

ENTRX CORP
Form 10-Q
November 12, 2008

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended **September 30, 2008**

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

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

95-2368719

(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 is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
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 ☒

As of November 3, 2008, the registrant had 7,656,147 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 and 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, 2008 (unaudited)	December 31, 2007 (audited)
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,116,560	\$ 1,444,883
Restricted cash	800,000	-
Available-for-sale securities	479,633	559,436
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$80,000 as of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007	6,016,349	5,466,889
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	1,244,036	631,625
Inventories	248,614	107,118
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	399,830	273,156
Insurance claims receivable	5,500,000	7,000,000
Shareholder note receivable, net of allowance of \$1,367,000 and \$1,356,000 as of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively	14,500	25,000
Other receivables	107,000	180,015
Total current assets	15,926,522	15,688,122
Property, plant and equipment, net	425,140	366,954
Investments in available-for-sale securities	300,000	450,000
Insurance claims receivable	25,250,000	29,000,000
Other assets	46,620	193,540
	\$ 41,948,282	\$ 45,698,616
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 155,190	\$ 113,000
Accounts payable	1,520,299	1,251,423
Accrued expenses	2,129,939	1,859,048
Reserve for asbestos liability claims	5,500,000	7,000,000
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	348,127	62,394
Total current liabilities	9,653,555	10,285,865
Long-term debt, less current portion	175,756	132,470
Reserve for asbestos liability claims	25,250,000	29,000,000
Total liabilities	35,079,311	39,418,335
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; 7,656,147 issued and outstanding at September 30, 2008 and 7,616,147 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2007	811,095	807,095
Additional paid-in capital	69,831,881	69,821,881
Accumulated deficit	(63,778,388)	(64,132,186)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	4,383	(216,509)
Total shareholders' equity	6,868,971	6,280,281
	\$ 41,948,282	\$ 45,698,616

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Contract revenues	\$ 6,735,790	\$ 4,823,053	\$ 20,495,888	\$ 14,856,994
Contract costs and expenses	5,660,508	3,816,745	16,984,168	12,220,758
Gross margin	1,075,282	1,006,308	3,511,720	2,636,236
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	924,537	821,651	2,736,572	2,157,773
Change in allowance on shareholder note receivable	(5,750)	20,000	10,500	20,000
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2,500)	(4,036)	(17,050)	(6,957)
Total operating expenses	916,287	837,615	2,730,022	2,170,816
Operating income	158,995	168,693	781,698	465,420
Interest income	6,843	16,520	27,954	46,209
Interest expense	(1,509)	(935)	(5,159)	(9,409)
Impairment charge on available-for-sale securities	(265,486)	-	(450,695)	-
Net income (loss)	(101,157)	184,278	353,798	502,220
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	4,383	(14,851)	4,383	164,489
Reclassification adjustment for unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities recognized in net income	72,918	-	216,509	-
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (23,856)	\$ 169,427	\$ 574,690	\$ 666,709
Weighted average number of common shares — basic and diluted	7,656,147	7,616,147	7,652,205	7,756,422
Net income (loss) per share of common stock — basic and diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.06

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

ENTRX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2008	2007
	(unaudited)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 353,798	\$ 502,220
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	153,474	146,927
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(17,050)	(6,957)
Change in allowance for doubtful accounts	-	59,632
Impairment charge on investments	450,695	-
Common stock issued for services	14,000	18,400
Allowance on shareholder note receivable	10,500	20,000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(549,460)	(402,083)
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	(612,411)	42,461
Inventories	(141,496)	(134,436)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(126,674)	(198,753)
Other receivables	73,015	93,606
Other assets	146,920	-
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	539,767	(177,555)
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	285,733	193,446
Net cash provided by operating activities	580,811	156,908
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Restricted cash used to secure bonding	(800,000)	-
Capital expenditures	-	(211,105)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, net of expenses	-	38,800
Net cash used in investing activities	(800,000)	(172,305)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	157,524
Payments on long-term debt	(109,134)	(88,875)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(109,134)	68,649
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(328,323)	53,252
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,444,883	1,607,580
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,116,560	\$ 1,660,832
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment in exchange for notes payable	\$ 205,618	\$ -

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

ENTRX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008 and 2007
(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, 2008 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2008. 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-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2007.

2. The income per share amounts for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, 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 antidilutive.

All stock options and warrants were anti-dilutive for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 because their respective exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common stock.

3. On July 11, 2008, the Company obtained from a bank an irrevocable standby letter of credit in the amount of \$800,000 for the benefit of one of our customers in connection with a contract for the customer. The letter of credit expires on the earlier of (a) December 31, 2008, or (b) the date on which the amount of the letter of credit is reduced to zero by the customer's draws, or (c) the date on which the letter of credit has been returned to the bank. Should the completion of the underlying project require an extension, the Company may need to extend the term of the letter of credit. In obtaining the letter of credit, the Company purchased a \$800,000 six-month certificate of deposit and pledged it as collateral to the issuer of the letter of credit.

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

	Aggregate fair value	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Cost
Available for sale securities – September 30, 2008	\$ 779,633	\$ 4,383	\$ -	\$ 775,250
Available for sale securities – December 31, 2007	\$ 559,436	\$ -	\$ (216,509)	\$ 775,945

The Company's net unrealized holding gain (loss) was \$4,383 and \$(14,851) for the three months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively and \$4,383 and \$164,489 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

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 decline in fair value and the financial condition and near-term prospects of our investment, we recognized other than temporary impairment charge in the amount of \$12,056 on our investment in VioQuest Pharmaceuticals, Inc. during the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

We previously recognized an impairment charge on our Clearwire Corporation investment of \$173,153 during the three months ended March 31, 2008. Our determination that the impairment with respect to Entrx's investment in the common stock of Clearwire Corporation was other-than-temporary, was based upon both the length of time that the market value of that stock was below Entrx's carrying value of \$19.20 per share, and the severity of the decline in that market value. Since November 8, 2007, through early May, when Entrx filed its Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2008, the market value of Entrx's investment in the common stock of Clearwire Corporation was less than its cost. In addition, as of March 31, 2008, the market value of Entrx's investment was approximately 23% below its carrying value. As a result of those conditions, Entrx recorded an impairment charge of \$173,153, which represented the difference between the market value on March 31, 2008 and Entrx's carrying value. We also recognized an impairment charge on our Clearwire Corporation investment of \$115,486 during the three months ended September 30, 2008. Our determination that the impairment with respect to Entrx's investment in the common stock of Clearwire Corporation was other-than-temporary, was based upon both the length of time that the market value of that stock was below Entrx's previous carrying value of \$14.81 per share, and the severity of the decline in that market value. Since May 8, 2008, through early November, when Entrx filed its Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2008, the market value of Entrx's investment in the common stock of Clearwire Corporation was less than its cost. In addition, as of September 30, 2008, the market value of Entrx's investment was approximately 20% below its previous carrying value. As a result of those conditions, Entrx recorded an impairment charge of \$115,486, which represented the difference between the market value on September 30, 2008 and Entrx's carrying value.

