

ENTRX CORP
Form 10-Q
November 12, 2010

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2010

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 Number 0-2000

Entrx Corporation
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

95-2368719

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

800 Nicollet Mall, Suite 2690, Minneapolis, MN
(Address of Principal Executive Office)

55402
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (612) 333-0614

Indicate by checkmark 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 past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or

a smaller reporting company.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting Company

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

As of November 9, 2010, the registrant had 7,491,211 shares outstanding of its Common Stock, \$.10 par value.

ENTRX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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References to “we”, “us”, “our”, “the registrant” and “the Company” in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q shall mean or refer to Entrx Corporation and its consolidated subsidiary, Metalclad Insulation Corporation, unless the context in which those words are used would indicate a different meaning.

PART I

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

ENTRX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30, 2010 (unaudited)	December 31, 2009 (audited)
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,469,314	\$ 2,070,710
Restricted cash	317,000	-
Available-for-sale securities	7,000	7,000
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$80,000 as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009	4,532,057	3,888,261
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	895,500	1,174,085
Inventories	71,050	34,620
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	157,513	327,802
Insurance claims receivable	6,500,000	8,000,000
Other receivables	14,818	83,620
Total current assets	13,964,252	15,586,098
Property, plant and equipment, net	201,909	195,069
Insurance claims receivable	39,500,000	44,000,000
Other assets	227,703	62,431
	\$ 53,893,864	\$ 59,843,598
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 67,582	\$ 106,152
Accounts payable	704,393	496,004
Accrued expenses	1,106,821	1,221,047
Reserve for asbestos liability claims	6,500,000	8,000,000
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	81,827	111,312
Total current liabilities	8,460,623	9,934,515
Long-term debt, less current portion	22,529	31,620
Reserve for asbestos liability claims	39,500,000	44,000,000
Total liabilities	47,983,152	53,966,135
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$1; 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued	-	-
Common stock, par value \$0.10; 80,000,000 shares authorized; 7,491,211 and 7,416,211 issued and outstanding at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively	794,601	787,101
Additional paid-in capital	69,045,026	69,023,276

Accumulated deficit	(63,928,915)	(63,932,914)
Total shareholders' equity	5,910,712	5,877,463
	\$ 53,893,864	\$ 59,843,598

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

ENTRX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Loss)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Contract revenues	\$ 4,033,268	\$ 3,830,412	\$ 13,279,918	\$ 14,320,248
Contract costs and expenses	3,455,469	3,107,740	11,134,738	11,955,251
Gross margin	577,799	722,672	2,145,180	2,364,997
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	674,867	735,927	2,164,556	2,437,470
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(2,800)	(18,398)	(2,800)
Total operating expenses	674,867	733,127	2,146,158	2,434,670
Operating loss	(97,068)	(10,455)	(978)	(69,673)
Interest income	3,106	5,013	7,785	14,546
Interest expense	(1,340)	(1,756)	(3,379)	(5,946)
Gain on sale of marketable securities	-	121,799	-	121,799
Impairment charge on available-for-sale securities	-	-	-	(94,283)
Other income	-	-	571	-
Net income (loss)	(95,302)	114,601	3,999	(33,557)
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	-	84,061	-	14,875
Reclassification adjustment for unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities recognized in net income	-	(100,795)	-	(6,512)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (95,302)	\$ 97,867	\$ 3,999	\$ (25,194)
Weighted average number of common shares — basic and diluted	7,491,211	7,416,211	7,455,497	7,570,202
Net income (loss) per share of common stock — basic and diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

ENTRX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
	(unaudited)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 3,999	\$ (33,557)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	122,999	161,667
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(18,398)	(2,800)
Gain on sales of available-for-sale securities	-	(121,799)
Impairment charge on investments	-	94,283
Common stock issued for services	29,250	17,500
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(643,796)	3,013,816
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	278,585	(15,282)
Inventories	(36,430)	(53,958)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	170,289	(103,441)
Other receivables	68,802	22,237
Other assets	(165,272)	(15,811)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	94,163	(1,318,173)
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	(29,485)	(29,227)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(125,294)	1,615,455
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Restricted cash	(317,000)	-
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	24,157	2,800
Sales of available-for-sale securities	-	316,782
Capital expenditures	(95,543)	(40,202)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(388,386)	279,380
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments on long-term debt	(87,716)	(120,931)
Repurchases of common stock	-	(108,478)
Net cash used in financing activities	(87,716)	(229,409)
(Decrease) Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(601,396)	1,665,426
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,070,710	2,078,666
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,469,314	\$ 3,744,092
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment in exchange for notes payable	\$ 40,980	\$ -

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

ENTRX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010 and 2009
(Unaudited)

1. The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of Entrx Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Company") have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In the opinion of management all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring items, necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2010. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

2. The income per share amounts for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, were computed by dividing the net income by the weighted average shares outstanding during the applicable period. Dilutive common equivalent shares have not been included in the computation of diluted income per share because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2010 all stock options and warrants were anti-dilutive because their respective exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common stock. All stock options and warrants were anti-dilutive for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 due to the Company's net loss during these periods.

3. On May 4, 2009, the Company's shareholders approved two proposals to amend Entrx's Restated and Amended Certificate of Incorporation. The first amendment effected a reverse 1-for-500 share stock split of Entrx's common stock. The second amendment effected a subsequent forward 500-for-1 share stock split of Entrx's common stock. The proposals had the effect of reducing the then number of the Company's shareholders from an estimated 2,350 to between 800 and 900, and the then number of shareholders of record from approximately 520 to approximately 53, by cashing out fractional shares after the reverse stock split. The shareholdings of a person owning 500 shares or more of Entrx in any one account were unaffected, while the shares held by persons owning less than 500 shares of Entrx in any one account were bought out at the price of \$0.35 per share. The amendments were effective with regards to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 15, 2009. There were 309,936 shares of common stock cashed-out related to the reverse and forward splits and therefore the amount of cash paid to the cashed-out shareholders was approximately \$108,000.

4. In April 2010, the Company obtained from a bank an irrevocable standby letter of credit in the amount of \$317,000 for the benefit of an indemnity company in connection with a performance bond issued related to a contract for a customer of the Company. The letter of credit expires on April 30, 2011, but automatically renews for additional one year periods unless 60 days prior to the expiration date the bank notifies the indemnity company that the bank elects to not consider the letter of credit renewed for any such additional period. In obtaining the letter of credit, the Company purchased a \$317,000 one-year certificate of deposit and pledged it as collateral to the issuer of the letter of credit.

5. Investments held by the Company are classified as available-for-sale securities. Available-for-sale securities are reported at fair value with all unrealized gains or losses included in other comprehensive income (loss). The fair value of the securities was determined by quoted market prices of the underlying security (Level 1 inputs under the three-level fair-value hierarchy established under Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, ASC 820-10-35-40.) For

purposes of determining gross realized gains (losses), the cost of available-for-sale securities is based on specific identification.

