

ENTRX CORP  
Form 10-Q  
August 11, 2010

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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 June 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

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a smaller reporting company.

Large accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting Company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

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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

	June 30, 2010 (unaudited)	December 31, 2009 (audited)
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,676,964	\$ 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 June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009	4,208,357	3,888,261
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	1,176,864	1,174,085
Inventories	55,008	34,620
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	119,348	327,802
Insurance claims receivable	7,000,000	8,000,000
Other receivables	14,003	83,620
Total current assets	14,574,544	15,586,098
Property, plant and equipment, net	192,677	195,069
Insurance claims receivable	41,000,000	44,000,000
Other assets	127,703	62,431
	\$ 55,894,924	\$ 59,843,598
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 72,222	\$ 106,152
Accounts payable	568,611	496,004
Accrued expenses	1,147,565	1,221,047
Reserve for asbestos liability claims	7,000,000	8,000,000
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	94,999	111,312
Total current liabilities	8,883,397	9,934,515
Long-term debt, less current portion	5,513	31,620
Reserve for asbestos liability claims	41,000,000	44,000,000
Total liabilities	49,888,910	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 June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively	794,601	787,101

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Additional paid-in capital	69,045,026	69,023,276
Accumulated deficit	(63,833,613)	(63,932,914)
Total shareholders' equity	6,006,014	5,877,463
	\$ 55,894,924	\$ 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 June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Contract revenues	\$ 4,668,293	\$ 5,111,587	\$ 9,246,650	\$ 10,489,836
Contract costs and expenses	3,848,674	4,317,251	7,679,269	8,847,511
Gross margin	819,619	794,336	1,567,381	1,642,325
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	758,078	837,768	1,489,689	1,701,543
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(10,175)	-	(18,398)	-
Total operating expenses	747,903	837,768	1,471,291	1,701,543
Operating income (loss)	71,716	(43,432)	96,090	(59,218)
Interest income	1,799	5,000	4,679	9,533
Interest expense	(950)	(1,980)	(2,039)	(4,190)
Impairment charge on available-for-sale securities	-	(94,283)	-	(94,283)
Other income	-	-	571	-
Net income (loss)	72,565	(134,695)	99,301	(148,158)
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	-	(45,088)	-	(69,185)
Reclassification adjustment for unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities recognized in net income	-	94,283	-	94,283
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 72,565	\$ (85,500)	\$ 99,301	\$ (123,060)
Weighted average number of common shares — basic and diluted	7,458,244	7,640,884	7,437,344	7,648,473
Net income (loss) per share of common stock — basic and diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.02)

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

ENTRX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
	(unaudited)	
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Net income (loss)	\$ 99,301	\$ (148,158)
<b>Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:</b>		
Depreciation and amortization	91,251	108,222
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(18,398)	-
Impairment charge on investments	-	94,283
Common stock issued for services	29,250	17,500
<b>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</b>		
Accounts receivable	(320,096)	2,563,341
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	(2,779)	97,639
Inventories	(20,388)	(18,602)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	208,454	195,124
Other receivables	69,617	(3,889)
Other assets	(65,272)	-
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(875)	(1,223,576)
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	(16,313)	81,779
Net cash provided by operating activities	53,752	1,763,663
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Restricted cash	(317,000)	-
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	24,157	-
Capital expenditures	(94,618)	(40,202)
Net cash used in investing activities	(387,461)	(40,202)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Payments on long-term debt	(60,037)	(83,145)
Repurchases of common stock	-	(108,478)
Net cash used in financing activities	(60,037)	(191,623)
(Decrease) Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(393,746)	1,531,838
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,070,710	2,078,666
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,676,964	\$ 3,610,504

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

ENTRX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the Three and Six Months Ended June 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 six months ended June 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 six months ended June 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 three and six months ended June 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 and six months ended June 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. for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009.

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:

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Wages, bonuses and payroll taxes	\$ 252,105	\$ 233,293
Union dues	247,206	262,124
Accounting and legal fees	35,000	110,351
Insurance	72,645	61,470
Insurance settlement reserve	375,000	375,000
Taxes	15,184	25,884
Other	150,425	152,925
	\$ 1,147,565	\$ 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 June 30, 2010, options to purchase 1,070,000 shares of the Company's common stock were outstanding. No stock options have been granted since January 2005. Stock options expiring during the first six months of 2010 and 2009 were 70,000 and 283,400, respectively.