The Company also has a minority investment in the common stock of Catalytic Solutions, Inc. which is traded on the London Stock Exchange's Alternative International Market for smaller companies (the "AIM" market). Prior to the third quarter of 2008, this investment was included in investments in unconsolidated affiliates on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and was carried at cost based upon our assessment that the AIM market was not of a comparable breadth and scope to a U.S. market. During the third quarter of 2008, the Company changed its method of accounting for its investment in the common stock of Catalytic Solutions, Inc. to reclassify this investment to a investment in available-for-sale security, based on the continued expansion of the breadth and scope of the AIM market and the Company's related interpretations of SFAS 115.

We recognized an impairment charge on our Catalytic Solutions, Inc. investment of \$150,000 during the three months ended September 30, 2008, which represented the difference between the market value quoted on the AIM market on September 30, 2008 and Entrx's carrying value. Our determination that there was an impairment with respect to Entrx's investment in the common stock of Catalytic Solutions was based upon the severity of the decline in the quoted market price below our carrying value and our belief that there had been impairment indicators as discussed in EITF 03-1, including factors that raise significant concerns about Catalytic Solution's ability to continue as a going concern. We previously had been carrying our Catalytic investment at \$1.17 per share. Based upon the last trade on the AIM market on September 26, 2008, the value would be \$.7965 per share (after conversion to US dollars). As a result of these conditions, Entrx recorded an impairment charge of \$150,000, corresponding to a remaining carried value of \$0.78 per share.

5. 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.

6. Blake Capital Partners, LLC was current in the payment of interest on the shareholder note receivable through the payment due March 1, 2006. The payment due September 1, 2006, however, was not made, and we have been informed by Mr. Mills, the principal of Blake Capital Partners and guarantor on the note, that no payment can be expected in the foreseeable future. For the year ended December 31, 2006, we increased our reserve against the note receivable from Blake Capital Partners, LLC ("Blake") by \$1,083,885 as a result of the non-payment of interest, bringing the net of the note receivable less the reserve down to \$210,000, the approximate value of the collateral securing the note. In April 2007, the Company canceled 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock that were pledged as collateral on the note and applied the \$115,000 value of the stock against the outstanding note balance. The

note was not repaid on the October 31, 2007 due date. As of December 31, 2007 the Company adjusted the net book value of the note to \$25,000, the approximate value of the remaining collateral securing the note. The Company is also exploring its opportunities to obtain proceeds from the sale of the 25,000 shares (250,000 shares before a one for ten share reverse stock split on April 30, 2008) of VioQuest Pharmaceuticals, Inc. common stock pledged as collateral on the note. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008, the Company recorded an additional provision to adjust the carrying value of the note receivable to the approximate value of the collateral securing the note at September 30, 2008.

7. Accrued expenses consist of the following:

	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2007
Wages, bonuses and payroll taxes	\$ 1,059,203	\$ 677,096
Union dues	339,355	462,483
Accounting and legal fees	30,000	42,000
Insurance	123,922	61,147
Insurance settlement reserve	375,000	375,000
Inventory purchases	-	44,871
Taxes	37,871	-
Other	164,588	196,451
	\$ 2,129,939	\$ 1,859,048

8. As more fully described in our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company has granted stock options over the years to employees and directors under various stockholder approved stock option plans. At September 30, 2008, 2,108,900 stock options are outstanding. No stock options were granted during the first nine months of 2008 or 2007. Stock options expiring during the first nine months of 2008 and 2007 were 82,730 and 4,080, respectively. Stock warrants expiring in the first nine months of 2008 were 50,000.

9. Sales to significant customers were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2008		Three Months Ended September 30, 2007	
	Revenue	% of Total Revenue	Revenue	% of Total Revenue
Jacobs Field Services North America, Inc.	\$ 1,209,000	18.0%	\$ 1,091,000	22.6%
Black & Veatch	\$ 1,638,000	24.3%	\$ 0	0.0%
ARB, Inc.	\$ 0	0.0%	\$ 1,137,000	23.6%
Matrix Service, Inc.	\$ 907,000	13.5%	\$ 0	0.0%
CSA Construction	\$ 0	0.0%	\$ 618,000	12.8%

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007	
	Revenue	% of Total Revenue	Revenue	% of Total Revenue
Jacobs Field Services North America, Inc.	\$ 3,573,000	17.4%	\$ 2,503,000	16.8%
BP West Coast Products LLC	\$ 2,872,000	14.0%	\$ 858,000	5.8%
ARB, Inc.	\$ 1,922,000	9.4%	\$ 1,854,000	12.5%
Matrix Service, Inc.	\$ 1,451,000	7.1%	\$ 2,021,000	13.6%

Significant accounts receivable were as follows:

September 30, 2008		December 31, 2007	
Accounts Receivable	% of Total Accounts	Accounts Receivable	% of Total Accounts

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	Receivable		Receivable	
Southern California Edison	\$	253,000	4.2%	\$ 694,000 20.0%
Black & Veatch	\$	1,736,000	28.5%	\$ 0 0.0%
ARB, Inc.	\$	0	0.0%	\$ 1,516,000 43.7%
Matrix Service, Inc.	\$	814,000	13.4%	\$ 0 0.0%
Jacobs Field Services North America, Inc.	\$	860,000	14.1%	\$ 992,000 28.6%

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 September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the FASB having previously concluded in those accounting pronouncements that fair value is the relevant measurement attribute. SFAS No. 157 became effective for most fair value measurements, other than leases and certain nonfinancial assets and liabilities, beginning January 1, 2008. SFAS No. 157 establishes a three-level fair value hierarchy and requires fair value disclosures based on this hierarchy. The method used to measure the fair value of our available for sale securities and collateral held on a shareholder note receivable is quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159 (SFAS 159), "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities". SFAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure certain financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected are reported in earnings. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company adopted SFAS 159 on January 1, 2008 and did not elect to apply SFAS 159 to its financial assets and liabilities. Therefore, the adoption of SFAS 159 had no impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), Business Combinations. SFAS 141(R) requires the acquiring entity in a business combination to record all assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their respective acquisition-date fair values and changes other practices under SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations, some of which could have a material impact on how an entity accounts for its business combinations. SFAS 141(R) also requires additional disclosure of information surrounding a business combination. SFAS 141(R) is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and is to be applied prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after December 15, 2008. The provisions of SFAS 141(R) will only impact the Company if it is party to a business combination after the pronouncement has been adopted.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interest in Consolidated Financial Statements – an amendment of ARB No. 51. SFAS 160 requires entities to report non-controlling minority interests in subsidiaries as equity in consolidated financial statements. SFAS 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company does not believe that SFAS 160 will have any impact on its financial position or results of operations since none of its subsidiaries are owned by minority interests.