On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its investments in available-for-sale securities to determine if a decline in fair value is other-than-temporary such that the change should be reflected in the Company's financial statements. When a decline in fair value is determined to be other-than-temporary, an impairment charge is recorded and a new cost basis in the investment is established. Considering the severity and duration of the declines in fair value and the financial condition and near-term prospects of our investments, we recognized an other than temporary impairment charge of \$94,283 on our investment in Catalytic Solutions, Inc. during the nine month period ended September 30, 2009. During the three month period ended September 30, 2009, the Company sold substantially all of its remaining investments, resulting in a realized gain of \$121,799

6. Inventories, which consist principally of insulation products and related materials, are stated at the lower of cost (determined on the first-in, first-out method) or market.

7. Accrued expenses consist of the following:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Wages, bonuses and payroll taxes	\$ 272,418	\$ 233,293
Union dues	224,393	262,124
Accounting and legal fees	42,200	110,351
Insurance	23,666	61,470
Insurance settlement reserve	375,000	375,000
Taxes	18,719	25,884
Other	150,425	152,925
	\$ 1,106,821	\$ 1,221,047

8. As more fully described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company has granted stock options over the years to employees and directors under various stockholder approved stock option plans. At September 30, 2010, options to purchase 1,060,000 shares of the Company's common stock were outstanding. No stock options have been granted since January 2005. Stock options expiring during the first nine months of 2010 and 2009 were 80,000 and 283,400, respectively.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the Company authorized the issuance of an aggregate of 75,000 shares of its common stock to the five members of the Company's Board of Directors contingent upon the receipt from those directors of certain documentation. The shares issued to the members of the Board of Directors had an aggregate market value of \$29,250 based upon the market price at the time of such authorization. The shares were issued by the transfer agent on July 20, 2010 after receipt of the required documentation.

9. Sales to significant customers were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2010		Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	
	Revenue	% of Total Revenue	Revenue	% of Total Revenue
McCarthy Building Companies, Inc.	\$ 650,000	16.1%	(1)	(1)
Mercer Demo & Surplus, Inc.	\$ 417,000	10.4%	(1)	(1)
Jacobs Field Services North America, Inc.	\$ 406,000	10.1%	(1)	(1)
BP West Coast Products LLC	(1)	(1)	\$ 611,000	16.0%
Southern California Edison	(1)	(1)	\$ 477,000	12.5%

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	
	Revenue	% of Total Revenue	Revenue	% of Total Revenue
NRG Energy	\$ 1,626,000	12.2%	\$ 1,864,000	13.0%
Mercer Demo & Surplus, Inc.	\$ 1,356,000	10.2%	(1)	(1)
Jacobs Field Services North America, Inc.	\$ 1,339,000	10.1%	(1)	(1)

BP West Coast Products LLC	(1)	(1) \$ 2,331,000	16.3%
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(1) Sales to this customer were less than 10% of total revenue during the reported period.

Significant accounts receivable were as follows:

	September 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Accounts Receivable	% of Total Accounts Receivable	Accounts Receivable	% of Total Accounts Receivable
Mercer Demo & Surplus, Inc.	\$ 762,000	16.5%	(1)	(1)
McCarthy Building Companies, Inc.	\$ 546,000	11.8%	(1)	(1)
Southern California Edison	(1)	(1)	\$ 1,271,000	32.0%

(1)Accounts receivable from this customer were less than 10% of total accounts receivable for the reported period.

Since many of the projects we undertake are relatively large, it is normal that various customers will represent a significant portion of our sales and/or accounts receivable in a given period. It is also the nature of the Company's business that a significant customer in one year may not be a significant customer in a succeeding year.

10. In June 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance modifying how a company determines when an entity that is insufficiently capitalized or is not controlled through voting (or similar rights) should be consolidated. The guidance clarifies that the determination of whether a company is required to consolidate an entity is based on, among other things, an entity's purpose and design and a company's ability to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance. The guidance requires an ongoing reassessment of whether a company is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. The guidance also requires additional disclosures about a company's involvement in variable interest entities and any significant changes in risk exposure due to that involvement. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009. The adoption of this authoritative guidance did not have a material effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

11. There were 100 new asbestos-related cases initiated naming us (primarily our subsidiary, Metalclad Insulation Corporation) as a defendant in the first nine months of 2010, compared to 150 in the first nine months of 2009. As of December 31, 2009, there were 239 cases pending and as of September 30, 2010 there were 202 cases pending. These claims are currently defended and covered by insurance.

Under current accounting rules we are required to estimate our liability for existing and future asbestos-related claims. This requires that we estimate the number of claims we believe will be brought in the future. We previously based our estimates on the downward trend of cases brought from 725 cases brought in 2001, to 199 cases brought in 2005. This downward trend leveled off somewhat from 2006 through 2009. In addition, we have experienced increases in our costs to defend and resolve claims during this period. As a result, we have found it necessary to increase our projections of our liabilities for cases which are pending and for new cases which may be initiated in the future with respect to each of our 2006, 2008 and 2009 financial statements. We believe that the leveling off of cases brought in 2005 through 2009 is largely due to an aggressive campaign waged by plaintiffs' lawyers in an attempt to identify new plaintiffs, and that as the pool of plaintiffs decreases that it is probable that the downward trend experienced prior to 2006 will resume, although such resumption cannot be assured.

From 2001 and through 2009, the annual average indemnity paid on each of over 3,000 resolved cases has fluctuated significantly, between a low of \$14,504 in 2006 and a high of \$54,946 in 2008, with an overall average over that period of approximately \$21,130. During this period, although there has been no discernible upward or downward trend in indemnity payments, our most recent indemnity payment experience in 2009 and 2010 of approximately \$24,000 per resolved claim has been slightly less favorable than the \$21,130 projected.

We believe that the sympathies of juries, the aggressiveness of the plaintiffs' bar and the declining base of potential defendants as the result of business failures, have tended to increase payments on resolved cases. This tendency, we believe, has been mitigated by the declining pool of claimants resulting from death, and the likelihood that the most meritorious claims have been ferreted out by plaintiffs' attorneys. We expect that the newer cases being brought will not be as meritorious and have as high a potential for damages as cases which were brought earlier. We have no reason to believe, therefore, that the average future indemnity payments will increase materially in the future.

In addition, direct defense costs per resolved claim increased from a low of \$8,514 in 2003 to a high of \$44,490 in 2008. The weighted average defense cost per resolved claim from 2005 through 2009 was \$20,988. We believe that these defense costs increased as a result of a change in legal counsel in 2004, and the more aggressive defense posture taken by new legal counsel since that change. We intend to monitor the defense costs in 2010 and will adjust our estimates if events occur which would cause us to believe that those estimates need revision. We are currently projecting those costs to be approximately \$21,000 per claim.

