	(22)
Elimination for intersegment revenues	(6)	-	-
Total revenues and other income	$ 6,375	$ 6,132	$ 5,470

Income:

Income

Marathon debt attributed to United States Steel was determined based on the cash flows of United States Steel (see Note 2). Included in Marathon debt attributable to United States Steel was an accounts receivable facility accounted for as a secured borrowing. At December 31, 2000, $350 million was outstanding under this facility. The facility was terminated and repaid in 2001.

Steel meet interest expense coverage and leverage ratios beginning on September 30, 2002, limitations on capital expenditures, and restrictions on investments. If these covenants are breached, creditors would be able to declare their obligations immediately due and payable and foreclose on any collateral.

Debt Maturities - Aggregate maturities of long-term debt are as follows (In millions):

	Year ended December 31,					
Total	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Later Years
$ 1,470	$ 32	$ 26	$ 25	$ 25	$ 26	$ 1,336

---

12. Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits

United States Steel has noncontributory defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all U.S. employees. Benefits under these plans are based upon years of service r a 6-ranenefiiii ĎM Tot ọ̋dHfạ̋rs of service

x rs of serv and final average pensionable earnings, or a 6-rann final av

(f) Additional minimum xM

For measurement purposes, an 8% annual rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered health care benefits was assumed for 2002. The rate was assumed to dec the per

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

Provisions (credits) for income taxes were:

	2001			2000			1999		
(In millions)	Current	Deferred	Total	Current	Deferred	Total	Current	Deferred	Total
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Federal	$(326)	$ 38	$(288)	$ (357)	$ 340	$ (17)	$ (84)	$ 99	$ 15
State and local	(23)	(13)	(36)	(12)	49	37	1	8	9
Foreign	3	(7)	(4)	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	$(346)	$ 18	$(328)	$(369)	$ 389	$ 20	$ (82)	$ 107	$ 25

will make paymŐ Ďʿ

2006	11	37
Later years	74	188
Sublease rentals	-	(96)
Total minimum lease payments	134	$ 417
Less imputed interest costs	44	
Present value of net minimum lease payments included in long-term debt (see Note 11)	$ 90	

</TABLE>

Operating lease rental expense:

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

(In millions)	2001	2000	1999
Minimum rental	$ 133	$ 132	$ 124
Contingent rental	18	17	18
Sublease rentals	(17)	(6)	(6)
Net rental expense	$ 134	$ 143	$ 136

</TABLE>

United States Steel leases a wide variety of facilities and equipment under operating leases, including land and building space, office equipment, production facilities and transportation equipment. Most long-term leases includH-

the five-year term of the Plan. In addition, awarded shares that do not result in shares being issued are available for subsequent grant, and any ungranted shares from prior years' annual allocations are available for subsequent grant during the years the 2002 Plan is in effect.

Stock options represent the right to purchase shares of stock at the market value of the stock at date of grant. Certain options contain the right to receive cash and/or common stock equal to the excess of the fair market value of shares of common stock, as determined in accordance with the plan, over the option price of shares. Under the 2002 Stock Plan, no stock options may be exercised prior to one year or after eight years from the date of grant. Under the former USX Corporation 1990 Stock Plan, stock options expired ten years from the date they were granted.

l DMnnnn f tf tf t
the daterm of t arsd

In connection with the Separation, all options to purchase Steel Stock were converted into options to purchase United States Steel common stock with identical terms; the remaining vesting periods and term of the options were continued.

The following is a summary nnnnnnnnn o nnnn

- Pro forma	(2.48)	(.26)	.47

</TABLE>

The above pro forma amounts were based on a Black-Scholes option-pricing model, which included the following information and assumptions:

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

<S>	2001 <C>	2000 <C>	1999 <C>
Weighted-average grant-date exercise price per share	$ 19.89	$ 23.00	$ 28.22
Expected annual dividends per share	$ .20	$ 1.00	$ 1.00
Expected life in years	5	5	3
Expected volatility	40%	37%	37%
Risk-free interest rate	4.9%	6.5%	5.6%
Weighted-average grant-date fair value of options granted during the year, as calculated from above	$ 7.69	$ 6.63	$ 6.95

<qqkk4 -- .5.00

Long-term debt (including amounts due within one year)	1,122	1,375	2,375	2,287
Preferred stock of subsidiary and trust preferred securities µaө				

other obligations of Marathon in the amount of approximately $359 million as of December 31, 2001. Marathon is not limited by agreement with United States Steel as to the amount of indebtedness that it may incur and, in the event of the bankruptcy of Marathon, the holders of the industrial revenue bonds and such other obligations may declare them immediately due and payable. If such event occurs, United States Steel may not be able to satisfy such obligations.

