INVESTMENT CONSULTANTS

(A Registered Investment Advisor)

April 13, 2009

From: Bill Gela, Investment Consultants
Topic: The Broaster Company 401(k) Plan -- Quarterly Plan Summary Report

Enclosed is your Plan Summary Report for the quarter ending 3-31-2009, covering your mix of funds. This past 3-month period ending March 31 was down significantly for the overall U.S. stock market and down similarly for the aggregate international stock markets, and it was up slightly for the U.S. bond market. Within the U.S. stock market, most stock fund categories (as defined by Lipper investment styles and capitalizations) were down between 4% & 13% for the first quarter. According to Lipper Fund Services, the average diversified U.S. stock mutual fund's first quarter 2009 total return was -9.1%, and the <u>S&P 500 Index was down approximately -11.0% for the first quarter</u>. <u>For the 12 months ending 3-31-2009 the S&P 500 Index was down -38.1%</u>. According to Morningstar™ all of your funds have performed solidly-to-well for both 5 and 10 years relative to similar "peer group" funds. [Note: The William Blair Small Cap Growth Fund has not been around for the full 10-year period, but it has performed well since its beginning.]

Relative to similar "peer group" funds, your fund mix has continued to perform solidly. For the past 12 months ending 3-31-2009 (with the S&P 500 Index down -38.1%) two of your eight stock-oriented funds outperformed the S&P 500, and your "balanced" T. Rowe Price Capital Appreciation Fund returned –27.1%).[1] Your William Blair Small Cap Growth Fund led the way for your stock-oriented fund mix with a –36.8% return for the 12 months ending 3-31-2009, and your top performing bond fund was the Vanguard GNMA Bond Fund at +7.0% for the past year.

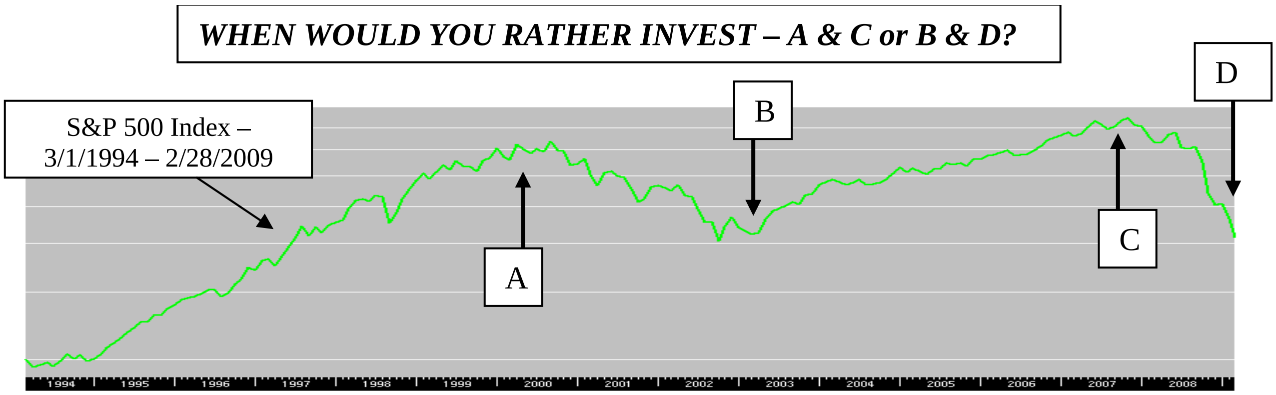
[Note: To put your funds' returns into perspective during these unprecedented market conditions, your 8 stock-oriented funds have annualized total returns (compounded each year) of between -6.6% & +1.3% for the past 5 years ending 3/31/2009. This compares to -4.8% for the S&P 500 Index for the same 5-year period: <u>6 of your 8 stock-oriented funds exceeded the S&P 500 Index' return for this 5-year period</u>.]

[1] For the past 12 months virtually all domestic stock funds (of all investment categories) had negative returns -- most domestic stock fund categories were down between -35% & -40%. For the 12 months ending 3/31/2009 most international stock fund categories were down between -41% and -50%. For the 5-year period ending 3/31/2009, as a group, growth-oriented funds slightly outperformed value-oriented domestic funds – and all diversified U.S. stock fund investment categories except one had negative returns (according to Lipper).

