JOHNSON LAMBERT & CO. LLP
CPAs AND CONSULTANTS

Energy Insurance Mutual Limited

Audited Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008
with Report of Independent Auditors

Energy Insurance Mutual Limited

Audited Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

Contents

Report of Independent Auditors

Board of Directors
Energy Insurance Mutual Limited

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Energy Insurance Mutual Limited ("the Company") as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the related statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in policyholders' surplus and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Energy Insurance Mutual Limited at December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended.

Johnson Lambert & Co. LLP

Jacksonville, Florida
February 9, 2010

Energy Insurance Mutual Limited

Balance Sheets
(Expressed in Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	As of December 31, 2009	As of December 31, 2008
Assets		
Investments, available-for-sale	$ 1,042,896	$ 921,433
Investment in subsidiary	1,577	1,682
Total investments	1,044,473	923,115
Cash and cash equivalents	99,602	71,347
Reinsurance recoverable	356,218	448,775
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	48,533	46,714
Accrued investment income	5,431	5,936
Fixed assets	184	548
Prepaid expenses	342	518
Due from subsidiary	145	187
Premiums receivable	905	708
Deferred policy acquisition costs	1,025	1,052
Federal income tax receivable	-	11,273
Net deferred tax asset	-	39,524
Total assets	$ 1,556,858	$ 1,549,697
Liabilities and policyholders' surplus		
Liabilities:		
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses	$ 725,778	$ 964,061
Unearned premiums	102,735	100,195
Reinsurance premiums payable	10,630	10,612
Payable for securities purchased	25,570	4,761
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,233	2,748
Net deferred tax liability	9,585	-
Income taxes payable	28,539	-
Total liabilities	905,070	1,082,377
Policyholders' surplus:		
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	83,340	(3,421)
Members' account balance	568,448	470,741
Total policyholders' surplus	651,788	467,320
Total liabilities and policyholders' surplus	$ 1,556,858	$ 1,549,697

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Energy Insurance Mutual Limited

Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income
(Expressed in Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Years ended December 31, 2009	2008
Revenues		
Premiums earned		
Direct written premiums	$ 182,718	$ 179,636
Assumed written premiums	2,119	2,386
Change in unearned premiums	(2,540)	2,174
Ceded earned premiums	(87,350)	(82,407)
Net premiums earned	94,947	101,789
Other underwriting income	2,118	2,120
Net investment income		
Net realized loss:		
Realized gain on investments sold	14,057	151
Total other-than-temporary losses	(21,697)	(40,772)
Net realized loss	(7,640)	(40,621)
Net investment income	36,419	40,081
Total revenues	125,844	103,369
Expenses		
Losses and loss adjustment expenses		
Gross losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred	(16,357)	255,309
Assumed losses and loss adjustment expenses	(4,689)	478
Ceded losses and loss adjustment expenses	(3,696)	(119,622)
	(24,742)	136,165
Other underwriting expenses	1,604	1,658
Administrative expenses	9,866	9,027
Total expenses	(13,272)	146,850
Income (loss) before policyholders' distribution and income taxes	139,116	(43,481)
Policyholders' distribution	-	-
Income (loss) before income taxes	139,116	(43,481)
Federal income tax (expense) benefit		
Current	(39,018)	3,992
Deferred	(2,391)	16,753
Total federal income tax (expense) benefit	(41,409)	20,745
Net income (loss)	$ 97,707	$ (22,736)

(continued)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Energy Insurance Mutual Limited

Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income
(Expressed in Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Years ended December 31, 2009	2008
Comprehensive income		
Net income (loss)	$ 97,707	$ (22,736)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of income taxes of $(49,391) and $81,092, respectively	91,727	(150,601)
Less: reclassification adjustment for net losses realized in net income, net of income taxes of $(2,674) and $(14,217), respectively	(4,966)	(26,404)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	86,761	(177,005)
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ 184,468	$ (199,741)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Energy Insurance Mutual Limited