During the three months ended June 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 June 30, 2010		Three Months Ended June 30, 2009	
	Revenue	% of Total Revenue	Revenue	% of Total Revenue
Mercer Demo & Surplus, Inc.	\$ 938,000	20.1%	(1)	(1)
NRG Energy	\$ 586,000	12.6%	(1)	(1)
Jacobs Field Services North America, Inc.	\$ 487,000	10.4%	(1)	(1)
BP West Coast Products LLC	(1)	(1)	\$ 817,000	16.0%
High Desert Power Project LLC	(1)	(1)	\$ 565,000	11.1%

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2010		Six Months Ended June 30, 2009	
	Revenue	% of Total Revenue	Revenue	% of Total Revenue
NRG Energy	\$ 1,363,000	14.7%	\$ 1,549,000	14.8%
Mercer Demo & Surplus, Inc.	\$ 939,000	10.2%	(1)	(1)
Jacobs Field Services North America, Inc.	\$ 932,000	10.1%	(1)	(1)
BP West Coast Products LLC	(1)	(1)	\$ 1,720,000	16.4%

- (1) Sales to this customer were less than 10% of total revenue during the reported period.

Significant accounts receivable were as follows:

	June 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Accounts Receivable	% of Total Accounts Receivable	Accounts Receivable	% of Total Accounts Receivable
Mercer Demo & Surplus, Inc.	\$ 662,000	15.4%	(1)	(1)
Barnard Construction Company, Inc.	\$ 521,000	12.1%	(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 65 new asbestos-related cases initiated naming us (primarily our subsidiary, Metalclad Insulation Corporation) as a defendant in the first six months of 2010, compared to 112 in the first six months of 2009. As of December 31, 2009, there were 239 cases pending and as of June 30, 2010 there were 215 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 since 2006. 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 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 paid indemnity experience in 2008 and 2009 has been less favorable than earlier periods.

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 \$96,000 in 2009, \$34,000 and \$58,000 in the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively, and \$29,000 and \$66,000 in the three and six months ended June 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 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 a \$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 \$48,000,000 and \$52,000,000 as of June 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 \$48,000,000 and \$52,000,000 of such insurance coverage receivable as an asset on our June 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. Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:

Cash paid for interest was \$2,000 and \$4,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

13. Subsequent events

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 have 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 are currently preparing a response to the findings contained in the audit report. 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 June 30, 2010.

On July 22, 2010, the Company was notified by the Internal Revenue Service of their intent to audit the Company's federal income tax returns for the year ended December 31, 2008.

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

All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included in this Form 10-Q, including without limitation the statements under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Description of Business" are, or may be deemed to be, "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such forward-looking statements involve assumptions, known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Entrx Corporation (the "Company") to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-Q. Such potential risks and uncertainties include, without limitation; estimates of future revenues; the outcome of existing litigation; competitive pricing and other pressures from other businesses in the Company's markets; the accuracy of the Company's estimate of future liability for asbestos-related injury claims; the adequacy of insurance, including the adequacy of insurance to cover current and future asbestos-related injury claims; the imposition of laws or regulations relating to asbestos related injury claims; economic conditions generally and in the Company's primary markets; availability of capital; the adequacy of the Company's cash and cash equivalents; the cost of labor; the accuracy of the Company's cost analysis for fixed price contracts; and other risk factors detailed herein and in other of the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this Form 10-Q and the Company assumes no obligation to update the forward-looking statements or to update the reasons actual results could differ from those projected in such forward-looking statements. Therefore, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. You can identify these forward-looking statements by forward-looking words such as "may," "assume," "expect," "project," "anticipate," "believe," "intend," "estimate," "continue," and similar words.

**General.** The Company provides insulation installation and removal services, including asbestos abatement services, primarily on the West Coast. We also enter into contracts to repair and maintain existing insulation systems. These maintenance contracts are generally awarded on a year to year basis, but are often renewed from year to year. We also provide and erect scaffolding both with respect to our installation, removal and maintenance services, and for others. Through our wholly-owned subsidiary Metalclad Insulation Corporation, we provide these services to a wide range of industrial, commercial and public agency clients. Insulation installation services include the installation of high- and low-temperature insulation on pipe, ducts, furnaces, boilers, and other types of industrial equipment and commercial applications. Insulation removal services involve the removal of old insulation prior to the installation of new insulation or system demolition, including the removal and disposal of asbestos-containing products. We fabricate specialty items for the insulation industry, and sell insulation material and accessories incidental to our services business to our customers as well as to other contractors. A diverse list of clientele includes refineries, utilities, chemical plants, manufacturing facilities, commercial properties, office buildings and various governmental facilities.

**Results of Operations: Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009**

### Revenue

Revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was \$4,668,000, a decrease of 8.7% as compared to \$5,112,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2009. Revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was \$9,247,000, a decrease of 11.9% as compared to \$10,490,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2009. Revenues decreased during the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 as compared with the three and six months ended June 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

half of 2009 and were not replaced with similar size projects in the first half of 2010. Additionally, a major industrial new construction insulation project and several large scaffolding projects were completed in the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, and similar sized projects were not secured in the three and six months ended June 30, 2010.