In March 2008, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 133*. SFAS No. 161 amends and expands upon the disclosure requirements for derivative financial instruments and for hedging activities required under FASB Statement No. 133 to provide users of financial statements with an enhanced understanding of how and why an entity uses derivative financial instruments, how derivative financial instruments are accounted for under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and how derivative financial instruments affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and results of operations. SFAS No. 161 is effective for financial statement and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. The Company does not currently hold any derivative financial instruments, and therefore, the Company does not expect that the adoption of SFAS No. 161 will have a material effect on its financial statements and disclosures.

In May 2008, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. This standard is intended to improve financial reporting by identifying a consistent

framework, or hierarchy, for selecting accounting principles to be used in preparing financial statements that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States for non-governmental entities. SFAS No. 162 is effective 60 days following approval by the SEC of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board's amendments to AU Section 411, *The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. The Company does not expect that the adoption of SFAS No. 162 will have a material impact its consolidated financial statements.

11. The number of asbestos-related cases which have been initiated naming us (primarily our subsidiary, Metalclad Insulation Corporation) as a defendant decreased from 232 in 2006 to 163 in 2007. At December 31, 2006 and 2007, there were, respectively, approximately 404 and 222 cases pending. There were 134 new claims made in the first nine months of 2008, compared to 126 in the first nine months of 2007. There were 248 cases pending at September 30, 2008. All asbestos related claims are currently defended and covered by insurance.

The number of asbestos-related claims made against Entrx has reflected a general downward trend. We believe that it is probable that this general trend will continue, although such continuance cannot be assured. From 2001 and through 2006, the annual average indemnity paid on over 2,550 resolved cases has fluctuated significantly, between a low of \$14,504 in 2006 and a high of \$26,520 in 2001, with an overall average over that period of approximately \$19,131. During this period, there has been no discernible upward or downward trend in indemnity payments. However, the indemnity paid on the 44 cases resolved in the three months ended March 31, 2008 averaged \$107,308, as a result of one case in which the plaintiff received a jury award of \$1,659,000 and three other cases which settled for approximately \$1,000,000 each. The average indemnity paid on resolved claims in the second and third quarters of 2008 was \$1,304 and \$9,500, respectively, with an average per settled claim indemnity of approximately \$48,000 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2008.

While we estimate that the average indemnity paid on all claims resolved in 2008 could be over \$40,000, we believe that the results of the first quarter represent an anomaly in relation to the past history of settled claims. Our methodology for estimating current and projected liability for asbestos-related claims, including estimates of our future per resolved claim liability, has consistently involved the observation of trailing multiple-year claims and expense history. In evaluating the adequacy of our recorded liability at the end of the third quarter, we considered the impact of the unfavorable first quarter 2008 claims experience in our trailing, multiple-year claims and expense calculation methodology, and concluded that the impact of the potential increase in the projected per resolved claim liability was not sufficiently material to result in revision of Entrx's recorded liability. Accordingly, Entrx believes that the unfavorable short term impact of the resolution of these four claims in the first quarter of 2008 neither provides a better estimate nor is indicative of a reasonable range of the liability that might be required to resolve all remaining known and incurred but not reported claims. Rather, we have consistently recorded as our best estimate of liability the amount indicated by the trailing multiple-year claims and expense history. Accordingly, we intend to continue to use the \$19,131 historical average indemnity payment in estimating our aggregate asbestos-related personal injury liability until we are able to take into consideration the results of resolved cases during the remainder of 2008.

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 and that the newer cases being brought are not as meritorious nor do they have as high a potential for damages as do 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 have been approximately \$13,500 per claim.

Based on the general trend of reducing asbestos-related injury claims made against the Company we projected in our Form 10-KSB filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the year ended December 31, 2006 that there would be 924 asbestos-related injury claims made against the Company after December 31, 2006. The 924, in addition to the 404 claims existing as of December 31, 2006, totaled 1,328 current and future claims. Multiplying the average indemnity per resolved claim of \$19,131, times 1,328, we projected the probable future indemnity to be paid on those claims after December 31, 2006 to be equal to approximately \$25 million. In addition, multiplying an estimated cost of defense per resolved claim of approximately \$13,500 times 1,328, we projected the probable future defense costs to equal approximately \$18 million. Accordingly, our total estimated future asbestos-related liability at December 31, 2006 was \$43 million.

As of December 31, 2006, we projected that approximately 186 new asbestos-related claims would be commenced, and approximately 237 cases would be resolved, in 2007, resulting in an estimated 353 cases pending at December 31, 2007. Although the actual number of claims made in 2007 was 163 and the number of cases pending as of December 31, 2007 was 222, less than we anticipated, we did not believe the differences were significant enough to re-evaluate our estimate. In addition, our future defense costs and average indemnity per resolved case could be greater than projected, and such increase could partially offset any lower projection of liability which would result from such re-evaluation. Since we projected that an aggregate of 738 new cases would be commenced after December 31, 2007, and that 148 of these cases would be commenced in 2008, we estimated that an aggregate of 590 new cases would be commenced after December 31, 2008. Accordingly, we have projected the cases pending and projected to be commenced in the future at December 31, 2008, would be 897 cases. Multiplying 897 claims times the approximate average indemnity paid and defense costs incurred per resolved claim of \$32,600, we estimated our liability for current and future asbestos-related claims at December 31, 2008 to be approximately \$29,000,000. This amounts to a \$7,000,000 reduction from the \$36,000,000 liability we estimated as of December 31, 2007, or a \$1,750,000 reduction per quarter in 2008.

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. We estimate that the effects of economic inflation on either the average indemnity payment or the projected direct legal expenses will be approximately equal to a discount rate applied to our future liability based upon the time value of money. It is probable that we have adequate insurance to cover current and future asbestos-related claims, although such coverage cannot be assured.

Although defense costs are included in our insurance coverage, we expended \$15,000 and \$118,000 during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008 and \$49,000 and \$222,000 during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 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.

