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Value Works quality assets. compelling valuations.

Capital Appreciation Composite

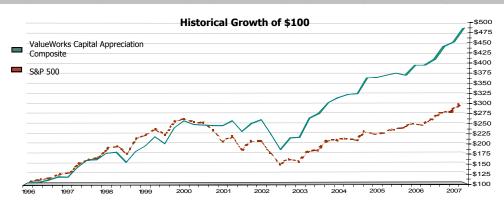
Fact Sheet Q2 2007

PHILOSOPHY:

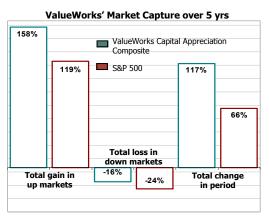
At ValueWorks we define value investing as buying the best-quality assets at the best possible prices. We like to think of ourselves as bargain hunters: it is our goal to pay only \$0.50 to \$0.75 for \$1.00 worth of assets. We evaluate the component parts of a company, assigning each of its assets a dollar value that, when added together, comprises the underlying value of the company; if this is higher than the company's stock price, we consider it an investment opportunity.

PROCESS:

- **1. Identification** We monitor the financial markets to identify securities that match our investment criteria—focusing on opportunities that appear misunderstood by the general market.
- **2. Appraisal** First we identify the assets; then we appraise them. This allows us to determine the company's *underlying value*. We then decide whether the assets are of high quality and therefore likely to appreciate over time.
- **3. Assessment** Here we assess any claims against a company's assets; we then compare the market price of the claims to the company's *underlying value*. If a particular security trades at a discount, we identify factors that could eliminate the valuation gap and increase its price. We then make a decision on the purchase of the security.
- **4. Re-Evaluation** We continuously monitor our positions to determine if our original investment thesis still applies, taking necessary action to optimize our portfolio.
- **5. Exit** We exit a position when a security either reaches full valuation or changes in its outlook invalidate part of our original thesis.



Trailing Performance				Measures of Risk/Return			
	ValueWorks		S&P 500		vs S&P 500		
	<u>annualized</u>	<u>cumulative</u>	annualized	cumulative		Beta	Alpha
10 year	13.02	240.20	7.14	99.26	10 year	0.90	8.32
5 Year	16.76	117.04	10.72	66.42	5 years	1.02	5.86
3 Year	14.71	50.95	11.70	39.36	3 years	0.84	4.83
1 Year	23.16	23.16	20.57	20.57	1 year	0.56	11.62



Performar	Performance History through				
	Gross of	Net of			
	<u>Fees</u>	<u>Fees</u>	S&P 500		
YTD	10.34	9.60	6.96		
2006	19.15	17.56	15.78		
2005	1.83	0.33	5.00		
2004	20.14	18.68	10.87		
2003	40.39	38.40	28.64		
2002	-14.03	-15.30	-22.05		
2001	2.05	0.64	-11.83		
2000	2.28	0.68	-9.09		
1999	32.56	30.46	21.03		
1998	11.60	9.68	28.52		
1997	35.65	32.96	33.32		
1996	19.77	17.13	22.90		

Historical Quarterly Results vs. Index								
	ValueWorks (gross)				S&P 500			
	<u>Q1</u>	<u>Q2</u>	<u>Q3</u>	<u>Q4</u>	<u>Q1</u>	<u>Q2</u>	<u>Q3</u>	<u>Q4</u>
2007	2.59	7.55			0.64	6.27		
2006	6.59	0.15	3.57	7.77	4.21	-1.44	5.66	6.69
2005	0.31	1.49	1.29	-1.25	-2.15	1.37	3.69	2.09
2004	4.02	2.43	0.70	11.98	1.69	1.72	-1.88	9.23
2003	0.16	22.03	4.59	9.82	-3.15	15.37	2.65	12.15
2002	3.87	-13.89	-16.88	15.64	0.27	-13.37	-17.24	8.44
2001	-0.18	4.99	-10.32	8.58	-11.82	5.85	-14.64	10.67
2000	7.29	-3.56	-0.36	-0.79	2.30	-2.65	-0.97	-7.82
1999	7.99	11.33	-7.56	19.28	4.98	7.04	-6.23	14.86
1998	9.39	1.48	-14.08	17.01	13.92	3.29	-9.93	21.26
1997	-0.89	20.60	12.20	1.15	2.70	17.42	7.48	2.86
1996	6.54	0.12	4.42	7.53	5.36	4.48	3.07	8.32

The above benchmark indices are unmanaged indices. Beta was calculated using the S&P 500 as the market proxy. The benchmark performance numbers reflect the reinvestment of dividends and interest but do not reflect the deduction of any fees or expenses. ValueWorks' value investing style is not limited to the securities in any of the above indices and utilizes specific investment techniques which are not utilized in the above indices and which may or may not increase volatility. Returns include all dividends, interest, accrued interest and other cash flows received as they may result from the implementation of a particular investment strategy. Trade date accounting has been used. Results for the full period are time weighted. Accounts are included in composite at the start of the first full period under management. From 1996—Q1 1998 exiting accounts are included through the period in which they left. Starting in Q2 1998 exiting accounts are included through the last full period under management.

As of 6/30/2007 the Capital Appreciation Composite consisted of 462 accounts and \$184,637,627 in assets; this represents 79.93% of total accounts and 60.00% of the total assets of the firm. These results were generated at other firms prior to 9/30/01. Information on other composites is available on request.