Statement of Changes in Policyholders' Surplus

(*Expressed in Thousands of U.S. Dollars)*

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Members' Account Balance	Total
Balance at December 31, 2007	$ 173,584	$ 493,477	$ 667,061
Change in net unrealized loss on securities available-for-sale, net of tax	(177,005)	-	(177,005)
Net loss	-	(22,736)	(22,736)
Balance at December 31, 2008	(3,421)	470,741	467,320
Change in net unrealized gain on securities available-for-sale, net of tax	86,761	-	86,761
Net income	-	97,707	97,707
Balance at December 31, 2009	$ 83,340	$ 568,448	$ 651,788

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Energy Insurance Mutual Limited

Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Years ended December 31, 2009	2008
Net income (loss)	$ 97,707	$ (22,736)
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	307	310
Net realized investment loss	7,640	40,621
Deferred income taxes	2,391	(16,753)
Equity in loss of subsidiary	105	179
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Reinsurance recoverable	92,557	(44,710)
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	(1,819)	(3,980)
Accrued investment income	505	1,075
Premiums receivable	(197)	3,141
Deferred policy acquisition costs	27	86
Federal income tax receivable	39,812	5,258
Prepaid expenses	176	19
Reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses	(238,283)	119,665
Unearned premiums	2,540	(2,174)
Reinsurance premiums payable	18	835
Policyholder distribution payable	-	(12,500)
Due from (to) subsidiary	42	(2,735)
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	(516)	170
Net cash from operations	3,012	65,771
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Cost of investments purchased	(373,760)	(372,064)
Proceeds from sales of investments	353,590	307,209
Proceeds from maturities of investments	24,547	15,158
Change in payable from purchase of investments	20,809	1,569
Purchase of fixed assets	57	(108)
Net cash from investing	25,243	(48,236)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	28,255	17,535
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	71,347	53,812
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 99,602	$ 71,347
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Income taxes received	$ 794	$ 9,250

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Note A - Organization and Significant Accounting Policies

Organization
Energy Insurance Mutual Limited (the "Company" or "EIM") was incorporated under the Companies Act of Barbados on June 13, 1986. It obtained a license to engage in exempt insurance business, in accordance with the provisions of the Exempt Insurance Act of Barbados, 1983. On August 12, 2003, it applied for, and was granted a license to operate as a Qualifying Insurance Company under the Insurance Act 1992-2 of Barbados.

The Company is a mutual insurance company, and membership is available to any utility or member of the energy services industry that meets EIM's underwriting standards. The Company provides excess general liability, excess fiduciary liability and excess directors and officers liability policies written on a claims first made basis. In addition, to a lesser extent the Company writes property insurance for its members. All members have casualty policies in place, approximately one-third of those members have property policies as well.

Basis of Reporting
The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC" or "the guidance"). Preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Investment in Subsidiary
The Company is the sponsor and 100% common stockholder of Energy Insurance Services, Inc. (“EIS”), a sponsored cell captive insurance company domiciled in South Carolina.

As a sponsored captive, EIS allows EIM members, known as Mutual Business Programs (“MBP”), to insure or reinsure the risks of their sponsoring organizations, including property, general and environmental liability, asbestos, workers’ compensation and retiree medical stop loss. Through Participation Agreements with the MBPs, the insurance risks underwritten by the MBPs are contractually limited to the funds available in the individual cell’s account. Likewise, EIS has no right to the capital and accumulated profits of the MBP cells.

The Company accounts for its investment in EIS using the equity method of accounting because EIM is not the primary beneficiary in accordance with the accounting guidance for Consolidations.

Note A - Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

As of December 31, 2009, EIS has assets (exclusive of assets held in mutual business programs) of approximately $10.5 million, shareholder's equity of $1.6 million and a net loss of approximately $156,000. As of December 31, 2008, EIS has assets (exclusive of assets held in mutual business programs) of approximately $12.5 million, shareholder's equity of $1.7 million and a net income of approximately $10,000.