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 significantly exceeds our estimated future liability for such claims of \$30,750,000 and \$36,000,000 as of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively. Accordingly, we have included \$30,750,000 and \$36,000,000 of such insurance coverage receivable as an asset on our September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 balance sheets, respectively. Our determination assumes that the current trend of reducing asbestos-related injury claims will continue 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 live up to what we believe is their obligation to continue to cover our exposure with regards to these claims. 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 believe, however, that our current insurance is adequate to satisfy additional liability that is reasonably possible in the event actual losses exceed our estimates. We will update our estimates of liability and 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 also seeks to determine the effect of the 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. 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 attorneys 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. In addition, the ACE Lawsuit may result in our incurring costs in connection with obligations we may have to indemnify Allstate under the 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, but has accrued \$375,000 to cover potential indemnification obligations. Based upon information known to date, the Company is unable to predict to what extent its indemnification obligations are reasonably possible to vary from the amounts accrued.

In June 2004, Metalclad Insulation Corporation, our wholly owned subsidiary, and Entrx Corporation, entered into a Settlement Agreement and Full Policy Release (the "Agreement") releasing Allstate Insurance Company from its policy obligations for a broad range of claims arising from injury or damage which may have occurred during the period March 15, 1980 to March 15, 1981, under an umbrella liability policy (the "Policy"). The Policy provided limits of \$5,000,000 in the aggregate and per occurrence. Allstate claimed that liability under the Policy had not attached, and that regardless of that fact, an exclusion in the Policy barred coverage for virtually all claims of bodily injury from exposure to asbestos, which is of primary concern to Metalclad Insulation Corporation. Metalclad Insulation Corporation took the position that such asbestos coverage existed. The parties to the Agreement reached a compromise, whereby Metalclad Insulation Corporation received \$2,500,000 in cash, and Metalclad Insulation Corporation and Entrx Corporation agreed to indemnify and hold harmless the insurer from all claims which could be alleged against the insurer respecting the policy, limited to \$2,500,000 in amount. Based on past experience related to asbestos insurance coverage, we believe that the Agreement we entered into in June 2004, will result in a probable loss contingency for future insurance claims based on the indemnification provision in the Agreement. Although we are unable to estimate the exact amount of the loss, we believe at this time the reasonable estimate of the loss will not be less than \$375,000 or more than \$2,500,000 (the \$2,500,000 represents the maximum loss we would have based on the indemnification provision in the Agreement). Based on the information available to us, no amount in this range appears at this time to be a better estimate than any other amount. The \$375,000 estimated loss contingency noted in the above range represents 15% of the \$2,500,000 we received and is based upon our attorney's informal and general inquiries to an insurance company of the cost for us to purchase an insurance policy to cover the indemnification provision we entered into. The ACE Lawsuit may result in our incurring costs in connection with obligations we may have to indemnify Allstate under the 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 is taking the position that it has no 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 and nothing has come to our attention that would require us to record a different estimate at September 30, 2008.

12. Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:

Cash paid for interest was \$5,159 and \$9,409 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

13. Subsequent event

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 Asbestos Workers ("Local No. 5"). The term of the current contract with Local No. 5 expired in September 2008. Metalclad Insulation Corporation and the other employers have agreed with the negotiating representatives of Local No. 5 for an extension of the expired contract while the parties continue their efforts to establish a new agreement. Such extension is subject to termination upon 72 hour notice.

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; 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 valuation of the Company's investments; collectibility of a loan due from an affiliate of, and guaranteed by, a principal shareholder; 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," "will," "expect," "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. 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/petrochemical plants, manufacturing facilities, commercial properties, office buildings and various governmental facilities.

Results of Operations: Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008 and 2007

Revenue

Revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2008 was \$6,736,000, an increase of 39.7% as compared to \$4,823,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2007. Revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was \$20,496,000, an increase of 38.0% as compared to \$14,857,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. Revenues increased during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008 as compared with the nine months ended September 30, 2007 primarily as result of the Company obtaining new maintenance contracts, and hiring additional project managers which has allowed the Company to bid on more projects in 2008 and ultimately increased the number of jobs in which we were the winning bidder.

Approximately 50% and 63% of the revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008, respectively, were from insulation maintenance contracts, which often continue from year to year. This compares with 42% and

63% of our revenues being derived from insulation maintenance contracts in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007, respectively. Approximately 49% and 35% of revenues in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008, 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 58% and 37% of our revenues being derived from insulation installation and removal projects in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007, respectively. These percentages are approximate because some installation and removal projects involve maintenance arrangements, and visa versa. 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.

Cost of Revenue and Gross Margin

Cost of revenue was \$5,661,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2008, as compared to \$3,817,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2007. Cost of revenue was \$16,984,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, as compared to \$12,221,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. The gross margin percentage was approximately 16.0% for the three months ended September 30, 2008 as compared to 20.9% for the three months ended September 30, 2007. The gross margin percentage was approximately 17.1% for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 as compared to 17.7% for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. The decrease in the gross margin percentage during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008 as compared with the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 is primarily the result of low margins on one major fixed-bid project, partially offset by lower rates on our workers compensation insurance and the Company's expansion into commercial insulation and abatement, which generally allows for higher gross margins than industrial insulation and abatement. 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.

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2008 were \$925,000 as compared to \$822,000 for the comparable period ended September 30, 2007, an increase of 12.5%. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 were \$2,737,000 as compared to \$2,158,000 for the comparable period ended September 30, 2007, an increase of 26.8%. The increase for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008 as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 was primarily due to increases in payroll, the accrual for bonuses, auto expense, and entertainment expense. The increase in payroll expense was primarily due to an increase in the number of project managers at the Company which allows the Company to bid on more projects. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008, the overall increase in selling, general and administrative costs was partially offset by a decrease in legal expenses.

Change in Allowance on Shareholder Note Receivable

Blake Capital Partners, LLC was current in the payment of interest on the shareholder note receivable through the payment due March 1, 2006. The payment due September 1, 2006, however, was not made, and we have been informed by Mr. Mills, the principal of Blake Capital Partners and guarantor on the note, that no payment can be expected in the foreseeable future. For the year ended December 31, 2006, we increased our reserve against the note receivable from Blake Capital Partners, LLC ("Blake") by \$1,083,885 as a result of the non-payment of interest, bringing the net of the note receivable less the reserve down to \$210,000, the approximate value of the collateral securing the note. In April 2007, the Company canceled 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock that were pledged as collateral on the note and applied the \$115,000 value of the stock against the outstanding note balance. The note was not repaid on the October 31, 2007 due date. As of December 31, 2007 the Company adjusted the net book value of the note to \$25,000, the approximate value of the collateral securing the note. The Company is exploring its opportunities to obtain proceeds from the sale of the 25,000 shares (250,000 shares before a one for ten share reverse stock split on April 30, 2008) of VioQuest Pharmaceuticals, Inc. common stock pledged as collateral on the note. As such, the Company adjusted the carrying value of the note receivable to the approximate value of the collateral securing the note at September 30, 2008. The Company decreased the allowance on the shareholder note receivable \$5,750 for the three months ended September 30, 2008 and increased the allowance on the shareholder note receivable \$11,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, and increased the reserve \$20,000 for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007.