Other contingencies - United States Steel is contingently liable to its Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President for a $3 million retention bonus. The bonus is payable on the third anniversary of the Separation and is subject

Clairton 1314B Partnership, L.P.	United States	10% (a)	Coke & Coke By-Products
Delta Tubular Processing	United States	50%	Steel Processing
Double Eagle Steel Coating Company	United States	50%	Steel Processing
Feralloy Processing Company	United States	49%	Steel Processing
Olympic Laser Processing	United States	50%	Steel Processing
PRO-TEC Coating Company	United States	50%	Steel Processing
Republic Technologies International, LLC	United States	16%	Steel Products
USS-POSCO Industries	United States	50%	Steel Processing
Worthington Specialty Processing	United States	50%	Steel Processing

- --

</TABLE>

<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Assigned Reserves (d):							
Oak Grove Mine, AL	49.8	49.8	-	Metallurgical	Low	* 12,000	** 1.0%
#50 Mine, WV	85.2	73.5	11.7	Metallurgical	Low	* 12,000	** 1.0%
	------	------	------				
Total assigned	135.0	123.3	11.7				
	------	------	------				
Unassigned Reserves (e):							
Alabama	123.4	123.4	-	Metallurgical	Low to High	* 12,000	** 1.0%
Alabama (b) (f)	45.3	45.3	-	Steam	Low to High	* 12,000	0.7%-2.5%
Alabama	31.9	-	31.9	Metallurgical	Medium	* 12,000	** 1.0%
Illinois (f)	374.8	374.8	-	Steam	High	11,600	2.3%
Indiana, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, West Virginia (f)	64.4	64.4	-	Metallurgical/Steam	Low to High	11,600-13,000	1.0%-3.0%
	------	------	------				
Total unassigned	639.8	607.9	31.9				

Fairfield, AL	2,028	2,069	2,109	2,152	2,361
Domestic Steel	10,093	11,362	12,032	11,214	12,350
Kosice, Slovak Republic	4,051	382	-	-	-
Total	14,144	11,744	12,032	11,214	12,350
Raw Steel Capability					
Domestic Steel	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,800
U. S. Steel Kosice(a)	5,000	467	-	-	-
Total	17,800	13,267	12,800	12,800	12,800
Production as % of total capability - Domestic	78.9	88.8	94.0	87.6	96.5
- USSK	81.0	81.8	-	-	-
Coke Production					
Domestic Steel/(b)/	4,647	5,003	4,619	4,835	5,757
U. S. Steel Kosice	1,555	188	-	-	-
Total	6,202	5,191	4,619	4,835	5,757
Coke Shipments - Domestic					
Trade	2,070	2,069	1,694	2,562	2,995
Intercompany	2,661	2,941	2,982	2,228	2,762
Total	4,731	5,010	4,676	4,790	5,757
Iron Ore Pellet Shipments					
Trade	2,985	3,336	3,017	4,115	4,895
Intercompany	11,928	11,684	12,008	11,331	11,508
Total	14,913	15,020	15,025	15,446	16,403
Coal Shipments					
Trade	1,063	3,228	4,891	6,056	6,422
Intercompany	4,519	3,551	2,033	1,614	1,389
Total	5,582	6,779	6,924	7,670	7,811
Steel Shipments by Product - Domestic Steel					
Sheet and semi-finished steel products	6,411	7,409	8,114	7,608	8,170
Tubular products	1,022	1,145	410	603	947
Plate and tin mill products	2,368	2,202	2,105	2,475	2,526
Total	9,801	10,756	10,629	10,686	11,643
Total as % of domestic steel industry	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.5	11.0
Steel Shipments by Product - U. S. Steel Kosice					
Sheet and semi-finished steel products	2,937	206	-	-	-
Tubular products	138	12	-	-	-
Plate and tin mill products	639	99	-	-	-
Total	3,714	317	-	-	-

</TABLE>

(a) Represents the operations of U. S. Steel Kosice, s.r.o., following the acquisition of the steelmaking operations and related assets of VSZ a.s. on November 24, 2000.