The Company and EIS file a consolidated federal income tax return. Income taxes are allocated based on separate return calculations. During 2009 and 2008, EIM provided reinsurance to certain EIS cells. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, premiums earned includes $156,103 and $247,067 of premium assumed from EIS.

Investments
Management determines the appropriate classification of fixed-maturity and equity securities at the time of purchase. The Company's policy is to hold securities for investment purposes and, as such, has reported all securities as available-for-sale. Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value, with the unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, reported in a separate component of policyholders' surplus. Interest and dividends on securities classified as available-for-sale are included in net investment income. Declines in value judged to be other-than-temporary are included as realized losses in the statement of income. The cost of securities sold is based on the average cost method.

Cash and Cash Equivalents
The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains certain cash and cash equivalent balances that are not subject to FDIC insurance. Management does not believe these balances represent a significant credit risk to the Company.

Note A - Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Losses and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves
The reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses represents the estimated ultimate gross cost of all reported and unreported losses incurred through December 31. Since the Company provides principally high level excess of loss coverage to its members, it is exposed to high value but infrequent claims. Therefore, standard actuarial methods, such as paid loss development, are inappropriate to use. Losses are determined based on projecting average loss and expected number of claims after reviewing historical known losses and claim counts and understanding how exposures to loss have changed over policy periods. Aggregate expected losses are represented by these estimates and theoretical size of loss distribution based upon an actuarial analysis prepared by a consulting actuary.

Case reserves represent the estimated future payments on reported losses. Case reserves are continually reviewed and updated; however, given the uncertainty regarding the extent of the Company's ultimate liability, a significant additional liability could develop. Supplemental reserves (e.g., IBNR) are recorded based on actuarial projections. Although considerable variability is inherent in these estimates, particularly due to the limited number of claims to date, management believes that the aggregate reserve for losses and loss adjustment expenses is adequate. These estimates are periodically reviewed and adjusted as necessary as experience develops or new information becomes known. Such adjustments are included in current operations.

Premiums
Direct and assumed premiums are recognized as revenue on a pro rata basis over the policy term. The portion of premiums that will be earned in the future is deferred and reported as unearned premiums. The Company pays commissions on assumed business, which is expensed over the life of the policy.

Reinsurance
In the normal course of business, the Company seeks to reduce the loss that may arise from large claims, catastrophes or other events by reinsuring certain levels of risk in various areas of exposure with other insurance companies. Reinsurance premiums, loss reimbursement and reserves related to reinsured claims are accounted for on a basis consistent with that used in accounting for the original policies or claims.

Reinsurance agreements may provide for the Company to earn a ceding commission on ceded premiums. Ceding commissions represent a recovery of acquisition costs, and are recorded as a reduction to other underwriting expenses over the policy period.

Note A - Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs
Commissions and other costs of acquiring insurance that vary with and are directly related to the production of new and renewal business are deferred and amortized over the life of the policy to which they relate. These costs are deferred, net of related ceding commissions, to the extent recoverable, and are amortized over the period during which the related premiums are earned.

Income Taxes
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Policyholder Distribution
As a mutual insurer, EIM is owned by its policyholders. Policyholder distributions are charged to income when declared by the Board of Directors. No policyholder distributions were made for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Subsequent Events
The Company has evaluated subsequent events for disclosure and recognition through February 9, 2010, the date on which these financial statements were available to be issued.

Note B - Insurance Activity

Premium activity for 2009 and 2008 is summarized as follows *(in thousands)*:

	Direct	Assumed	Ceded	Net
2009				
Premiums written	$ 182,718	$ 2,119	$ (89,169)	$ 95,668
Change in unearned premiums	(2,544)	4	1,819	(721)
Premiums earned	$ 180,174	$ 2,123	$ (87,350)	$ 94,947

	Direct	Assumed	Ceded	Net
2008				
Premiums written	$ 179,636	$ 2,386	$ (81,785)	$ 100,237
Change in unearned premiums	2,174	-	(622)	1,552
Premiums earned	$ 181,810	$ 2,386	$ (82,407)	$ 101,789