1st QUARTER, 2009 PLAN SUMMARY REPORT – BROASTER COMPANY

Prepared by: ***Investment Consultants (an affiliate of Compensation & Capital)***

Investing Has Been Quite Interesting Lately! The "Silver Lining" of "Down" Markets!



Few investors, if any, are comfortable having experienced the roller coaster ride of the past 16 months in the stock and the bond markets. The market *will* go up and it *will* go down! Over the past 15-year period (above) the S&P 500 Index was up +108%. During the dramatic "ups" and "downs" of the stock market during this period, would it have been better to have invested additional money at points A & C above (peaks) or at points B & D above (valleys)? Of course, it is better to invest additional money into the stock market when the market is lower – even though when the market is lower it is more uncomfortable to look at our plan statements that show that our existing plan balances have decreased.

Who wants to add to one's investments only when prices are higher? In our day-to-day lives, that would be like rushing out to Wal-Mart to buy a piece of jewelry every time you find out that its price has just been *increased*!?! If you were to sell the jewelry in the future, no matter what you sell it for, you will make less profit because you originally bought it at a higher price. The same holds true for mutual funds – when a plan participant eventually takes money out of a plan, it is better if he or she had purchased the funds at a lower average price. Let's look at an example:

- A plan participant begins with $5,000 in the ABC Mutual Fund (one of her 401(k) plan fund choices)
- The participant has $200 deducted from her next 2 paychecks and invests half ($100) into ABC Fund
- #1 -- The first of the 2 paychecks buys ABC at $20 per share (the market remains as was) = 5 shares
- #2 -- The second of the 2 paychecks buys ABC at $10 per share (the market went down) = 10 shares
- When the participant retires, ABC's price is $30 per share. Which of the 2 purchases (#1 or #2 above) results in her having the most money in her plan balance?

  Purchase #1 completed in the "up" market – Value of the 5 shares purchased = $150
  Purchase #2 completed in the "down" market – Value of the 10 shares purchased = $300

So why does it "feel" so bad when the market is down? Because in the example above, when the market was up, the participant's existing balance in the ABC Fund was worth $5,000; and at the time of the second purchase when the market was down, her balance in the ABC Fund was now worth only $2,500! Isn't that a bad thing? Not necessarily! It is only a bad thing if, *by the time she needs to take her money out of the plan to use it*, the value of the fund does not go back up to (or above) where it was. And, as you see in the example above, a "down market" represents an opportunity to purchase funds at lower prices.

BROASTER COMPANY - 1st Quarter, 2009 Plan Summary Report

Funds' Performances for Periods Ended March 31, 2009

The following report is intended to help you in evaluating your investments [1], and in selecting your mix of mutual funds for the future. The average diversified U.S. stock mutual fund's first quarter 2009 total return was -9.1%; and for the 12-month period ending March 31, 2009, the total return was -37.9%. [For 12 months: the S&P 500 index returned -38.1%; the small-cap stock index returned -37.5% [2]; & the average international stock fund returned -46.4%]. The 3-month total return for taxable bond mutual funds averaged +1.2%, taking the average taxable bond fund total return to -6.9% for the previous 12 months. Lastly, (retail taxable) money market funds' average yield was +1.2% for the previous 12 months. Remember that one quarter does *not* make your retirement investing a success or a failure, nor does it insure success or failure for the next quarter -- investing is a long-term proposition.