Gain on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment

Gain on the disposal of property plant and equipment was \$3,000 and \$4,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Gain on the disposal of property plant and equipment was \$17,000 and \$7,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Interest Income and Expense

Interest income for the three months ended September 30, 2008 was \$7,000 as compared to interest income of \$17,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2007. Interest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was \$28,000 as compared to interest income of \$46,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. Interest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2008 was \$2,000 as compared to interest expense of \$1,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2007. Interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was \$5,000 as compared to interest expense of \$9,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007.

Impairment Charge on Available-for-Sale Securities

The Company recognized impairment charges of \$265,000 and \$451,000 on its available for sale securities during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008, respectively. The Company recognized impairment charges of \$115,000 and \$289,000 on its investment in Clearwire Corporation for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008, respectively. The Company also recognized an impairment charge of \$150,000 on its investment in Catalytic Solutions, Inc. during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008, respectively and an impairment charge of \$12,000 on its investment in VioQuest Pharmaceuticals, Inc. during the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

Net Income

We had a net loss of \$101,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2008 as compared to net income of \$184,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2007. We had net income of \$354,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 as compared to net income of \$502,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 30, 2008, we had \$1,117,000 in cash and cash equivalents and \$780,000 in available-for-sale securities. The Company also had \$800,000 of restricted cash related to issuing a \$800,000 irrevocable standby letter of credit for the benefit of one of our customers in connection with a contract for the customer. The letter of credit expires on the earlier of (a) December 31, 2008, or (b) the date on which the amount of the letter of credit is reduced to zero by the customer's draws, or (c) the date on which the letter of credit has been returned to the bank. Should the completion of the underlying project require an extension, the Company may need to extend the term of the letter of credit. The Company purchased a \$800,000 six-month certificate of deposit and pledged it as collateral to the issuer of the irrevocable standby letter of credit. The Company had working capital of \$6,273,000 as of September 30, 2008. We own 19,057 shares (190,566 shares before a one for ten share reverse stock split on April 30, 2008) of the common stock of VioQuest Pharmaceuticals, Inc., the common stock of which is publicly traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "VOQP". Of the 19,057 shares, 7,500 shares are subject to options exercisable by one current and two former members of our Board of Directors at \$12.50 per share. We also own 39,415 shares of Clearwire Corporation's common stock (NASDAQ: CLWR) and 384,084 shares of Catalytic Solutions, Inc. common stock (AIM: CTSU).

In an effort to increase shareholder value and to diversify from our insulation services business, we have made an equity investment in Catalytic Solutions, Inc., that is not in the insulation services business and which we believed had the ability to provide acceptable return on our investment. The Company determined that there had been an impairment with respect to Entrx's investment in the common stock of Catalytic Solutions based upon the severity of declines in the market price of the common stock below our carrying value and our belief that there had been impairment indicators as discussed in EITF 03-1, including factors that raise significant concerns about Catalytic Solution's ability to continue as a going concern. The shares in Catalytic Solutions are traded on the London Stock Exchange's Alternative International Market for smaller company's (the "AIM"). We therefore recognized a \$150,000 impairment on this investment during the three months ended September 30, 2008, representing the difference

between our carrying value and the quoted market price on September 30, 2008. Catalytic Solutions, Inc. manufactures and delivers proprietary technology that improves the performance and reduces the cost of catalytic converters.

Blake Capital Partners, LLC was current in the payment of interest on the shareholder note receivable through the payment due March 1, 2006. The payment due September 1, 2006, however, was not made, and we have been informed by Mr. Mills, the principal of Blake Capital Partners and guarantor on the note, that no payment can be expected in the foreseeable future. For the year ended December 31, 2006, we increased our reserve against the note receivable from Blake Capital Partners, LLC ("Blake") by \$1,083,885 as a result of the non-payment of interest, bringing the net of the note receivable less the reserve down to \$210,000, the approximate value of the collateral securing the note. In April 2007, the Company canceled 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock that were pledged as collateral on the note and applied the \$115,000 value of the stock against the outstanding note balance. The note was not repaid on the October 31, 2007 due date. As of December 31, 2007 the Company adjusted the net book value of the note to \$25,000, the approximate value of the remaining collateral securing the note. The Company is exploring its opportunities to obtain proceeds from the sale of the 25,000 shares of VioQuest Pharmaceuticals, Inc. common stock pledged as collateral on the note. As such, the Company adjusted the carrying value of the note receivable to the approximate value of the collateral securing the note at September 30, 2008. The Company decreased the allowance on the shareholder note receivable \$5,750 for the three months ended September 30, 2008 and increased the allowance on the shareholder note receivable \$11,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, and increased the allowance \$20,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007.

Cash provided by operations was \$581,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 compared with cash provided by operations of \$157,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007. For the nine months ended September 30, 2008 the positive cash flow from operations was primarily the result of our \$354,000 of net income, the impact of non-cash impairment charges on available-for-sale securities totaling \$451,000, an increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$540,000 and an increase of \$286,000 in billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts. This positive cash flow was partially offset by a increase in accounts receivable of \$549,000 and an increase in costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts of \$612,000. For the nine months ended September 30, 2007 the positive cash flow from operations was primarily the result of our \$502,000 net income and a \$193,000 increase in billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts, partially offset by an increase in accounts receivable of \$402,000, a \$199,000 increase in prepaid expenses and a \$178,000 decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses.

Net investing activities used \$800,000 and \$172,000 of cash in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2007, we used cash of \$211,000, for capital expenditures, primarily at our subsidiary, Metalclad Insulation Corporation. During the nine months ended September 30, 2007, cash of \$39,000 was provided by proceeds from sales of assets. During the nine months ended September 30, 2008, we used cash of \$800,000 to secure a letter of credit in lieu of a performance bond.

Cash used in financing activities totaled \$109,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 compared with cash provided by financing activities of \$69,000 for the comparable period in 2007. Proceeds from long-term debt provided \$0 and \$158,000 of cash during the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Payments on long-term borrowings used \$109,000 and \$89,000 of cash in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

As of September 30, 2008, our subsidiary, Metalclad Insulation Corporation, employed approximately 220 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 Asbestos Workers ("Local No. 5") or Laborers Local Union 300, which makes hourly employees available to us under collective bargaining agreements. 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. The term of the current contract

with Local No. 5 expired in September 2008. Metalclad Insulation Corporation and the other employers with similar expired contracts have agreed with the negotiating representatives of Local No. 5 for an extension of the expired contracts while the parties continue their efforts to establish a new agreement to be entered into by each of the employers and Local No. 5. Such extension is subject to termination upon 72 hour notice.