Activity in the liability for losses and loss adjustment expenses is summarized as follows *(in thousands)*:

	2009	2008
Gross balance, beginning of year	$ 964,061	$ 844,396
Less: reinsurance recoverables on paid and unpaid losses	(448,775)	(404,065)
Net balance, beginning of year	515,286	440,331
Incurred related to:		
Current year	88,556	86,208
Prior years	(107,980)	49,757
Change in related tail coverage	(5,318)	200
Total incurred	(24,742)	136,165
Paid related to:		
Current year	1,140	3,420
Prior years	119,844	57,790
Total paid	120,984	61,210
Net balance, end of year	369,560	515,286
Plus: reinsurance recoverables on paid and unpaid losses	356,218	448,775
Gross balance, end of year	$ 725,778	$ 964,061

Note B- Insurance Activity (Continued)

Incurred losses attributable to events of prior years decreased $107.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 primarily due to general liability and directors and officers coverages from the 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006, and 2008 accident years. The decreases were due to a revision in the emergence patterns based on a review of actual EIM experience and adjustments made to reflect the underlying member retained deductibles.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, incurred losses attributable to events of prior years increased $49.8 million. The 2008 increase relates primarily to general liability and directors and officers claims from the 2002, 2003 and 2007 accident years, and results from the strengthening of case reserves based on additional information learned about open claims during the year.

The Company uses excess of loss reinsurance to protect the Company from severe losses on the directors and officers, general partner, general liability and fiduciary liability book of business. After certain deductible or retentions have been satisfied, the maximum amount that could be recoverable under the 2009 and 2008 reinsurance treaties is $250,000,000 with respect of general liability and $75,000,000 and $81,100,000 with respect to directors and officers, general partner and fiduciary liability, respectively.

On May 1, 2003 the Company entered into a reinsurance arrangement with Nuclear Electric Insurance Limited ("NEIL") whereby NEIL provides excess of loss reinsurance on the directors and officers and general partner book of business for 80% of $20,000,000 excess of $30,000,000.

The property book of business is primarily reinsured by NEIL. In addition, the Company also has an arrangement with NEIL whereby its non-nuclear property book of business is fronted by EIM.

During the year, EIM entered into a Reinsurance Treaty Trust Account Agreement ("Trust") with NEIL to collateralize the losses and loss adjustment expenses due EIM. EIM has been listed as the beneficiary of the Trust. As of December 31, 2009, the total fair value of the assets held in the Trust was $678,507,158, which collateralized $95,160,049 in reinsurance recoverables on losses and loss adjustment expenses.

Reinsurance ceded contracts do not relieve the Company from its obligations to policyholders. The Company remains liable to its policyholders for the portion reinsured, to the extent that the reinsurer does not meet the obligations assumed under the reinsurance agreement. The reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses is substantially due from two reinsurers, NEIL and various Lloyds syndicates, comprising 27% and 34%, respectively, of the balance at December 31, 2009 and 29% and 31%, respectively, at December 31, 2008. The remaining balance comprises amounts from various reinsurers, each not exceeding 12% and 14% of the total for 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Note B- Insurance Activity (Continued)

Management periodically reviews the financial condition of its existing reinsurance and concludes as to whether any allowance for uncollectible reinsurance is required. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, no such allowances were deemed necessary.