Although defense costs are included in our insurance coverage, we expended \$28,000 and \$84,000 in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively, and \$20,000 and \$85,000 in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively, to administer the asbestos claims and defend the ACE Lawsuit discussed below. These amounts were primarily fees paid to attorneys to monitor the activities of the insurers, and their selected defense counsel, and to look after our rights under the various insurance policies.

As of December 31, 2009, we re-evaluated our estimates to take into account our experience in 2009. Primarily as a result of the increase in the number of new cases commenced during 2009 which exceeded our previous estimates, we projected that there would be 986 asbestos-related injury claims made against the Company after December 31, 2009. The 986 projected claims, in addition to the 239 claims existing as of December 31, 2009, totals 1,225 current and future claims. Multiplying the average indemnity per resolved claim over the past nine full calendar years of \$21,130, times 1,225, we projected the probable future indemnity to be paid on those claims after December 31, 2009 to be equal to approximately \$26,000,000. In addition, multiplying an estimated cost of defense per resolved claim of approximately \$21,000 times 1,225, we projected the probable future defense costs to equal approximately \$26,000,000. Accordingly, our total estimated future asbestos-related liability at December 31, 2009 was \$52,000,000.

As of December 31, 2009 we projected that approximately 158 new asbestos-related claims would be commenced and approximately 179 cases will be resolved in 2010, resulting in an estimated 218 cases pending at December 31, 2010. Since we projected that an aggregate of 986 new cases would be commenced after December 31, 2009, and that 158 of these cases would be commenced in 2010, we estimated that an aggregate of 828 new cases will be commenced after December 31, 2010. Accordingly, we projected the cases pending and projected to be commenced in the future at December 31, 2010, would be 1,046 cases. The sum of the approximate average indemnity paid per resolved claim from 2001 through 2009 plus the approximate defense costs incurred per resolved claim from 2005 through 2009, equals \$42,130. Multiplying 1,046 claims times \$42,130 we estimate our liability for current and future asbestos-related claims at December 31, 2010 to be approximately \$44,000,000. This amounts to an \$8,000,000 reduction from the \$52,000,000 liability we estimated as of December 31, 2009, or a \$2,000,000 reduction per quarter in 2010.

We intend to re-evaluate our estimate of future liability for asbestos claims at the end of each fiscal year, or whenever actual results are materially different from our estimates, integrating our actual experience in that fiscal year with that of prior fiscal years since 2001. Our estimate does not take into consideration the potential effects of economic inflation on either the average indemnity payment or the projected direct legal expenses.

There are numerous insurance carriers which have issued a number of policies to us over a period extending from approximately 1967 through approximately 1985 that still provide coverage for asbestos-related injury claims. After approximately 1985 the policies were issued with provisions which purport to exclude coverage for asbestos related claims. The terms of our insurance policies are complex, and coverage for many types of claims is limited as to the nature of the claim and the amount of coverage available. It is clear, however, under California law, where the substantial majority of the asbestos-related injury claims are litigated, that all of those policies cover any asbestos-related injury occurring during the 1967 through 1985 period when these policies were in force.

We have determined that the minimum probable insurance coverage available to satisfy asbestos-related injury claims exceeds our estimated future liability for such claims of \$46,000,000 and \$52,000,000 as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. This determination assumes that the general trend of reducing asbestos-related injury claims experienced prior to 2006 will resume and that the average indemnity and direct legal costs of each resolved claim will not materially increase. The determination also assumes that the insurance companies remain solvent and live up to what we believe is their obligation to continue to cover our exposure with regards to these claims. Accordingly, we have included \$46,000,000 and \$52,000,000 of such insurance coverage receivable as an asset on our September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 balance sheets, respectively. Several affiliated insurance companies have brought a declaratory relief action against our subsidiary, Metalclad, as well as a number of other insurers, to resolve certain coverage issues, as discussed below. Regardless of our best estimates of liability for current and future asbestos-related claims, the liability for these claims could be higher or lower than estimated by amounts which are not predictable. We, of course, cannot give any assurance that our liability for such claims will not ultimately exceed our available insurance coverage. We will update our estimates of insurance coverage in future filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, as events occur which would cause us to believe that those estimates need revision, based upon the subsequent claim experience, using the methodology we have employed.

On February 23, 2005 ACE Property & Casualty Company ("ACE"), Central National Insurance Company of Omaha ("Central National") and Industrial Underwriters Insurance Company ("Industrial"), which are all related entities, filed a declaratory relief lawsuit ("the ACE Lawsuit") against Metalclad Insulation Corporation ("Metalclad") and a number of Metalclad's other liability insurers, in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles. ACE, Central National and Industrial issued umbrella and excess policies to Metalclad, which has sought and obtained from the plaintiffs both defense and indemnity under these policies for the asbestos lawsuits brought against Metalclad during the last four to five years. The ACE Lawsuit seeks declarations regarding a variety of coverage issues, but is centrally focused on issues involving whether historical and currently pending asbestos lawsuits brought against Metalclad are subject to either an "aggregate" limits of liability or separate "per occurrence" limits of liability. Whether any particular asbestos lawsuit is properly classified as being subject to an aggregate limit of liability depends upon whether or not the suit falls within the "products" or "completed operations" hazards found in most of the liability policies issued to Metalclad. Resolution of these classification issues will determine if, as ACE and Central National allege, their policies are nearing exhaustion of their aggregate limits and whether or not other Metalclad insurers who previously asserted they no longer owed any coverage obligations to Metalclad because of the claimed exhaustion of their aggregate limits, in fact, owe Metalclad additional coverage obligations. The ACE Lawsuit does not seek any monetary recovery from Metalclad. The ACE Lawsuit is principally about coverage responsibility among the several insurers, as well as total coverage. Regardless of the outcome of this litigation, Entrx does not believe that the ACE Lawsuit will result in materially diminishing Entrx's insurance coverage for asbestos-related claims. Nonetheless, we anticipate that we will incur attorney's fees and other associated litigation costs in defending the lawsuit and any counter claims made against us by any other insurers, and in prosecuting any claims we may seek to have adjudicated regarding our insurance coverage.

The ACE Lawsuit also seeks to determine the effect of a June 2004 settlement agreement between the Company and Allstate Insurance Company on the insurance obligations of various other insurers of Metalclad, and the effect of the "asbestos exclusion" in the Allstate policy. Under the settlement agreement the Company received \$2,500,000 from Allstate in consideration of releasing Allstate from a potential liability under a \$5,000,000 limits insurance policy. The ACE Lawsuit may result in our incurring costs in connection with obligations we may have to indemnify Allstate under that settlement agreement. Allstate, in a cross-complaint filed against Metalclad Insulation Corporation in October, 2005, asked the court to determine the Company's obligation to assume and pay for the defense of Allstate in the ACE Lawsuit under the Company's indemnification obligations in the settlement agreement. The Company does not believe that it has any legal obligation to assume or pay for such defense. If Allstate is required to provide indemnity for Entrx's asbestos-related lawsuits, it is likely that Entrx would have to indemnify Allstate for asbestos-related claims that it defends up to \$2,500,000 in the aggregate. If Allstate is not required to provide indemnity, Entrx would have no liability to Allstate. Entrx has accrued \$375,000 as a potential loss in connection with the Allstate matter.