The number of asbestos-related cases which have been initiated naming us (primarily our subsidiary, Metalclad Insulation Corporation) as a defendant decreased to 265 in 2004 and to 199 in 2005, but increased in 2006 to 232. The number decreased to 163 in 2007. At December 31, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, there were, respectively, approximately 710, 507, 404 and 222 cases pending. These claims are currently defended and covered by insurance. There were 134 new claims made in the first nine months of 2008, compared to 126 in the first nine months of 2007, and 108 cases resolved in the first nine months of 2008, compared to 290 cases resolved in the first nine months of 2007. There were 248 cases pending at September 30, 2008. These claims are currently defended and covered by insurance.

The number of asbestos-related claims made against Entrx has reflected a general downward trend. We believe that it is probable that this general trend will continue, although such continuance cannot be assured. From 2001 and through 2006, the annual average indemnity paid on over 2,550 resolved cases has fluctuated significantly, between a low of \$14,504 in 2006 and a high of \$26,520 in 2001, with an overall average over that period of approximately \$19,131. During this period, there has been no discernible upward or downward trend in indemnity payments. However, the indemnity paid on the 44 cases resolved in the three months ended March 31, 2008 averaged \$107,308, as a result of one case in which the plaintiff received a jury award of \$1,659,000 and three other cases which settled for approximately \$1,000,000 each. The average indemnity paid on resolved claims in the second and third quarters of 2008 was \$1,304 and \$9,500, respectively, with an average per settled claim indemnity of approximately \$48,000 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2008.

While we estimate that the average indemnity paid on all claims resolved in 2008 could be over \$40,000, we believe that the results of the first quarter represent an anomaly in relation to the past history of settled claims. Our methodology for estimating current and projected liability for asbestos-related claims, including estimates of our future per resolved claim liability, has consistently involved the observation of trailing multiple-year claims and expense history. In evaluating the adequacy of our recorded liability at the end of the third quarter, we considered the impact of the unfavorable first quarter 2008 claims experience in our trailing, multiple-year claims and expense calculation methodology, and concluded that the impact of the potential increase in the projected per resolved claim liability was not sufficiently material to result in revision of Entrx's recorded liability. Accordingly, Entrx believes that the unfavorable short term impact of the resolution of these four claims in the first quarter of 2008 neither provides a better estimate nor is indicative of a reasonable range of the liability that might be required to resolve all remaining known and incurred but not reported claims. Rather, we have consistently recorded as our best estimate of liability the amount indicated by the trailing multiple-year claims and expense history. Accordingly, we intend to continue to use the \$19,131 historical average indemnity payment in estimating our aggregate asbestos-related personal injury liability until we are able to take into consideration the results of resolved cases during the remainder of 2008.

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 and that the newer cases being brought are not as meritorious nor do they have as high a potential for damages as do 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 \$8,514 in 2003 to \$16,700 in 2007. 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 do not believe that the defense costs will increase materially in the future, and are projecting those costs to be approximately \$13,500 per claim.

Based on the general trend of reducing asbestos-related injury claims made against the Company over the prior six calendar years, we projected in our Form 10-KSB filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the year ended December 31, 2006 that there would be 924 asbestos-related injury claims made against the Company after December 31, 2006. The 924, in addition to the 404 claims existing as of December 31, 2006, totaled 1,328 current and future claims. Multiplying the average indemnity per resolved claim of \$19,131, times 1,328, we projected the probable future indemnity to be paid on those claims after December 31, 2006 to be equal to approximately \$25 million. In addition, multiplying an estimated cost of defense per resolved claim of approximately \$13,500 times 1,328, we projected the probable future defense costs to equal approximately \$18 million. Accordingly, our total estimated future asbestos-related liability at December 31, 2006 was \$43 million.

As of December 31, 2006, we projected that approximately 186 new asbestos-related claims would be commenced, and approximately 237 cases would be resolved, in 2007, resulting in an estimated 353 cases pending at December 31,

2007. Although the actual number of claims made in 2007 was 163, and the number of cases pending as of December 31, 2007 was 222, less than we anticipated, we do not believe the differences are significant enough to re-evaluate our estimate. In addition, our future defense costs and average indemnity per resolved case could be greater than projected, and such increase could partially offset any lower projection of liability which would result from such re-evaluation. Since we projected that an aggregate of 738 new cases would be commenced after December 31, 2007, and that 148 of these cases would be commenced in 2008, we estimated that an aggregate of 590 new cases would be commenced after December 31, 2008. Accordingly, we have projected the cases pending and projected to be commenced in the future at December 31, 2008, would be 897 cases. Multiplying 897 claims times the approximate average indemnity paid and defense costs incurred per resolved claim from 2002 through 2006 of \$32,600, we estimated our liability for current and future asbestos-related claims at December 31, 2008 to be approximately \$29,000,000. This amounts to a \$7,000,000 reduction from the \$36,000,000 liability we estimated as of December 31, 2007, or a \$1,750,000 reduction per quarter in 2008.

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 2002. We estimate that the effects of economic inflation on either the average indemnity payment or the projected direct legal expenses will be approximately equal to a discount rate applied to our future liability based upon the time value of money. It is probable that we have adequate insurance to cover current and future asbestos-related claims, although such coverage cannot be assured.

Although defense costs are included in our insurance coverage, we expended \$174,000, \$304,000, \$188,000, \$215,000 and \$296,000 in 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively, and \$118,000 in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 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.

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 significantly exceeds our estimated future liability for such claims of \$30,750,000 and \$36,000,000 as of September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007, respectively. Accordingly, we have included \$30,750,000 and \$36,000,000 of such insurance coverage receivable as an asset on our September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 balance sheets, respectively. Our determination assumes that the current trend of reducing asbestos-related injury claims will continue 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 live up to what we believe is their obligation to continue to cover our exposure with regards to these claims. 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 in Part II, Item 1, "Legal Proceedings – Insurance Coverage Litigation." 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 believe, however, that our current insurance is adequate to satisfy additional liability that is reasonably possible in the event actual losses exceed our estimates. We will update our estimates of liability and 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 also seeks to determine the effect of the 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. 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 attorneys 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. In addition, the ACE Lawsuit may result in our incurring costs in connection with obligations we may have to indemnify Allstate under a 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. Based upon information known to date, the Company is unable to predict to what extent its indemnification obligations are reasonably possible to vary from the amounts accrued.