Note C - Investments

As of December 31, 2009, the cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses, other-than-temporarily impaired and fair value of our fixed-maturity and equity securities are summarized as follows (in thousands):

2009	Cost	Other-than-temporary Impaired	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury & Agencies	$ 205,638	$ -	$ 3,107	$ 1,689	$ 207,056
U.S. state and municipal obligations	242,024	-	11,671	3,597	250,098
Corporate debt securities	68,407	-	2,263	657	70,013
Mortgage-backed securities	46,028	22,269	841	2,984	21,616
Total fixed-maturity securities	562,097	22,269	17,882	8,927	548,783
Equities	408,180	33,327	145,021	25,761	494,113
Total investments	$ 970,277	$ 55,596	$ 162,903	$ 34,688	$ 1,042,896

As of December 31, 2008, the cost, gross unrealized gains (losses) and fair value of our fixed-maturity and equity securities are summarized as follows (in thousands):

2008	Cost	Other-than-temporary Impaired	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury & Agencies	$ 120,595	$ -	$ 5,150	$ 21	$ 125,724
U.S. state and municipal obligations	347,992	-	11,330	19,586	339,736
Corporate debt securities	14,481	587	408	1,031	13,271
Mortgage-backed securities	54,932	21,890	5	5,189	27,858
Total fixed-maturity securities	538,000	22,477	16,893	25,827	506,589
Equities	430,369	19,195	82,187	78,517	414,844
Total investments	$ 968,369	$ 41,672	$ 99,080	$ 104,344	$ 921,433

Note C- Investments (Continued)

The minimum requirement of the Company's investment guidelines is that no more than 5% of all debt securities may have a below investment-grade bond rating by at least one nationally recognized credit rating agency or the equivalent to the extent possible to determine. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company is in compliance with its investment guidelines other than the securities deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired ("OTTI").

The cost and estimated fair value of fixed-maturity securities at December 31, 2009, by contractual maturity, are summarized below *(in thousands)*. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Mortgage-backed securities have been aged by their respective maturity dates.

	Cost	Fair Value
Maturity:		
In 2010	$ 6,570	$ 6,441
In 2011-2014	133,791	137,743
In 2015-2019	126,384	128,591
Due after 2019	295,352	276,008
Total fixed-maturity securities	$ 562,097	$ 548,783

Proceeds from maturities of investments were approximately $24,547,000 and $15,158,000 and proceeds from sales of investments were approximately $353,590,000 and $307,209,000, during 2009 and 2008, respectively. Gross gains of approximately $25,035,000 and $16,069,000 and gross losses of $18,751,000 and $15,918,000, respectively, were realized on sales.

The Company regularly reviews its fixed-maturity and equity securities portfolios to evaluate the necessity of recording impairment losses for other-than-temporary declines in the fair value. In evaluating potential impairment, management considers, among other criteria: (i) the current fair value compared to amortized cost or cost, as appropriate; (ii) the length of time the security's fair value has been below amortized cost or cost; (iii) specific credit issues related to the issuer such as changes in credit rating, reduction or elimination of dividends or non-payment of scheduled interest payments; (iv) management's intent and ability to retain the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in value to cost; (v) specific cash flow estimations for certain mortgage-backed securities and (vi) current economic conditions.

OTTI securities are assessed when the decline in fair value is below the amortized cost basis and determined to be other-than-temporary by management. OTTI losses are recorded in the statement of income with net realized losses on investments and result in a permanent reduction of the cost basis of the underlying investment. The determination of OTTI is a subjective process, and different judgments and assumptions could affect the timing of loss realization.

Note C- Investments (Continued)

The following table shows the number and fair value of fixed-maturity and equity securities that the Company determined was OTTI. This resulted in recording impairment write-downs as part of net realized losses on investments for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, and reduced the unrealized loss in other comprehensive income (loss).

	2009		2008	
	Number	Impairment Recognized	Number	Impairment Recognized
Fixed-maturity securities	20	$ 4,184	45	$ 22,477
Equity securities	35	17,513	28	18,295
Total	55	$ 21,697	73	$ 40,772

The following tables show gross unrealized losses and fair values of investments, aggregated by investment category, and the length of time that individual investments have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at December 31, 2009 (*in thousands)*:

	Less than one year		One year or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
U.S. Treasury & Agencies	$ 134,018	$ 1,689	$ -	$ -	$ 134,018	$ 1,689
U.S. state and municipal obligations	37,922	646	57,720	2,951	95,642	3,597
Corporate debt securities	30,046	373	1,375	284	31,421	657
Mortgage-backed securities	2,252	511	11,485	2,473	13,737	2,984
Equities	15,736	1,595	77,608	24,166	93,344	25,761
Total temporarily impaired securities	$ 219,974	$ 4,814	$ 148,188	$ 29,874	$ 368,162	$ 34,688

Of the 300 fixed-maturity securities with unrealized losses, six with losses of $424,925 were 20% or greater than the cost at December 31, 2009. The Company has evaluated these fixed-maturity securities and believes the unrealized losses are due primarily to temporary market and sector-related factors rather than to issuer specific-factors. Management does not intend to sell, and it is more likely than not that EIM will not be required to sell the securities before recovery. The Company does not consider these securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

Note C- Investments (Continued)

The Company's investment objective is to emulate the returns of the S&P 900 and the MSCI EAFE index for their domestic and international equity securities, respectively. Of the 566 equity securities with unrealized losses, 309, with losses of $19,869,455, were 20% or greater than the cost and have been in a continuous loss position for longer than a year at December 31, 2009. The Company has evaluated these securities based on past earnings trends, analysts' reports and analysts' earnings expectations. Management does not intend to sell, and it is more likely than not that EIM will not be required to sell the securities before recovery. The Company does not consider these securities to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

The Company did not recognize any portion of the decline in fair value below cost on OTTI debt securities within other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2009.

The composition of net investment income is summarized below *(in thousands)*:

	2009	2008
Interest income	$ 26,647	$ 27,675
Dividend income	11,866	14,706
Loss from subsidiary	(105)	(179)
Gross investment income	38,408	42,202
Investment management fees	(1,989)	(2,121)
Net investment income	$ 36,419	$ 40,081

On January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the accounting guidance for Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. This statement provides guidance for measuring assets and liabilities at fair value. There were no adjustments required to the fair value of investments as a result of adopting the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures accounting guidance. The market approach was the valuation technique used to measure fair value of the investment portfolio. The market approach was used to value EIM's equity and fixed-maturity securities.

The Company's estimates of fair value for financial assets and financial liabilities are based on the framework established in the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures accounting guidance. The framework is based on the inputs used in valuation and requires that observable inputs be used in the valuations when available. The disclosure of fair value estimates in the fair value accounting guidance includes a hierarchy based on whether significant valuation inputs are observable. In determining the level of the hierarchy in which the estimate is disclosed, the highest priority is given to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs that reflect the Company's significant market assumptions. The three levels of the hierarchy are as follows:

Note C- Investments (Continued)

Level 1 – Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities traded in active markets. Included are those investments traded on an active exchange, such as the NASDAQ Global Select Market.

Level 2 – Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability and market-corroborated inputs. Included are investments in U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government agencies, together with municipal bonds, corporate debt securities, commercial mortgage and asset-backed securities, certain residential mortgage-backed securities that are generally investment grade and certain equity securities.

Level 3 – Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable for the asset or liability and are significant to the fair value measurement. Material assumptions and factors considered in pricing investment securities may include projected cash flows, collateral performance including delinquencies, defaults and recoveries, and any market clearing activity or liquidity circumstances in the security or similar securities that may have occurred since the prior pricing period. Generally included in this valuation methodology are investments in certain mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities.

Fair values are based on quoted market prices when available (Level 1). The Company receives the quoted market prices from a third party, nationally recognized pricing service (pricing service). When market prices are not available, the Company utilizes a pricing service to determine an estimate of fair value, which is mainly used for its fixed-maturity investments fair value. The fair value is generally estimated using current market inputs for similar financial instruments with comparable terms and credit quality, commonly referred to as matrix pricing (Level 2). In instances where there is little or no market activity for the same or similar instruments, the Company estimates fair value using methods, models and assumptions that management believes are relevant to the particular asset or liability. This may include discounted cash flow analysis or other income based approaches (Level 3). These valuation techniques involve some level of management estimation and judgment. Where appropriate, adjustments are included to reflect the risk inherent in a particular methodology, model or input used and are reflective of the assumptions that market participants would use in valuing assets or liabilities.