12. An audit of Metalclad Insulation Corporation's billing history, with respect to one of its principal customers, was conducted in the quarter ending June 30, 2010, by an independent auditing firm engaged by that customer. As a result of the audit, the auditing firm reported on July 26, 2010 that during 2008 and 2009, Metalclad overcharged the customer by approximately \$400,000. The issues identified by the auditing firm related to how overtime should be billed and what hourly rates were to be charged for certain categories of union labor. All work was performed by Metalclad for that customer under a Master Services Agreement (the Agreement) entered into in 2000 and subsequently amended or extended on eleven occasions. We reviewed the auditing firm's report and the Agreement, as amended, and we do not agree with the auditing firm's interpretation of the Agreement on the identified issues. We performed our own analysis of the billing and on August 16, 2010 submitted a response to the findings contained in the audit report. Our analysis showed that, on an aggregate basis, the customer was correctly billed. We have not yet received a response to our analysis from the customer or independent auditing firm. While we do not believe that the customer was overcharged, it is possible that we may have to repay some or all of the amounts claimed as an overcharge, the amount of which may be material. No amounts have been accrued in our financial statements as of

September 30, 2010.

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2009. Revenues increased during the three months ended September 30, 2010 as compared with the three months ended September 30, 2009 primarily as result of a large firestopping contract during the three months ended September 30, 2010 that did not occur in the same period during the prior year, partially offset by a decrease in revenues from commercial projects. Revenues decreased during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2009 primarily as result of a decline in the commercial insulation and asbestos market due to what we believe to be macro-economic factors. Several large commercial projects secured prior to the economic downturn were completed during the first nine months of 2009 and were not replaced with similar size projects in the first nine months of 2010. Additionally, a major industrial new construction insulation project and several large scaffolding projects were completed in the nine months ended September 30, 2009, and similar sized projects were not secured in the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

Approximately 29% and 39% of the revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively, were from insulation maintenance contracts, which often continue from year to year. Most of the contracts are priced on a time and materials basis and, therefore, the amount of revenue on any given maintenance contract can fluctuate from period to period based upon the amount of maintenance the customer requests during that period. We believe that cost reduction measures taken by some of our customers during a period of general economic downturn may have accounted for lower revenues from maintenance contracts during the first nine months of 2010, as compared to the same period in 2009. This compares with 52% and 51% of our revenues being derived from insulation maintenance contracts in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively. Approximately 48% and 43% of revenues in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively, were derived from insulation installation and removal projects, which are not normally continuing, but can go on for a year or more. This compares with 42% and 36% of revenues of our revenues being derived from insulation installation and removal projects in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively. These percentages are approximate because some installation and removal projects involve maintenance arrangements, and vice versa. Approximately 5% and 8% of the revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively, were from scaffolding contracts, which often continue from year to year. This compares with 6% and 10% of our revenues being derived from scaffolding contracts in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively. Approximately 17% and 9% of the revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively, were from firestopping contracts, which are not normally continuing. This compares with 3% and 2% of our revenues being derived from firestopping contracts in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively. The Company bids on hundreds of projects during any given year. These projects range in value from a few hundred dollars to several million dollars, and the projects can last from a few hours up to over a year in duration. The Company cannot predict what projects will be coming up for bid in any particular period, or whether it will be the winning bidder. Accordingly, the Company is unable to determine if the revenue trends, or the allocation between maintenance contracts and installation and removal contracts, will continue. We anticipate that our revenues in 2010 will be slightly less than those in 2009.

Cost of Revenue and Gross Margin

Total cost of revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2010 was \$3,455,000 as compared to \$3,108,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2009, an increase of 11.2%. Cost of revenue was \$11,135,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, as compared to \$11,955,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, a decrease of 6.9%. The gross margin as a percentage of revenue was approximately 14.3% for the three months ended September 30, 2010 compared to 18.9% for the three months ended September 30, 2009 primarily due to the Company pricing its bids aggressively during the three months ended September 30, 2010 due to the general macro-economic environment. The gross margin as a percentage of revenue was approximately 16.2% for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared to 16.5% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The gross margin as a percentage of revenue was positively impacted by a change in estimate of the Company's estimated workers compensation liability of approximately \$56,000 in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009. While the gross margin percentage varies from job to job, insulation maintenance contracts generally have a lower gross margin percentage than insulation installation and removal contracts. The increase in the cost of revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2010 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2009 was primarily due to increased work evidenced by the higher revenues as discussed above. The decrease in the cost of revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was primarily due to reduced work evidenced by the lower revenues as discussed above.

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$675,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2010 as compared to \$736,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2009, a decrease of 8.3%. Selling, general and

administrative expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 were \$2,165,000 as compared to \$2,437,000 for the comparable period ended September 30, 2009, a decrease of 11.2%. The decrease for the three months ended September 30, 2010 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2009 was primarily due to a decrease in labor expense of \$26,000 and a decrease in entertainment expenses of \$46,000. The decrease for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2009 were primarily due to decreases in labor expenses of \$87,000, bad debt expense of \$63,000, shareholder reporting expenses of \$45,000, legal expenses of \$22,000 and entertainment expenses of \$44,000. The decrease in labor expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was partially due to payroll taxes incurred on bonuses paid in the first half of 2009 that were not incurred in the first half of 2010 and partially due to headcount reductions.

Gain on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment

Gain on the disposal of property plant and equipment was \$0 and \$3,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Gain on the disposal of property plant and equipment was \$18,000 and \$3,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Interest Income and Expense

Interest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2010 was \$1,000 as compared with interest expense of \$2,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2009. Interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was \$3,000 as compared with interest expense of \$6,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. Interest income for the three months ended September 30, 2010 was \$3,000 as compared with interest income of \$5,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2009. Interest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was \$8,000 as compared with interest income of \$15,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Gain on Sale of Marketable Securities

We recognized a gain on sale of marketable securities of \$122,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009. The Company recognized a gain of \$121,000 on the sale of all of its 39,415 shares of Clearwire Corporation and a gain of \$1,000 on the sale of all of its 19,056 shares of VioQuest Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Impairment Charge on Available-for-Sale Securities

The Company recognized an impairment charge of \$94,000 on its investment in Catalytic Solutions, Inc. in the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Net Income (Loss)

We had a net loss of \$95,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2010 as compared to a net income of \$115,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2009. We had net income of \$4,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as compared to a net loss of \$34,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 30, 2010, we had \$1,469,000 in cash and cash equivalents, \$317,000 in restricted cash and \$7,000 in available-for-sale securities. The Company had working capital of \$5,504,000 as of September 30, 2010. We own 384,084 shares of Catalytic Solutions, Inc. common stock (AIM: CTSU), which are treated as available-for-sale securities.