(b) The reduction in coke production after 1997 reflected United States Steel's entry into a strategic partnership (the Clairton 1314B Partnership, L.P.) with two limited partners on June 1, 1997, to acquire an interest in three coke batteries at its Clairton (Pa.) Works.

Five-Year Operating Summary CONTINUED

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

(Thousands of net tons, unless otherwise noted)	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Steel Shipments by Market - Domestic Steel					
Steel service centers	2,421	2,315	2,456	2,563	2,746
Transportation	1,143	1,466	1,505	1,785	1,758
Further conversion:					
Joint ventures	1,328	1,771	1,818	1,473	1,568
Trade customers	1,153	1,174	1,633	1,140	1,378
Containers	779	702	738	794	856
Construction	794	936	844	987	994
Oil, gas and petrochemicals	895	973	363	509	810
Export	522	544	321	382	453
All other	766	875	951	1,053	1,080
Total	9,801	10,756	10,629	10,686	11,643
Steel Shipments by Market - U. S. Steel Kosice					
Steel service centers	492	53	-	-	-
Transportation	194	13	-	-	-
Further conversion:					
Joint ventures	30	2	-	-	-
Trade customers	958	70	-	-	-
Containers	234	17	-	-	-
Construction	1,034	82	-	-	-
Oil, gas and petrochemicals	168	24	-	-	-
All other	604	56	-	-	-
Total	3,714	317	-	-	-
Average Steel Price Per Ton					
Domestic Steel	$427	$450	$420	$469	$479
U. S. Steel Kosice	260	269	-	-	-

</TABLE>

Five-Year Financial Summary (a)

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

(Dollars in millions, except as noted)	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	
Revenues and Other Income						
Revenues by product:						
Sheet & semi-finished steel products	$ 3,163	$ 3,288	$ 3,433	$ 3,598	$ 3,923	
Tubular products	755	754	221	382	596	
Plate & tin mill products	1,273	977	919	1,164	1,197	
Raw materials (coal, coke & iron ore)	485	626	5 6g 382	$ 3,2-,164		Ďo

factors and differences between actual and assumed changes in the present value of liabilit

pension settlement..............................	-	-	35
Total income (loss) from operations............	$ (405)	$ 104	$ 150

</TABLE>

(a) Certain amounts have been removed from segment income an

ṬƎʃṬṬʃʃƎ C

Costs related to Fairless shutdown resulted from the permanent shutdown of the cold rolling and tin mill facilities at Fairless Works in 2001.

Costs related to the Separation were for United States Steel's share of professional fees and expenses and certain other costs directly attributable to the Separation in 2001.

Asset impairments - Intangible Asset was for the impairment of an intangible asset in 2001 related to the five-year agreement for LTV to supply United States Steel with pickled hot bands entered into in conjunction with the acquisition of LTV's tin mill products business.

Asset impairments - Coal was for asset impairments at coal mines in Alabama and West Virginia in 2000 following a reassessment of long-term prospects after adverse geological conditions were encountered.

Environmental and legal contingencies relate to certain environmental and legal accruals in 2000 and 1999.

The voluntary early retirement program pension settlement in 1999 relates to a favorable pension settlement primarily related to salaried employees.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by $315 million in 2001 as compared to 2000. The increase was due to several factors, including the $157 million decrease in the net periodic pension credit previously discussed. Other contributing factors were the increase in costs in 2001 as a result of the USSK acquisition and the reorganization of Transtar, Separation costs and the impairment of retiree medical cost reimbursements owed by Republic. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses of $60 million from 1999 to 2000 was primarily due to a $42 million decrease in the portion of the net periodic pension credit recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses, as well as increased costs following the acquisition of USSK.

