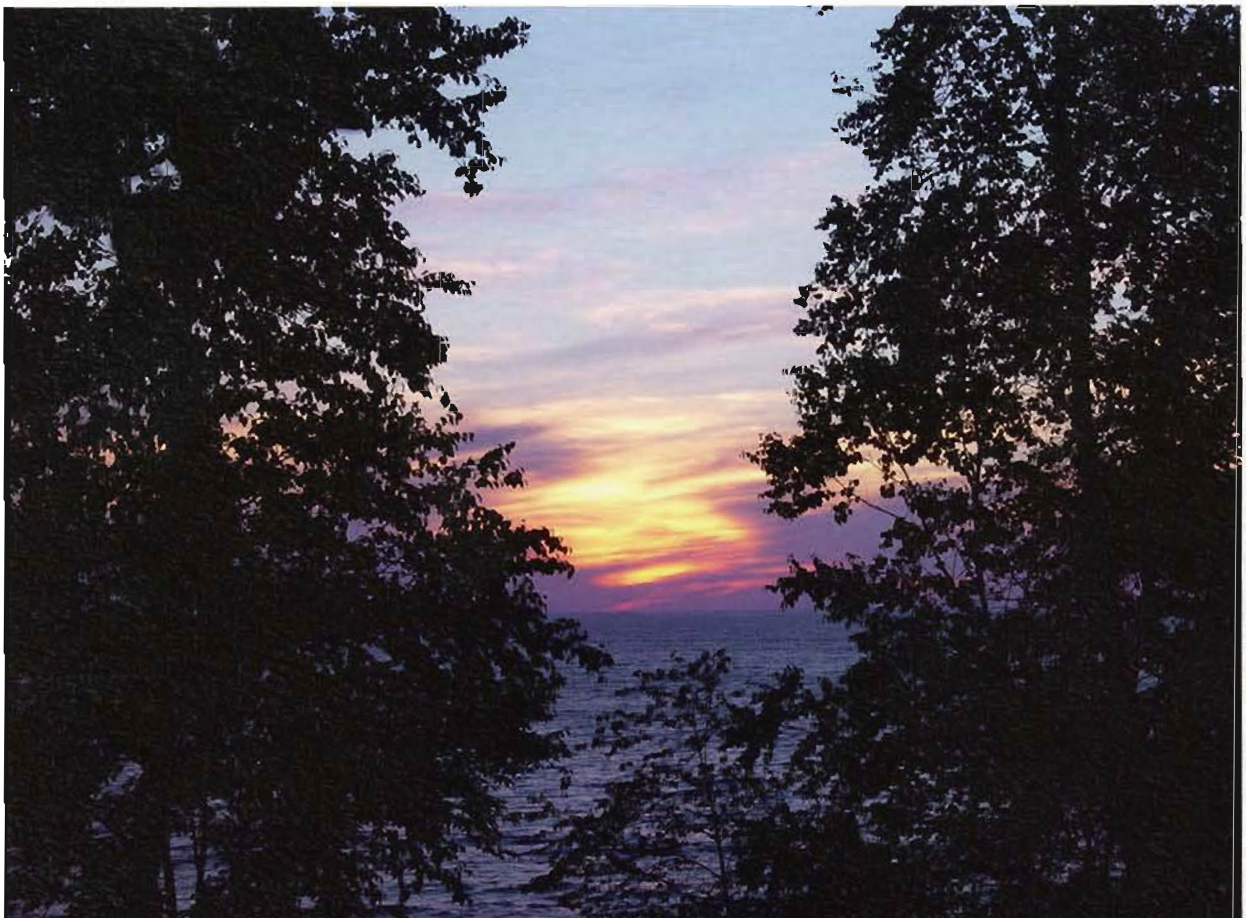
KEWEENAW
LAND ASSOCIATION, LIMITED



2010 ANNUAL REPORT

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

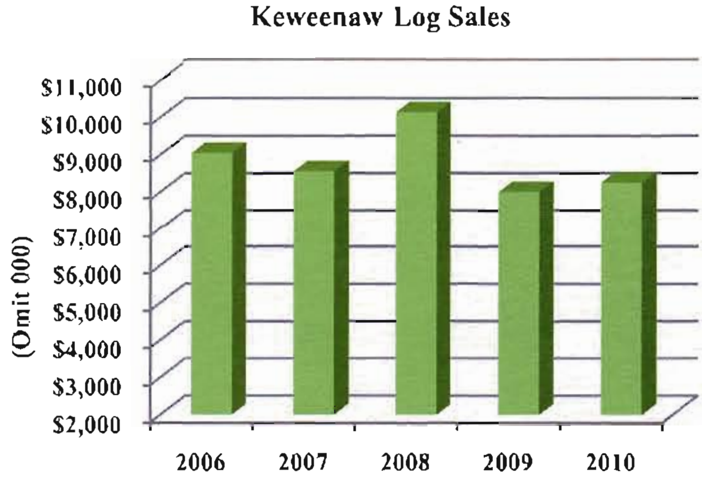
For the Year	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Receipts*	$9,170	$9,097	$11,238	$9,063	$9,845
Net Income after Tax*	164	291	1,363	243	861
Capital Employed*	15,709	16,353	16,508	16,546	14,553