Note C- Investments (Continued)

The following table presents the Company's investment securities within the fair value hierarchy, and the related inputs used to measure those securities at December 31, 2009 *(in thousands)*:

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Fixed-maturity	$ 548,784	$ -	$ 548,784	$ -
Equities	494,112	494,112	-	-
Total	$ 1,042,896	$ 494,112	$ 548,784	$ -

The following table summarizes changes in Level 3 assets measured at fair value for the year ended December 31, 2009 *(in thousands)*.

	2009	2008
Beginning balance	$ 16,509	$ -
Net transfers (out of) into Level 3	(16,509)	16,509
Ending balance	$ -	$ 16,509

Several of EIM's policyholders are companies represented in the S&P 900. Consequently, at December 31, 2009, EIM holds investments totaling approximately $15.3 million in issuers who are policyholders.

Note D - Federal Income Taxes

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at December 31 are as follows *(in thousands)*:

	2009	2008
Deferred tax assets:		
Discounting of unpaid losses and LAE	$ 13,388	$ 20,433
Unearned premiums	3,750	3,667
AMT carryforward credit	36	36
Unrealized capital loss	-	1,843
Unrealized comprehensive losses in earnings	19,459	14,585
Original issue discount	658	1,394
Total deferred tax assets	37,291	41,958
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Unrealized capital gains	44,875	-
Premium amortization	1,370	1,647
Other	631	787
Total deferred tax liabilities	46,876	2,434
Net deferred tax (liability) asset	$ (9,585)	$ 39,524

Note D -Federal Income Taxes (Continued)

The provision for federal income tax differs from the amount derived by applying the statutory federal tax rates to pretax income for financial reporting purposes due primarily to tax exempt income.

The Company is required to establish a "valuation allowance" for any portion of the deferred tax asset that management believes will not be realized. The Company has historically been a taxpayer, and in the opinion of management, will continue to be in the future. Because management believes that it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefit of the deferred tax asset, no valuation allowance has been established.

During 2003, the Company applied for, and was granted an exemption from Barbados income tax by the Minister of Finance under the Duties, Taxes and Other Payment (Exemption) Act.

The company adopted the relevant provisions of GAAP concerning uncertainties in Income Taxes on January 1st, 2009. At the adoption date and as of December 31, 2009, the Company determined there are no material unrecognized tax benefits and no adjustments to liabilities or operations were required.

IRS Examination
The Company is currently undergoing an IRS examination of its consolidated income tax returns for 2003 and 2004. Management believes that the issues raised related to EIM's filings are timing issues and will be resolved with no significant effect on EIM's overall financial position.

Note E - Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is named as defendant in various legal actions arising in the normal course of business from claims made under insurance policies and contracts. These actions are considered by the Company in estimating the loss and loss adjustment expense reserves. The Company's management believes that the resolution of these actions will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Note F - Trust Funds and Deposits

The Company has established a trust fund with a federally insured depository. This trust fund serves as security for policyholders and third-party claimants to satisfy requirements of being listed as an alien surplus lines insurer by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. The Company is required to maintain a minimum amount of the lesser of $100,000,000 or $5,400,000 plus 30% for liabilities arising from business on or after January 1, 1998. At December 31, 2009, the required balance was $100,000,000. In addition, the state of Florida has required the Company to deposit $300,000 as security for the Company's policyholders and creditors. The trust funds and deposit balances have been included in the accompanying balance sheets as available-for-sale investments, including both fixed-maturity securities and equities.

Note G - Margin of Solvency

In order to meet the requirements of the Qualifying Insurance Company under the Insurance Act 1992-2 of Barbados, the Company must have contributed reserves of approximately $12,054,000. The policyholders' surplus provided an excess margin of solvency of approximately $639,734,000 at December 31, 2009, that is available for the payment of dividends.