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, 2008 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, 2007. The accounting policies used in preparing our interim 2008 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) valuation of investments, (c) allowances for uncollectible notes and accounts receivable, (d) judgments and estimates used in determining the need for an accrual, and the amount, of our asbestos liability, and (e) 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. We have made investments in companies which can still be considered to be in the startup or development stages. We monitor these investments for impairment considering factors such as the severity and duration of any decline in fair value, our ability and intent to retain our investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for a recovery of market value and based on the financial condition and near-term prospects of these companies. We make appropriate reductions in carrying values if we determine an impairment charge is required. These investments are inherently risky, as the markets for the technologies or products these companies are developing are typically in the early stages and may never materialize. Notes and 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 noteholder or customer. Future changes in the financial condition of a note payee or customer may require an adjustment to the allowance for uncollectible notes and 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, 2008, 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, 2008 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. Many 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 decreased from 265 in 2004 and to 199 in 2005, but increased in 2006 to 232. The number decreased to 163 in 2007 and was 134 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. At December 31, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, there were, respectively, approximately 710, 507, 404 and 222 cases pending. As of September 30, 2008, there were 248 cases pending. These claims are currently defended and covered by insurance.

Set forth below is a table for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and the nine months ended September 30, 2008, which sets forth for each such period the approximate number of asbestos-related cases filed, 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 filed 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:

	2004	2005	2006	2007	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008
New cases filed	265	199	232	163	134

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Defense judgments and dismissals	311	294 ₍₃₎	253	292 ₍₃₎	89
Plaintiff judgments and Settled cases	97	108	82	53	19
Total resolved cases ⁽¹⁾	408	402 ₍₃₎	335	345 ₍₃₎	108
Pending cases ⁽¹⁾	710	507 _(2,3)	404	222 ₍₃₎	248
Total indemnity payments	\$ 6,366,750	\$ 8,513,750	\$ 4,858,750	\$ 7,974,500	\$ 5,140,050
Average indemnity paid on plaintiff judgments and settled cases	\$ 65,637	\$ 78,831	\$ 59,253	\$ 150,462	\$ 270,529
Average indemnity paid on all resolved cases	\$ 15,605	\$ 21,178 ₍₂₎	\$ 14,504	\$ 23,114	\$ 47,593

- (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 average indemnity paid on resolved cases does not include, and the number of pending cases includes, a jury award rendered on March 22, 2005 and a judgment on that award rendered on April 4, 2005, finding Metalclad Insulation Corporation liable for \$1,117,000 in damages, which is covered by insurance. The judgment is being appealed by our insurer.
- (3) Of the decrease from 710 cases pending at December 31, 2004 to 507 cases pending at December 31, 2005, were 80 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 over the year ended December 31, 2005 was 123 cases. 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.

The number of asbestos-related claims made against Entrx has reflected a general downward trend. We believe that it is probable that this general trend will continue, although such continuance cannot be assured. From 2001 and through 2006, the annual average indemnity paid on over 2,550 resolved cases has fluctuated significantly, between a low of \$14,504 in 2006 and a high of \$26,520 in 2001, with an overall average over that period of approximately \$19,131. During this period, there has been no discernible upward or downward trend in indemnity payments. However, the indemnity paid on the 44 cases resolved in the three months ended March 31, 2008 averaged \$107,308, as a result of one case in which the plaintiff received a jury award of \$1,659,000 and three other cases which settled for approximately \$1,000,000 each. The average indemnity paid on resolved claims in the second and third quarters was \$1,304 and \$9,500, respectively, with an average per settled claim indemnity of approximately \$48,000 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2008.

While we estimate that the average indemnity paid on all claims resolved in 2008 could be over \$40,000, we believe that the results of the first quarter represent an anomaly in relation to the past history of settled claims. Our methodology for estimating current and projected liability for asbestos-related claims, including estimates of our future per resolved claim liability, has consistently involved the observation of trailing multiple-year claims and expense history. In evaluating the adequacy of our recorded liability at the end of the third quarter, we considered the impact of the unfavorable first quarter 2008 claims experience in our trailing, multiple-year claims and expense calculation methodology, and concluded that the impact of the potential increase in the projected per resolved claim liability was not sufficiently material to result in revision of Entrx's recorded liability. Accordingly, Entrx believes that the unfavorable short term impact of the resolution of these four claims in the first quarter of 2008 neither provides a better estimate nor is indicative of a reasonable range of the liability that might be required to resolve all remaining known and incurred but not reported claims. Rather, we have consistently recorded as our best estimate of liability the amount indicated by the trailing multiple-year claims and expense history. Accordingly, we intend to continue to use the \$19,131 historical average indemnity payment in estimating our aggregate asbestos-related personal injury liability until we are able to take into consideration the results of resolved cases during the remainder of 2008.

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 and that the newer cases being brought are not as meritorious nor do they have as high a potential for damages as do 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 \$8,514 in 2003 to \$16,700 in 2007. 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 do not believe that the defense costs will increase materially in the future, and are projecting those costs to be approximately \$13,500 per claim.

Based on the general trend of reducing asbestos-related injury claims made against the Company over the prior six calendar years, we projected in our Form 10-KSB filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the year ended December 31, 2006 that there would be 924 asbestos-related injury claims made against the Company after December 31, 2006. The 924, in addition to the 404 claims existing as of December 31, 2006, totaled 1,328 current and future claims. Multiplying the average indemnity per resolved claim over the past six years of \$19,131, times 1,328, we projected the probable future indemnity to be paid on those claims after December 31, 2006 to be equal to approximately \$25 million. In addition, multiplying an estimated cost of defense per resolved claim of approximately \$13,500 times 1,328, we projected the probable future defense costs to equal approximately \$18 million. Accordingly, our total estimated future asbestos-related liability at December 31, 2006 was \$43 million.

As of December 31, 2006, we projected that approximately 186 new asbestos-related claims would be commenced, and approximately 237 cases would be resolved, in 2007, resulting in an estimated 353 cases pending at December 31, 2007. Although the actual number of claims made in 2007 was 163 and the number of cases pending as of December 31, 2007 was 222, slightly less than we anticipated, we do not believe the differences are significant enough to re-evaluate our estimate. In addition, our future defense costs and average indemnity per resolved case could be greater than projected, and such increase could partially offset any lower projection of liability which would result from such re-evaluation. Since we projected that an aggregate of 738 new cases would be commenced after December 31, 2007, and that 148 of these cases would be commenced in 2008, we estimated that an aggregate of 590 new cases would be commenced after December 31, 2008. Accordingly, we have projected the cases pending and projected to be commenced in the future at December 31, 2008, would be 897 cases. Multiplying 897 claims times the approximate average indemnity paid and defense costs incurred per resolved claim from 2002 through 2006 of \$32,600, we estimated our liability for current and future asbestos-related claims at December 31, 2008 to be approximately \$29,000,000. This amounts to a \$7,000,000 reduction from the \$36,000,000 liability we estimated as of December 31, 2007, or a \$1,750,000 reduction per quarter in 2008.