Cash used in operations was \$125,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared with cash provided by operations of \$1,615,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010 the negative cash flow from operations was primarily the result of an increase in accounts receivable of \$644,000 and other assets of \$165,000. This negative cash flow was partially offset by a decrease in costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts of \$279,000, a decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$170,000 and non-cash expenses for depreciation and amortization of \$123,000. For the nine months ended September 30, 2009 the positive cash flow from operations was primarily the result of a decrease in accounts receivable of \$3,014,000. This positive cash flow was partially offset by a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$1,318,000.

Net investing activities used \$388,000 and provided \$279,000 of cash in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we used cash of \$317,000 to secure a letter of credit in connection with a performance bond related to a contract with a customer of the Company. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, we used cash of \$96,000 and \$40,000, respectively, for capital expenditures, primarily at our subsidiary, Metalclad Insulation Corporation. Proceeds from sale of property and equipment provided \$24,000 in the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

Cash used in financing activities totaled \$88,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared with cash used in financing activities of \$229,000 for the comparable period in 2009. Payments on long-term borrowings used \$88,000 and \$121,000 of cash in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. In the nine months ended September 30, 2009, the Company used \$108,000 to repurchase common stock related to the reverse/forward stock split approved by the shareholders.

We obtain substantially all of our field employees from pools of workers supplied by local trade unions. These employees are generally engaged on an hourly basis. The number of hourly employees employed by us at any one time fluctuates depending upon the number and size of projects that we have under construction at any particular time. It has been our experience that hourly employees are generally available for our projects, and we have continuously employed a significant number of hourly employees on various projects over an extended period of time.

Metalclad Insulation Corporation currently is a party to seven collective bargaining agreements, representing workers engaged in insulation, asbestos/lead abatement, scaffolding and firestopping activities, including, primarily, agreements with Locals 5 and 16 of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Allied Workers union; Local 1506 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Locals 300 and 67 of the Laborers International Union of North America; and District Council 16 of the United Association. All union contracts expire at various times from June 2011 through December 2012. We consider our relations with our hourly employees and the unions representing them to be good, and have not experienced any recent strikes or work stoppages.

As of September 30, 2010, Metalclad Insulation Corporation employed approximately 100 hourly employees, then constituting approximately 85% of our hourly workforce, engaged in insulation and asbestos/lead abatement, supplied by Local 5 of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Allied Workers union. Our agreement with this union local expires in June 2011 and contains a "no strike, no work-stoppage" provision. Approximately 15 additional hourly employees were engaged by Metalclad Insulation Corporation as of September 30, 2010 in other activities, including scaffolding construction and firestopping installation.

The number of asbestos-related cases which have been initiated naming us (primarily our subsidiary, Metalclad Insulation Corporation) as a defendant have fluctuated from 199 in 2005, to 232 in 2006, to 163 in 2007, to 187 in 2008, and to 188 in 2009. There were 100 new claims made in the first nine months of 2010, compared to 150 in the first nine months of 2009. At December 31, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008, there were, respectively, approximately 507, 404, 222 and 271 cases pending. As of December 31, 2009, there were 239 cases pending and as of September 30, 2010 there were 202 cases pending. These claims are currently defended and covered by insurance.

Under current accounting rules we are required to estimate our liability for existing and future asbestos-related claims. This requires that we estimate the number of claims we believe will be brought in the future. We previously based our estimates on the downward trend of cases brought from 725 cases brought in 2001, to 199 cases brought in 2005. This downward trend leveled off somewhat from 2006 through 2009. In addition, we have experienced increases in our costs to defend and resolve claims during this period. As a result, we have found it necessary to increase our projections of our liabilities for cases which are pending and for new cases which may be initiated in the future, with respect to each of our 2006, 2008 and 2009 financial statements. We believe that the leveling off of cases brought in 2005 through 2009 is largely due to an aggressive campaign waged by plaintiffs' lawyers in an attempt to identify new plaintiffs, and that as the pool of plaintiffs decreases that it is probable that the downward trend experienced prior to 2006 will resume, although such resumption cannot be assured.

From 2001 and through 2009, the annual average indemnity paid on each of over 3,000 resolved cases has fluctuated significantly, between a low of \$14,504 in 2006 and a high of \$54,946 in 2008, with an overall average over that period of approximately \$21,130. During this period, although there has been no discernible upward or downward

trend in indemnity payments, our most recent indemnity payment experience in 2009 and 2010 of approximately \$24,000 per resolved claim has been slightly less favorable than the \$21,130 projected.

We believe that the sympathies of juries, the aggressiveness of the plaintiffs' bar and the declining base of potential defendants as the result of business failures, have tended to increase payments on resolved cases. This tendency, we believe, has been mitigated by the declining pool of claimants resulting from death, and the likelihood that the most meritorious claims have been ferreted out by plaintiffs' attorneys. We expect that the newer cases being brought will not be as meritorious and have as high a potential for damages as cases which were brought earlier. We have no reason to believe, therefore, that the average future indemnity payments will increase materially in the future.

In addition, direct defense costs per resolved claim increased from a low of \$8,514 in 2003 to a high of \$44,490 in 2008. The weighted average defense cost per resolved claim from 2005 through 2009 was \$20,988. We believe that these defense costs increased as a result of a change in legal counsel in 2004, and the more aggressive defense posture taken by new legal counsel since that change. We intend to monitor the defense costs in 2010 and will adjust our estimates if events occur which would cause us to believe that those estimates need revision. We are currently projecting those costs to be approximately \$21,000 per claim.

Although defense costs are included in our insurance coverage, we expended \$188,000, \$215,000, \$296,000, \$128,000 and \$96,000 in 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively, and \$84,000 and \$85,000 in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, to administer the asbestos claims and defend the ACE Lawsuit discussed below. These amounts were primarily fees paid to attorneys to monitor the activities of the insurers, and their selected defense counsel, and to look after our rights under the various insurance policies.

As of December 31, 2009, we re-evaluated our estimates to take into account our experience in 2009. Primarily as a result of the increase in the number of new cases commenced during 2009 which exceeded our previous estimates, we projected that there would be 986 asbestos-related injury claims made against the Company after December 31, 2009. The 986 projected claims, in addition to the 239 claims existing as of December 31, 2009, totals 1,225 current and future claims. Multiplying the average indemnity per resolved claim over the past nine full calendar years of \$21,130, times 1,225, we projected the probable future indemnity to be paid on those claims after December 31, 2009 to be equal to approximately \$26,000,000. In addition, multiplying an estimated cost of defense per resolved claim of approximately \$21,000 times 1,225, we projected the probable future defense costs to equal approximately \$26,000,000. Accordingly, our total estimated future asbestos-related liability at December 31, 2009 was \$52,000,000.