Net interest and other financial costs for each of the last three years are summarized in the following table:

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

(Dollars in millions)	2001	2000	1999
Net interest and other financial costs	$ 141	$ 105	$ 74
Plus:			
Favorable adjustment to carrying value of Indexed Debt/(a)/	-	-	13
Favorable adjustment to interest related to prior years' taxes	67	-	-
Net interest and other financial costs adjusted to exclude above item	$ 208	$ 105	$ 87

< ---- -   --------- -of tÐ̌yieoth   1cʜ 1vdreust   in millane - (e1 ʜ fiyr or---

Financial Statements.

The extraordinary loss on extinguishment of debt of $7 million, net of income tax benefit, in 1999 included a $5 million loss resulting from the satisfaction of the indexed debt and a $2 million loss for United States Steel's share of Republic's extraordinary loss related to the early extinguishment of debt. See also Note 6 to the Financial Statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Operations

The year 2001 turned out to be an extremely difficult one for the domeHo what remedie

Capital commitments (b) (f)	718	-	-	-	718
Commitments under lease agreements (b)	2	1	1	-	-
Environmental commitments (b) (f)	138	16	-	-	122
Usher Separation bonus (b)	3	-	3	-	-
Additional consideration for USSK purchase (c)	75	38	37	-	-
Total contractual cash obligations	$ 2,867	$ 169	$ 217	$ 135	$ 2,346
Standby letters of credit (d)	$ 1	$ 1	$ -	$ -	$ -
Surety bonds (f)	255	-	-	-	255
Clairton 1314B Partnership(e) (f)	150	-	-	-	150
Guarantees of indebtedness of unconsolidated entities (b) (f)	32	-	-	-	32
Contingent liabilities:					
- Marathon obligations (b)	359	-	16	191	152
- Take or pay arrangement (b)	105	17	34	34	20
Total commercial commitments	$ 902	$ 18	$ 50	$ 225	$ 609

</TABLE>

(a) See Note 17 to the Financial Statements.
(b) See Note 26 to the Financial Statements.
(c) See Note 5 to the Financial Statements.
(d) Guaranteed by Marathon.
(e) See Note 16 to the Financial Statements.
(f) Timing of potential cash outflows is not determinable.

Contingent lease payments have been excluded from the above table. Contingent lease payments relate to operating lease agreements that include a floating rental charge, which is associated to a variable component. Future contingent lease payments are not determinable to any degree of certainty. United States Steel's annual incurred contingent lease expense is disclosed in Note 17 to the Financial Statements. Additionally, recorded liabilities related to deferred income taxes, employee benefits and other liabilities that may have an impact on liquidity and cash flow in future periods are excluded from the above table.

United States Steel management believes that our liquidity will be adequate to satisfy our obligations for the foreseeable future, including obligations to complete currently authorized capital spending programs. Future requirements for United States Steel's business needs, including the funding of capital expenditures, debt service for financings incurred in relation to the Separation, and any amounts that may ultimately be paid in connection with contingencies, are expected to be financed by a combination of internally generated funds, proceeds from the sale of stock, borrowings and other external financing sources. However, there is no assurance that our business will generate sufficient operating cash flow or that external financing sources will be available in an amount sufficient to enable us to service or refinance our indebtedness or to fund other liquidity needs. If there is a prolonged delay in the recovery of the manufacturing sector of the U.S. economy, United States Steel believes that it can maintain adequate liquidity through a combination of deferral of nonessential capital spending, sales of non-strategic assets and other cash conservation measures.

United States Steel management's opinion concerning liquidity and United States Steel's ability to avail itself in the future of the financing options mentioned in the above forward-looking statements are based on currently available information. To the extent that this information proves to be inaccurate, future availability of financing may be adversely affected. Factors that could affect the availability of financing include the performance of United States Steel (as measured by various factors including cash provided from operating

activities), levels of inventories and accounts receivable, the state of worldwide debt and equity markets, investor perceptions and expectations of past and future performance, the overall U.S. financial climate, and, in particular, with respect to borrowings, the levels of United States Steel's outstanding debt and credit ratings by rating agencies.