We have determined that it is probable that we have sufficient insurance to provide coverage for both current and future projected asbestos-related injury claims. This determination assumes that the current trend of reducing asbestos-related injury claims will continue 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 live up to what we believe is their obligation to continue to cover our exposure with regards to these claims. 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 under "Insurance Coverage Litigation" 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 believe, however, that our current insurance is adequate to satisfy additional liability that is reasonably possible in the event actual losses exceed our estimates. We will update our estimates of liability and 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.

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 2002. We estimate that the effects of economic inflation on either the average indemnity payment or the projected direct legal expenses will be approximately equal to a discount rate applied to our future liability based upon the time value of money. It is probable that we have adequate insurance to cover current and future asbestos-related claims, although such coverage cannot be assured.

Although defense costs are included in our insurance coverage, we expended \$174,000, \$304,000, \$188,000, \$215,000 and \$296,000 in 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively, and \$118,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 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.

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 also seeks to determine the effect of the 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. 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. In addition, the ACE Lawsuit may result in our incurring costs in connection with obligations we may have to indemnify Allstate under a 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.

Proposed Legislation

In 2003 and 2004 the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate considered legislation to create a privately funded, publicly administered fund to provide the necessary resources for an asbestos injury claims resolution program, and is commonly referred to as the “FAIR” Act. In 2005, a draft of the “FAIR” Act was approved by the Judiciary Committee, but the bill was rejected by the full Senate in February 2006, when a cloture motion on the bill was withdrawn. An amended version of the 2006 “FAIR” Act (S 3274) was introduced in the Senate in May 2006, but has not been scheduled for a vote. A similar bill was introduced in the House (HR 1360) in March 2005, but was referred to a subcommittee in May 2005. The latest draft of the “FAIR” Act calls for the fund to be funded partially by asbestos defendant companies, of which the Company is one, and partially by insurance companies. While we do not believe that the proposed Fair Act will be passed into law, the bill could be voted on by the Senate or the House at any time in the future. The impact, if any, the “FAIR” Act will have on us if passed cannot be determined at this time although the latest draft of the legislation did not appear favorable to us.

Claim Against Former Employee, Etc.

In October 1999, we completed the sale of our operating businesses and development project located in Aguascalientes, Mexico. That sale specifically excluded those Mexican assets involved in the Company’s NAFTA claim which was settled in 2001. Under the terms of the sale we received an initial cash payment of \$125,000 and recorded a receivable for \$779,000, which has been fully reserved. On November 13, 2000, the Company filed a complaint in the Superior Court of California against a former employee, the U.S. parent of the buyer and its representative for breach of contract, fraud, collusion and other causes of action in connection with this sale seeking damages in the form of a monetary award. An arbitration hearing was held in September, 2002 in Mexico City, as requested by one of the defendants. This arbitration hearing was solely to determine the validity of the assignment of the purchase and sale agreement by the buyer to a company formed by the former employee defendant. The Superior Court action against the U.S. parent was stayed pending the Mexican arbitration. On April 8, 2003, the arbitrator ruled that the assignment was inexistent, due to the absence of our consent. In June 2003, the Court of Appeal for the State of California ruled that the U.S. parent was also entitled to compel a Mexican arbitration of the claims raised in our complaint. We are now prepared to pursue our claim in an arbitration proceeding for the aforementioned damages. No assurances can be given on the outcome.

In a related action, a default was entered against us in December, 2002, in favor of the same former employee referred to in the foregoing paragraph by the Mexican Federal Labor Arbitration Board, for an unspecified amount. The former employee was seeking in excess of \$9,000,000 in damages as a result of his termination as an employee. The default was obtained without the proper notice being given to us, and was set aside in the quarter ended June 30, 2003. The Mexican Federal Labor Arbitration Board rendered a recommendation on December 13, 2004, to the effect that the former employee was entitled to an award of \$350,000 from Entrx in connection with the termination of his employment. The award is in the form of a recommendation which has been affirmed by the Mexican Federal Court, but is only exercisable against assets of the Company located in Mexico. The Company has no material assets in Mexico. The award does not represent a collectible judgment against the Company in the United States. Since the Company has no material assets in Mexico, the likelihood of any obligation to satisfy this award is remote, and we therefore believe that there is no potential liability to the Company which needs to be recorded in our financial statements. The Company intends to continue to pursue its claims against the same employee for breach of contract, fraud, collusion and other causes of action in connection with the 1999 sale of one of the Company’s operating businesses in Mexico.

On May 31, 2006, we entered into a Settlement Agreement with Ventana Global Environmental Organizational Partnership, L.P. and North America Environmental Fund, L.P. (collectively referred to as "Ventana") whereby Ventana agreed to pay Entrx Corporation \$1,250,000 in exchange for the dismissal with prejudice by Entrx Corporation of the law suit (the "Ventana Action") filed by Entrx Corporation against Ventana and others in Orange County, California Superior Court in November 2000. Entrx Corporation and Ventana also entered into a mutual release of all claims each may have had against the other. In addition, Entrx Corporation released Carlos Alberto de Rivas Oest and Geologic de Mexico S.A. de C.V., which were parties related to Ventana, and against whom Entrx Corporation had claims pending in Mexico. The Settlement Agreement does not limit claims that Entrx had or currently has against Javier Guerra Cisneros and Promotora Industrial Galeana, S.A. de C.V., which Entrx Corporation continues to pursue in Mexico. Javier Guerra Cisneros and Promotora Industrial Galeana, S.A. de C.V. were involved with the transactions which were the subject of the Ventana Action. Entrx Corporation received approximately \$925,000 net after payment of legal fees and expenses associated with the Ventana Action and the Settlement Agreement.

Since the May 2006 Settlement Agreement, the remaining action against Javier Guerra Cisneros and Promotora Industrial Galeana, S.A. de C.V has experienced repeated and extended delays in the State Court in Mexico City. In the fourth quarter of 2007, the Company filed an *amparo* (injunction) application with the Mexican federal court in Mexico City, requesting that the State Court take affirmative action in the Company's pending case. That *amparo* was denied during the first quarter of 2008 and an appeal has been presented to the federal appellate court. The appeal was denied during the second quarter of 2008. The Company is investigating its options with regard to pursuing the lawsuit.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibits

- 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: November 12, 2008	By:	/s/Peter L. Hauser Peter L. Hauser Chief Executive Officer
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Date: November 12, 2008	By:	/s/Brian D. Niebur Brian D. Niebur Chief Financial Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)
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