As of December 31, 2009 we projected that approximately 158 new asbestos-related claims would be commenced and approximately 179 cases will be resolved in 2010, resulting in an estimated 218 cases pending at December 31, 2010. Since we projected that an aggregate of 986 new cases would be commenced after December 31, 2009, and that 158 of these cases would be commenced in 2010, we estimated that an aggregate of 828 new cases will be commenced after December 31, 2010. Accordingly, we projected the cases pending and projected to be commenced in the future at December 31, 2010, would be 1,046 cases. The sum of the approximate average indemnity paid per resolved claim from 2001 through 2009, plus the approximate defense costs incurred per resolved claim from 2005 through 2009, equals \$42,130. Multiplying 1,046 claims times \$42,130, we estimate our liability for current and future asbestos-related claims at December 31, 2010 to be approximately \$44,000,000. This amounts to an \$8,000,000 reduction from the \$52,000,000 liability we estimated as of December 31, 2009, or a \$2,000,000 reduction per quarter in 2010.

We intend to re-evaluate our estimate of future liability for asbestos claims at the end of each fiscal year, or whenever actual results are materially different from our estimates, integrating our actual experience in that fiscal year with that of prior fiscal years since 2001. Our estimate does not take into consideration the potential effects of economic inflation on either the average indemnity payment or the projected direct legal expenses.

There are numerous insurance carriers which have issued a number of policies to us over a period extending from approximately 1967 through approximately 1985 that still provide coverage for asbestos-related injury claims. After approximately 1985 the policies were issued with provisions which purport to exclude coverage for asbestos related claims. The terms of our insurance policies are complex, and coverage for many types of claims is limited as to the nature of the claim and the amount of coverage available. It is clear, however, under California law, where the substantial majority of the asbestos-related injury claims are litigated, that all of those policies cover any asbestos-related injury occurring during the 1967 through 1985 period when these policies were in force.

We have determined that the minimum probable insurance coverage available to satisfy asbestos-related injury claims exceeds our estimated future liability for such claims of \$46,000,000 and \$52,000,000 as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. This determination assumes that the general trend of reducing asbestos-related injury claims experienced prior to 2006 will resume and that the average indemnity and direct legal costs of each resolved claim will not materially increase. The determination also assumes that the insurance companies remain solvent and live up to what we believe is their obligation to continue to cover our exposure with regards to these claims. Accordingly, we have included \$46,000,000 and \$52,000,000 of such insurance coverage receivable as an asset on our September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 balance sheets, respectively. Several affiliated insurance companies have brought a declaratory relief action against our subsidiary, Metalclad, as well as a number of other insurers, to resolve certain coverage issues, as discussed below. Regardless of our best estimates of liability for current and future asbestos-related claims, the liability for these claims could be higher or lower than estimated by amounts which are not predictable. We, of course, cannot give any assurance that our liability for such claims will not ultimately exceed our available insurance coverage. We will update our estimates of insurance coverage in future filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, as events occur which would cause us to believe that those estimates need revision, based upon the subsequent claim experience, using the methodology we have employed.

On February 23, 2005 ACE Property & Casualty Company ("ACE"), Central National Insurance Company of Omaha ("Central National") and Industrial Underwriters Insurance Company ("Industrial"), which are all related entities, filed a declaratory relief lawsuit ("the ACE Lawsuit") against Metalclad Insulation Corporation ("Metalclad") and a number of Metalclad's other liability insurers, in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles. ACE, Central National and Industrial issued umbrella and excess policies to Metalclad, which has sought and obtained from the plaintiffs both defense and indemnity under these policies for the asbestos lawsuits brought against Metalclad during the last four to five years. The ACE Lawsuit seeks declarations regarding a variety of coverage issues, but is centrally focused on issues involving whether historical and currently pending asbestos lawsuits brought against Metalclad are subject to either an "aggregate" limits of liability or separate "per occurrence" limits of liability. Whether any particular asbestos lawsuit is properly classified as being subject to an aggregate limit of liability depends upon whether or not the suit falls within the "products" or "completed operations" hazards found in most of the liability policies issued to Metalclad. Resolution of these classification issues will determine if, as ACE and Central National allege, their policies are nearing exhaustion of their aggregate limits and whether or not other Metalclad insurers who previously asserted they no longer owed any coverage obligations to Metalclad because of the claimed exhaustion of their aggregate limits, in fact, owe Metalclad additional coverage obligations. The ACE Lawsuit does not seek any monetary recovery from Metalclad. The ACE Lawsuit is principally about coverage responsibility among the several insurers, as well as total coverage. Regardless of the outcome of this litigation, Entrx does not believe that the ACE Lawsuit will result in materially diminishing Entrx's insurance coverage for asbestos-related claims. Nonetheless, we anticipate that we will incur attorney's fees and other associated litigation costs in defending the lawsuit and any counter claims made against us by any other insurers, and in prosecuting any claims we may seek to have adjudicated regarding our insurance coverage.

The ACE Lawsuit also seeks to determine the effect of a June 2004 settlement agreement between the Company and Allstate Insurance Company on the insurance obligations of various other insurers of Metalclad, and the effect of the "asbestos exclusion" in the Allstate policy. Under the settlement agreement the Company received \$2,500,000 from Allstate in consideration of releasing Allstate from a potential liability under a \$5,000,000 limits insurance policy. The ACE Lawsuit may result in our incurring costs in connection with obligations we may have to indemnify Allstate under that settlement agreement. Allstate, in a cross-complaint filed against Metalclad Insulation Corporation in October, 2005, asked the court to determine the Company's obligation to assume and pay for the defense of Allstate in the ACE Lawsuit under the Company's indemnification obligations in the settlement agreement. The Company does not believe that it has any legal obligation to assume or pay for such defense. If Allstate is required to provide indemnity for Entrx's asbestos-related lawsuits, it is likely that Entrx would have to indemnify Allstate for asbestos-related claims that it defends up to \$2,500,000 in the aggregate. If Allstate is not required to provide indemnity, Entrx would have no liability to Allstate. Entrx has accrued \$375,000 as a potential loss in connection with the Allstate matter.

The Company projects that cash flow generated through the operation of its subsidiary, Metalclad Insulation Corporation, and the Company's net cash assets as of September 30, 2010 will be sufficient to meet the Company's cash requirements for at least the next twelve months.

Significant Accounting Policies

Our significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements included in our annual report for the year ended December 31, 2009. The accounting policies used in preparing our interim 2010 consolidated condensed financial statements are the same as those described in our annual report.