Fund Type	Periods Ended March 31, 2009: 1-Year Total Return *(Growth of $1,000)* [3]	**5-Year Average Return**	Fund Ranking [4] **5 Years**	10 Years
Stock-oriented:				
Large Cap Funds:				
(T. Rowe Price Equity Income) *[NASDAQ Code = PRFDX] [LV]* [5]	-40.8% *($592)*	**-4.7%**	**45**	26
(Vanguard Total Stock Market Index) *[NASDAQ Code = VTSMX] [LB]*	-37.9% *($621)*	**-4.5%**	**37**	39
(Rainier Large Cap Equity) *[NASDAQ Code = RIMEX] [LG]*	-40.2% *($598)*	**-3.1%**	**21**	18
Mid Cap Fund:				
(Vanguard Mid Cap Index) *[NASDAQ Code = VIMSX] [MB]*	-40.5% *($595)*	**-3.4%**	**33**	25
Small Cap Funds:				
(Third Avenue Sm-Cap Vl) *[NASDAQ Code = TASCX] [SB]*	-44.2% *($558)*	**-4.9%**	**43**	27
(Forward Small Cap Equity) *[NASDAQ Code = FFSCX] [SG]*	-39.2% *($608)*	**-3.9%**	**25**	30
(William Blair Small Cap Growth/N) *[NASDAQ Code = WBSNX] [SG]*	-36.8% *($632)*	**-6.6%**	**56**	(----) [6]
International Fund:				
(Harbor International Adm) *[NASDAQ Code = HRINX] [LV]*	-47.8% *($522)*	**1.3%**	**6**	14
Moderate Allocation Fund – Stocks & Bonds:				
(T. Rowe Price Capital Appreciation) *[NASDAQ Code = PRWCX] [LB]*	-27.1% *($729)*	**0.1%**	**12**	2
Bond-Oriented Funds:				
(Vanguard GNMA) [7] *[NASDAQ Code = VFIIX]*	+7.0% *($1,070)*	**5.3%**	**4**	9
(Harbor Bond Institutional) [8] *[NASDAQ Code = HABDX]*	+0.9% *($1,009)*	**4.4%**	**3**	3
Money Market Fund:				
(TD Bank USA Institutional MMDA) *[NASDAQ Code = N/A]*	(-N/A-) [9]	**(-N/A-)**	(-N/A-)	

(Footnotes on next page) →

BROASTER COMPANY - 1st Quarter, 2009 Plan Summary Report

(continued)

Footnotes:

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[1] Remember that past performance is absolutely _not_ a guarantee of future performance.

[2] Russell 2000 Index. All statistics in this paragraph are from the Wall Street Journal (Source: Lipper).

[3] If an investor had put $1,000 into each fund on March 31, 2008, one year later (on March 31, 2009) each fund would have been worth the amount in italics and parentheses below.

[4] Example -- "35" below means that the fund ranked in the top 35% in investment performance, as compared to funds with a similar investment style or objective, for the 5-year period or for 10 years ending March 31, 2009. This is commonly stated as "the fund ranked in the 35th percentile of its peer group." For percentile rankings, lower is better – a 35th percentile fund outperformed 65% of peer group funds for the timeperiod stated. Data supplied by Morningstar.

[5] The following categories are as defined by Morningstar. Small Cap, Mid Cap, and Large Cap refer to the average size of the companies whose stock is held in the fund. For your stock funds (and the stock holdings of your balanced fund): [first letter] L = Large Cap, M = Mid Cap, S = Small Cap; [second letter] G = Growth, V = Value, B = Blend (Value/Growth). Example – *[LV]* means a large cap, value style. A "Value" style means that typically the fund portfolio manager buys stocks that he/she thinks will both grow in price *and* currently can be purchased at a price that is a good value. A "Growth" style manager focuses on buying stocks that are anticipated to grow in price, regardless of the current price of the stock (that is, even if based on historical standards, the stock price seems expensive already). "Moderate Allocation" and "Conservative Allocation" funds are "balanced funds" that hold a mixture of predominantly U.S. stocks and bonds; the former has a relatively higher position in stocks (50%-70%), while the latter has a relatively higher position in fixed income and cash (50%-80%). A "Foreign or International Equity" fund holds predominantly non-U.S. stocks, whereas a "World Stock" fund holds non-U.S. and U.S. stocks.

[6] Fund has not been in existence for all 10 years.

[7] Morningstar categorizes the Vanguard GNMA Fund as an "intermediate-term government bond fund".

[8] Morningstar categorizes the Harbor Bond Fund as an "intermediate-term bond fund". It is diversified across various bonds, including corporate and government bonds.

[9] This fund came into existence on August 18, 2008 as a result of the merger of Fiserv Trust Company into TD Ameritrade Trust Company. The new fund is the successor fund to your previous Fiserv Trust Institutional Money Market Fund. The new fund is a FDIC-insured deposit account. Its average yield was +1.0% for the period from September 1, 2008, through March 31, 2009.