Approximately 38% and 45% of the revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively, were from insulation maintenance contracts, which often continue from year to year. This compares with 60% and 51% of our revenues being derived from insulation maintenance contracts in the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively. Approximately 46% and 40% of revenues in the three and six months ended June 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 27% and 34% of revenues of our revenues being derived from insulation installation and removal projects in the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, respectively. These percentages are approximate because some installation and removal projects involve maintenance arrangements, and vice versa. Approximately 7% and 9% of the revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively, were from scaffolding contracts, which often continue from year to year. This compares with 9% and 11% of our revenues being derived from scaffolding contracts in the three and six months ended June 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 multi-million dollar projects, 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 June 30, 2010 was \$3,849,000 as compared to \$4,317,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2009, a decrease of 10.9%. Cost of revenue was \$7,679,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2010, as compared to \$8,848,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2009, a decrease of 13.2%. The gross margin as a percentage of revenue was approximately 17.6% for the three months ended June 30, 2010 compared to 15.5% for the three months ended June 30, 2009 primarily due to a higher percentage of our revenue resulting from insulation installation and removal contracts for the three months ended June 30, 2010. The gross margin as a percentage of revenue was approximately 17.0% for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared to 15.7% for the six months ended June 30, 2009 also primarily due to a higher percentage of our revenues resulting from insulation installation and removal contracts in the six months ended June 30, 2010. 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 decrease in the cost of revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 as compared to the three and six months ended June 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 \$758,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 as compared to \$838,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2009, a decrease of 9.5%. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2010 were \$1,490,000 as compared to \$1,702,000 for the comparable period ended June 30, 2009, a decrease of 12.5%. The decrease for the three months ended June 30, 2010 as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009 was primarily due to a decrease in bad debt expense of \$57,000 and a decrease in shareholder reporting expenses of \$34,000. The decreases for the six months ended June 30, 2010 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009 were primarily due to decreases in labor expense of \$68,000, in bad debt expense of \$57,000, in shareholder reporting expenses of \$50,000, and in legal expenses of \$40,000. The decrease in labor expense for the six months ended June 30, 2010 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009 was due to payroll taxes incurred on bonuses paid in the first half of 2009 that were not incurred in the first half of 2010.

#### Gain on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment

Gain on the disposal of property plant and equipment was \$10,000 and \$0 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Gain on the disposal of property plant and equipment was \$18,000 and \$0 for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

#### Interest Income and Expense

Interest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was \$1,000 as compared with interest expense of \$2,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2009. Interest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was \$2,000 as compared with interest expense of \$4,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2009. Interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2010 was \$2,000 as compared with interest income of \$5,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2009. Interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2010 was \$5,000 as compared with interest income of \$10,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2009.

#### 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 three and six months ended June 30, 2009.

#### Net Income (Loss)

We had net income of \$73,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2010 as compared to a net loss of \$135,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2009. We had net income of \$99,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2010 as compared to a net loss of \$148,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2009.

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of June 30, 2010, we had \$1,677,000 in cash and cash equivalents, \$317,000 in restricted cash and \$7,000 in available-for-sale securities. The Company had working capital of \$5,691,000 as of June 30, 2010. We own 384,084 shares of Catalytic Solutions, Inc. common stock (AIM: CTSU), which are treated as available-for-sale securities.

Cash provided by operations was \$54,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared with cash provided by operations of \$1,764,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2009. For the six months ended June 30, 2010 the positive cash flow from operations was primarily the result of our \$99,000 of net income, a decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$208,000 and non-cash expenses for depreciation and amortization of \$91,000. This positive cash flow was partially offset by an increase in accounts receivable of \$320,000. For the six months ended June 30, 2009 the positive cash flow from operations was primarily the result of a decrease in accounts receivable of \$2,563,000, a decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$195,000, a decrease in costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts of \$97,000 and an increase in billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts of \$82,000. This positive cash flow was partially offset by a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$1,224,000.

Net investing activities used \$387,000 and \$40,000 of cash in the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. During the six months ended June 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 six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, we used cash of \$95,000 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 six months ended June 30, 2010.

Cash used in financing activities totaled \$60,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2010 compared with cash used in financing activities of \$192,000 for the comparable period in 2009. Payments on long-term borrowings used \$60,000 and \$83,000 of cash in the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. In the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company used \$108,000 to repurchase common stock related to the reverse/forward stock split approved by the shareholders.