Our critical accounting policies are those both having the most impact to the reporting of our financial condition and results, and requiring significant judgments and estimates. Our critical accounting policies include those related to (a) revenue recognition, (b) allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable, (c) judgments and estimates used in determining the amount of our asbestos liability, and (d) evaluation and estimates of our probable insurance coverage for asbestos-related claims. Revenue recognition for fixed price insulation installation and asbestos abatement contracts are accounted for by the percentage-of-completion method, wherein costs and estimated earnings are included in revenues as the work is performed. If a loss on a fixed price contract is indicated, the entire amount of the estimated loss is accrued when known. Revenue recognition on time and material contracts is recognized based upon the amount of work performed. Accounts receivable are reduced by an allowance for amounts that may become uncollectible in the future. The estimated allowance for uncollectible amounts is based primarily on our evaluation of the financial condition of the customer. Future changes in the financial condition of a customer may require an adjustment to the allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable. We have estimated the probable amount of future claims related to our asbestos liability and the probable amount of insurance coverage related to those claims. We offset proceeds received from our insurance carriers resulting from claims of personal injury allegedly related to asbestos exposure against the payment issued to the plaintiff. The cash from the insurance company goes directly to the plaintiff, so we never have access to this cash. We never have control over any of the funds the insurance company issues to the plaintiff. Once a claim is settled, payment of the claim is normally made by the insurance carrier or carriers within 30 to 60 days. Changes in any of the judgments and estimates could have a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See footnote 10 of the financial statements.

Item 4T. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have established disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the Company is made known to the officers who certify the financial statements and to other members of senior management and the Audit Committee of the Board.

We conducted an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Based on this evaluation our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that, as of September 30, 2010, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting for the three-months ended September 30, 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Asbestos-related Claims

Prior to 1975, we were engaged in the sale and installation of asbestos-related insulation materials, which has resulted in numerous claims of personal injury allegedly related to asbestos exposure. Some of these claims are now being brought by the children and close relatives of persons who have died, allegedly as a result of the direct or indirect exposure to asbestos. To date all of our asbestos-related injury claims have been paid and defended by our insurance carriers.

The number of asbestos-related cases which have been initiated naming us (primarily our subsidiary, Metalclad Insulation Corporation) as a defendant have fluctuated from 199 in 2005, to 232 in 2006, to 163 in 2007, to 187 in 2008, and to 188 in 2009. There were 100 new claims made in the first nine months of 2010, compared to 150 in the first nine months of 2009. As of December 31, 2009, there were 239 cases pending and as of September 30, 2010 there were 202 cases pending. These claims are currently defended and covered by insurance.

Set forth below is a table for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and the nine months ended September 30, 2010, which sets forth for each such period the approximate number of asbestos-related cases initiated, the number of such cases resolved by dismissal or by trial, the number of such cases resolved by settlement, the total number of resolved cases, the number of initiated cases pending at the end of such period, the total indemnity paid on all resolved cases, the average indemnity paid on all settled cases and the average indemnity paid on all resolved cases:

	2006	2007	2008	2009	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010
New cases initiated	232	163	187	188	100
Defense judgments and dismissals	253	292(3)	109	168	96
Plaintiff judgments and settled cases	82	53	29	52	41
Total resolved cases (1)	335	345(3)	138	220	137
Pending cases (1)	404	222(3)	271	239	202
Total indemnity payments	\$ 4,858,750	\$ 7,974,500	\$ 7,582,550(2)	\$ 5,345,000	\$ 3,332,000
Average indemnity paid on plaintiff judgments and settled cases	\$ 59,253	\$ 150,462	\$ 261,467(2)	\$ 102,788	\$ 81,268
Average indemnity paid on all resolved cases	\$ 14,504	\$ 23,114	\$ 54,946	\$ 24,295	\$ 24,321

- (1) Total resolved cases includes, and the number of pending cases excludes, cases which have been settled but which have not been closed for lack of final documentation or payment.
- (2) The total and average indemnity amounts paid on resolved cases in 2008 includes an award rendered on April 4, 2005, finding Metalclad Insulation Corporation liable for \$1,117,000 in damages. The judgment was appealed by our insurer, and a final order and judgment of \$1,659,000 was rendered in 2008.
- (3) Included in the decrease from 404 cases pending at December 31, 2006 to 222 cases pending at December 31, 2007, were 53 cases which had been previously counted in error and are included in "Defense judgments and dismissals" and "Total resolved cases", so that the actual decrease for the year ended December 31, 2007 was 129 cases.

Under current accounting rules we are required to estimate our liability for existing and future asbestos-related claims. This requires that we estimate the number of claims we believe will be brought in the future. We previously based our estimates on the downward trend of cases brought from 725 cases brought in 2001, to 199 cases brought in 2005. This downward trend leveled off somewhat from 2006 through 2009. In addition, we have experienced increases in our costs to defend and resolve claims during this period. As a result, we have found it necessary to increase our projections of our liabilities for cases which are pending and for new cases which may be initiated in the future, with respect to each of our 2006, 2008 and 2009 financial statements. We believe that the leveling off of cases brought in 2005 through 2009 is largely due to an aggressive campaign waged by plaintiffs' lawyers in an attempt to identify new plaintiffs, and that as the pool of plaintiffs decreases that it is probable that the downward trend experienced prior to 2006 will resume, although such resumption cannot be assured.

From 2001 and through 2009, the annual average indemnity paid on each of over 3,000 resolved cases has fluctuated significantly, between a low of \$14,504 in 2006 and a high of \$54,946 in 2008, with an overall average over that period of approximately \$21,130. During this period, although there has been no discernible upward or downward trend in indemnity payments, our most recent indemnity payment experience in 2009 and 2010 of approximately \$24,000 per resolved claim has been slightly less favorable than the \$21,130 projected.

We believe that the sympathies of juries, the aggressiveness of the plaintiffs' bar and the declining base of potential defendants as the result of business failures, have tended to increase payments on resolved cases. This tendency, we believe, has been mitigated by the declining pool of claimants resulting from death, and the likelihood that the most meritorious claims have been ferreted out by plaintiffs' attorneys. We expect that the newer cases being brought will not be as meritorious and have as high a potential for damages as cases which were brought earlier. We have no reason to believe, therefore, that the average future indemnity payments will increase materially in the future.

In addition, direct defense costs per resolved claim increased from a low of \$8,514 in 2003 to a high of \$44,490 in 2008. The weighted average defense cost per resolved claim from 2005 through 2009 was \$20,988. We believe that these defense costs increased as a result of a change in legal counsel in 2004, and the more aggressive defense posture taken by new legal counsel since that change. We intend to monitor the defense costs in 2010 and will adjust our estimates if events occur which would cause us to believe that those estimates need revision. We are currently projecting those costs to be approximately \$21,000 per claim.

Although defense costs are included in our insurance coverage, we expended \$188,000, \$215,000, \$296,000, \$128,000 and \$96,000 in 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively, and \$84,000 and \$85,000 in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, to administer the asbestos claims and defend the ACE Lawsuit discussed below. These amounts were primarily fees paid to attorneys to monitor the activities of the insurers, and their selected defense counsel, and to look after our rights under the various insurance policies.