Derivative Instruments

See Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk for discussion of derivative instruments and associated market risk for United States Steel.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Environmental Matters, Litigation and Contingencies

United States Steel has incurred and will continue to incur substantial capital, operating and maintenance, and remediation expenditures as a result of environmental laws and regulations. In recent years, these expenditures have been mainly for process changes in order to meet Clean Air Act obligations, although ongoing compliance costs have also been significant. To the extent these expenditures, as with all costs, are not ultimately reflected in the prices of United States Steel's products and services, operating results will be adversely affected. United States Steel believes that all of its domestic competitors are subject to similar environmental laws and regulations. However, the specific impact on each competitor may vary depending on a number of factors, including the age and location of its operating facilities, production processes and the specific products and services it provides. To the extent that competitors are not required to undertake equivalent costs in their operations, the competitive position of United States Steel could be adversely affected.

USSK is subject to the laws of the Slovak Republic. The environmental laws of the Slovak Republic generally follow the requirements of the European Union, which are comparable to domestic standards. USSK has also entered into an agreement with the Slovak government to bring, over time, its facilities into European Union environmental compliance.

In addition, United States Steel expects to incur capital and operating expenditures to meet environmental standards under the Slovak Republic's environmental laws for its USSK operation.

United States Steel's environmental expenditures for the last three years were (a):

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

(Dollars in millions)	2001	2000	1999
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Domestic:			
Capital	$ 5	$ 18	$ 32
Compliance			
Operating & maintenance	184	194	199
Remediation (b)	26	18	22
Total Domestic	$ 215	$ 230	$ 253
USSK:			
Capital	$ 10	$ -	$ -
Compliance			
Operating & maintenance	6	-	-
Remediation	-	-	-
Total USSK	$ 16	$ -	$ -
Total United States Steel	$ 231	$ 230	$ 253

</TABLE>

(a) Based on previously established U. S. Department of Commerce survey guidelines.
(b) These amounts include spending charged against remediation reserves, net of recoveries where permissible, but do not include noncash provisions recorded for environmental remediation.

United States Steel's environmental capital expenditures accounted for 5%, 7% and 11% of total capital expenditures in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

Compliance expenditures represented 3% of United States Steel's total costs and expenses in 2001 and 4% of United States Steel's total costs and expenses in 2000 and 1999. Remediation spending during 1999 to 2001 was mainly related to remediation activities at former and present operating locations. These projects include remediation of contaminated sediments in a river that receives discharges from the Gary Works and the closure of permitted hazardous and non-hazardous waste landfills.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA") establishes standards for the management of solid and hazardous wastes. Besides affecting current waste disposal practices, RCRA also addresses the environmental effects of certain past waste disposal operations, the recycling of wastes and the regulation of storage tanks.

United States Steel is in the study phase of RCRA corrective action programs at its Fairless Works and its former Geneva Works. A RCRA corrective action program has been initiated at its Gary Works and its Fairfield Works. Until the studies are completed at these facilities, United States Steel is unable to estimate the total cost of remediation activities that will be required.

United States Steel has been notified that it is a potentially responsible party ("PRP") at 19 waste sites under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA") as of December 31, 2001. In addition, there are 13 sites related to United States Steel where it has received information requests or other indications that it may be a PRP under CERCLA but

been either dismissed or settled for immaterial amounts. It is not possible to predict with certainty the outcome of these matters; however, based upon present knowledge, United States Steel believes that it is unlikely that the resolution of the remaining actions will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition. This statement of belief is a forward-looking statement. Predictions as to the outcome of pending litigation are subject to substantial uncertainties with respect to (among other things) factual and judicial determinations, and actual results could differ materially from those expressed in this forward-looking statement.

United States Steel is the subject of, or a party to, a number of pending or threatened legal actions, contingencies and commitments involving a variety of matters, including laws and regulations relating to the environment, certain of which are discussed in Note 26 to the Financial Statements. The ultimate resolution of these contingencies could, individually or in the aggregate, be material to the United States Steel Financial Statements. However, management believes that United States Steel will remain a viable and competitive enterprise even though it is possible that these contingencies could be resolved unfavorably to United States Steel.

Outlook for 2002

In November 2001, Domestic Steel's order rate began to increase and this trend has continued into the first quarter. Sheet facilities are now fully loaded and spot market price increases are being implemented. Plate and tubular markets continue to reflect weak demand. In the first quarter 2002, domestic [illegible]

occur, other than the specific term· Hm

natural gas, heating oil and certain nonferrous metals. The use of these instruments has not been significant in relation to United States Steel's overall business activity.

Sensitivity analy