As of June 30, 2010, our subsidiary, Metalclad Insulation Corporation, employed approximately 123 hourly employees for insulation and asbestos/lead abatement contracting services, nearly all of whom are members of Local No. 5 - International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Allied Workers ("AFL-CIO") or Laborers Local Union 300, which makes hourly employees available to us. As of June 30, 2010, Metalclad Insulation Corporation also employed approximately 12 hourly employees for scaffolding services, all of whom are members of Southwest Regional Council of Carpenters Local 1506. Metalclad Insulation Corporation is a party to agreements with local chapters of various trade unions. The number of hourly employees employed by us 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 number of hourly employees on various projects over an extended period of time. We consider our relations with our hourly employees and the unions representing them to be good, and have not experienced any recent work stoppages due to strikes by such employees. Additionally, many of the trade union agreements we are a party to include no strike, no work stoppage provisions. The Company's subsidiary, Metalclad Insulation Corporation, is one of a group of employers with a collective bargaining agreement with Local No. 5 - International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Allied Workers ("Local No. 5"). Our "Basic Agreement" with Local No. 5 of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Allied Workers expired in September 2008. The "Basic Agreement" included a "Maintenance Agreement" as an addendum. Metalclad Insulation Corporation and the other employers have agreed with the negotiating representatives of Local No. 5 for an extension of the expired contract until June 28, 2010. During June 2010 the Company and the other employers negotiated a new contract with Local 5 that expires on June 26, 2011. Approximately 86% of our hourly employees are covered by the Local No. 5 agreement. An agreement with the Laborers Local 300 was signed in December 2009 and expires in December 2012. Approximately 7% of our hourly employees are covered by the Labors Local 300 agreement. Our agreement with the Southwest Regional Council of Carpenters Local 1506 was extended in May 2009 and currently expires on June 30, 2011. Approximately 7% of our hourly employees are covered under the Southwest Regional Council of Carpenters Local 1506 agreement.

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 65 new claims made in the first six months of 2010, compared to 112 in the first six 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 June 30, 2010 there were 215 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 since 2006. 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 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 settlement experience in 2008 and 2009 has been less favorable than earlier periods.

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 \$58,000 and \$66,000 in the six months ended June 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 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 a \$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 \$48,000,000 and \$52,000,000 as of June 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 \$48,000,000 and \$52,000,000 of such insurance coverage receivable as an asset on our June 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 June 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 June 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 June 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 65 new claims made in the first six months of 2010, compared to 112 in the first six months of 2009. As of December 31, 2009, there were 239 cases pending and as of June 30, 2010 there were 215 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 six months ended June 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	Six Months Ended June 30, 2010
New cases initiated	232	163	187	188	65
Defense judgments and dismissals	253	292(3)	109	168	59
Plaintiff judgments and settled cases	82	53	29	52	30
Total resolved cases (1)	335	345(3)	138	220	89
Pending cases (1)	404	222(3)	271	239	215
Total indemnity payments	\$ 4,858,750	\$ 7,974,500	\$ 7,582,550(2)	\$ 5,345,000	\$ 2,887,000
Average indemnity paid on plaintiff judgments and settled cases	\$ 59,253	\$ 150,462	\$ 261,467(2)	\$ 102,788	\$ 96,233
Average indemnity paid on all resolved cases	\$ 14,504	\$ 23,114	\$ 54,946	\$ 24,295	\$ 32,438

- (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 since 2006. 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 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 paid indemnity experience in 2008 and 2009 has been less favorable than earlier periods.

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 \$58,000 and \$66,000 in the six months ended June 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 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 a \$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 \$48,000,000 and \$52,000,000 as of June 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 \$48,000,000 and \$52,000,000 of such insurance coverage receivable as an

asset on our June 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 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

On May 11, 2010, the Board of Directors authorized the issuance of 15,000 shares of its common stock to each of the five members of the Board of Directors as compensation for each such director's services on the Board during the calendar year 2010. Accordingly, the issuance of a total of 75,000 was authorized. The shares were valued at \$0.39 per share based upon the last trade price occurring on May 6, 2010. The shares were issued based upon an exemption from registration provided under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as transactions not involving a public offering. The issuance of the shares was contingent upon receipt from each director of documentation acknowledging, among other things, that the shares were being issued based upon such exemption from registration, and that there was a restriction on the resale of such shares. The shares were issued by the transfer agent on July 20, 2010 after such documentation was received. Certificates representing those shares contained a legend to the effect that they could not

be resold except upon registration of such resale under the Securities Act of 1933, or an applicable exemption from such registration. The transfer agent for the Company's common stock was instructed not to permit a transfer of the shares without an opinion of the Company's legal counsel that such transfer was permissible in light of applicable securities laws.

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. |
| 32   | Section 1350 Certification.                              |

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: August 11, 2010

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

Date: August 11, 2010

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