As of December 31, 2009, we re-evaluated our estimates to take into account our experience in 2009. Primarily as a result of the increase in the number of new cases commenced during 2009 which exceeded our previous estimates, we projected that there would be 986 asbestos-related injury claims made against the Company after December 31, 2009. The 986 projected claims, in addition to the 239 claims existing as of December 31, 2009, totals 1,225 current and future claims. Multiplying the average indemnity per resolved claim over the past nine full calendar years of \$21,130, times 1,225, we projected the probable future indemnity to be paid on those claims after December 31, 2009 to be equal to approximately \$26,000,000. In addition, multiplying an estimated cost of defense per resolved claim of approximately \$21,000 times 1,225, we projected the probable future defense costs to equal approximately \$26,000,000. Accordingly, our total estimated future asbestos-related liability at December 31, 2009 was \$52,000,000.

As of December 31, 2009 we projected that approximately 158 new asbestos-related claims would be commenced and approximately 179 cases will be resolved in 2010, resulting in an estimated 218 cases pending at December 31, 2010. Since we projected that an aggregate of 986 new cases would be commenced after December 31, 2009, and that 158 of these cases would be commenced in 2010, we estimated that an aggregate of 828 new cases will be commenced after December 31, 2010. Accordingly, we projected the cases pending and projected to be commenced in the future at December 31, 2010, would be 1,046 cases. The sum of the approximate average indemnity paid per resolved claim from 2001 through 2009 plus the approximate defense costs incurred per resolved claim from 2005 through 2009, equals \$42,130. Multiplying 1,046 claims times \$42,130 we estimate our liability for current and future asbestos-related claims at December 31, 2010 to be approximately \$44,000,000. This amounts to an \$8,000,000 reduction from the \$52,000,000 liability we estimated as of December 31, 2009, or a \$2,000,000 reduction per quarter in 2010.

We intend to re-evaluate our estimate of future liability for asbestos claims at the end of each fiscal year, or whenever actual results are materially different from our estimates, integrating our actual experience in that fiscal year with that of prior fiscal years since 2001. Our estimate does not take into consideration the potential effects of economic inflation on either the average indemnity payment or the projected direct legal expenses.

There are numerous insurance carriers which have issued a number of policies to us over a period extending from approximately 1967 through approximately 1985 that still provide coverage for asbestos-related injury claims. After approximately 1985 the policies were issued with provisions which purport to exclude coverage for asbestos related claims. The terms of our insurance policies are complex, and coverage for many types of claims is limited as to the nature of the claim and the amount of coverage available. It is clear, however, under California law, where the substantial majority of the asbestos-related injury claims are litigated, that all of those policies cover any asbestos-related injury occurring during the 1967 through 1985 period when these policies were in force.

We have determined that the minimum probable insurance coverage available to satisfy asbestos-related injury claims exceeds our estimated future liability for such claims of \$46,000,000 and \$52,000,000 as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. This determination assumes that the general trend of reducing asbestos-related injury claims experienced prior to 2006 will resume and that the average indemnity and direct legal costs of each resolved claim will not materially increase. The determination also assumes that the insurance companies remain solvent and live up to what we believe is their obligation to continue to cover our exposure with regards to these claims. Accordingly, we have included \$46,000,000 and \$52,000,000 of such insurance coverage receivable as an

asset on our September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 balance sheets, respectively. Several affiliated insurance companies have brought a declaratory relief action against our subsidiary, Metalclad, as well as a number of other insurers, to resolve certain coverage issues, as discussed below. Regardless of our best estimates of liability for current and future asbestos-related claims, the liability for these claims could be higher or lower than estimated by amounts which are not predictable. We, of course, cannot give any assurance that our liability for such claims will not ultimately exceed our available insurance coverage. We will update our estimates of insurance coverage in future filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, as events occur which would cause us to believe that those estimates need revision, based upon the subsequent claim experience, using the methodology we have employed.

Insurance Coverage Litigation

On February 23, 2005 ACE Property & Casualty Company ("ACE"), Central National Insurance Company of Omaha ("Central National") and Industrial Underwriters Insurance Company ("Industrial"), which are all related entities, filed a declaratory relief lawsuit ("the ACE Lawsuit") against Metalclad Insulation Corporation ("Metalclad") and a number of Metalclad's other liability insurers, in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles. ACE, Central National and Industrial issued umbrella and excess policies to Metalclad, which has sought and obtained from the plaintiffs both defense and indemnity under these policies for the asbestos lawsuits brought against Metalclad during the last four to five years. The ACE Lawsuit seeks declarations regarding a variety of coverage issues, but is centrally focused on issues involving whether historical and currently pending asbestos lawsuits brought against Metalclad are subject to either an "aggregate" limits of liability or separate "per occurrence" limits of liability. Whether any particular asbestos lawsuit is properly classified as being subject to an aggregate limit of liability depends upon whether or not the suit falls within the "products" or "completed operations" hazards found in most of the liability policies issued to Metalclad. Resolution of these classification issues will determine if, as ACE and Central National allege, their policies are nearing exhaustion of their aggregate limits and whether or not other Metalclad insurers who previously asserted they no longer owed any coverage obligations to Metalclad because of the claimed exhaustion of their aggregate limits, in fact, owe Metalclad additional coverage obligations. The ACE Lawsuit does not seek any monetary recovery from Metalclad. The ACE Lawsuit is principally about coverage responsibility among the several insurers, as well as total coverage. Regardless of the outcome of this litigation, Entrx does not believe that the ACE Lawsuit will result in materially diminishing Entrx's insurance coverage for asbestos-related claims. Nonetheless, we anticipate that we will incur attorney's fees and other associated litigation costs in defending the lawsuit and any counter claims made against us by any other insurers, and in prosecuting any claims we may seek to have adjudicated regarding our insurance coverage.

The ACE Lawsuit also seeks to determine the effect of a June 2004 settlement agreement between the Company and Allstate Insurance Company on the insurance obligations of various other insurers of Metalclad, and the effect of the "asbestos exclusion" in the Allstate policy. Under the settlement agreement the Company received \$2,500,000 from Allstate in consideration of releasing Allstate from a potential liability under a \$5,000,000 limits insurance policy. The ACE Lawsuit may result in our incurring costs in connection with obligations we may have to indemnify Allstate under that settlement agreement. Allstate, in a cross-complaint filed against Metalclad Insulation Corporation in October, 2005, asked the court to determine the Company's obligation to assume and pay for the defense of Allstate in the ACE Lawsuit under the Company's indemnification obligations in the settlement agreement. The Company does not believe that it has any legal obligation to assume or pay for such defense. If Allstate is required to provide indemnity for Entrx's asbestos-related lawsuits, it is likely that Entrx would have to indemnify Allstate for asbestos-related claims that it defends up to \$2,500,000 in the aggregate. If Allstate is not required to provide indemnity, Entrx would have no liability to Allstate. Entrx has accrued \$375,000 as a potential loss in connection with the Allstate matter.

Item 5. Exhibits

Exhibits

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| 31.1 | Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer. |
| 31.2 | Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer. |

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.

ENTRX CORPORATION

Date: November 11, 2010

By: /s/Peter L. Hauser
Peter L. Hauser
Chief Executive Officer

Date: November 11, 2010

By: /s/Brian D. Niebur
Brian D. Niebur
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)