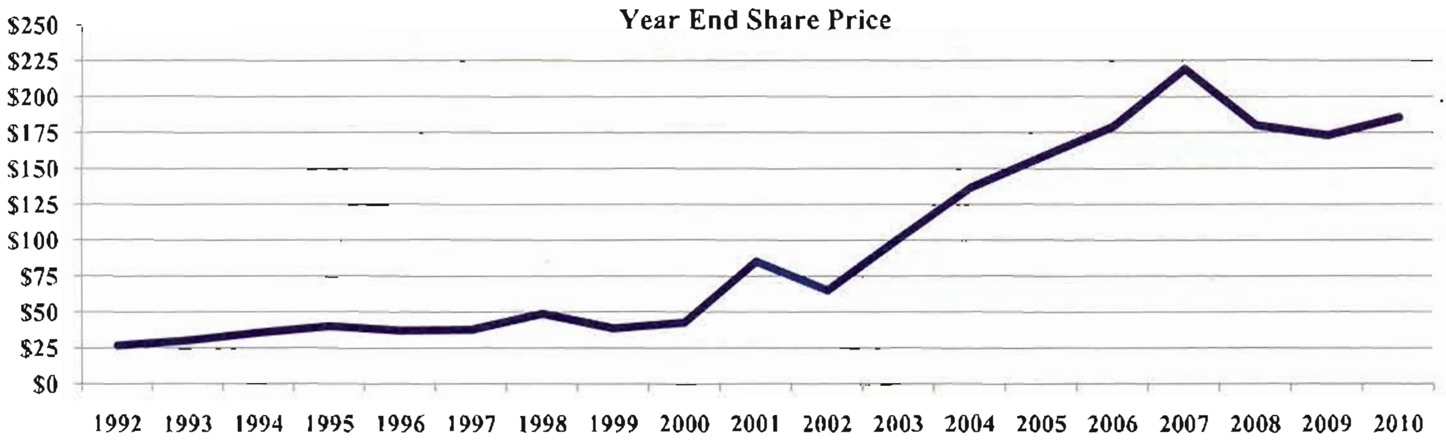
* Values in Rounded Thousands

Per Share					
Earnings**	$0.25	$0.45	$2.11	$0.38	$1.34
Dividends Paid	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80

**Based on weighted average shares outstanding

Statistics					
Return on Capital	1.0%	1.8%	8.3%	1.5%	5.9%
Dividend Payout Ratio	0.0%	177.8%	37.9%	210.5%	59.7%
Average Shares Outstanding	645,330	645,335	644,827	644,002	643,248
Shares Outstanding at Year End	645,445	645,015	644,899	644,146	643,367





Cover photo: View from Lake Superior shoreline at Little Girl's Point, Ironwood Township, Gogebic County, Michigan.

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Glossary of Terms Used in This Report

Board Foot (BF) – a measurement of lumber 12 inches x 12 inches x 1 inch. When used in conjunction with sawtimber or logs, it is a measurement system to approximate the output of lumber that can be expected from a given quantity of sawtimber or logs. **Cord Equivalent (cd-eq)** – a measurement of logs in cords including logs converted in measurement from other measurement methods. Example – one thousand board feet (MBF) equals approximately 2.2 cords. **Cord** – a measurement of logs containing 128 cubic feet. **MBF** – a thousand board feet. **Production Mix** – the ratio of a category of production to total production. **Pulpwood** – logs cut primarily to be converted to wood pulp for the manufacture of paper, fiberboard, or other wood fiber products. **Sawbolts** – a lower grade or smaller size sawtimber typically sawn for the manufacture of pallets or other coarse wood products. **Sawlogs** – a higher grade or larger size sawtimber sawn for the manufacture of furniture grade lumber, flooring lumber, or other high quality wood products. **Sawtimber** – a category of logs suitable for veneer, sawlogs, or sawbolts. **Veneer** – a category of sawtimber clear of defects suitable for manufacture as veneer paneling, furniture, and cabinetry veneer.

Chairman's Letter

To our Shareholders:

2010 was a year of change for the company. Long-time board member David McDonald retired and passed away after an extended illness. Bob Davenport, CFO and Controller, retired at year-end. These gentlemen have served the company and its shareholders with distinction. We have a new Controller, Jim Simmons, and a new board member, Rick Weyerhaeuser. In December 2011, Al Steege, Operations Manager, will retire and Brian Glodowski of the current staff will move into this position. The company is in excellent hands and will continue to manage its assets for long-term asset appreciation, while optimizing revenues from log sales without over-harvesting its timber base.

As you will read, 2010 was not a great year for the company. The lack of demand in the housing industry had a negative impact on log pricing and timber operations income. The real estate market continued to be flat. There was only one lot sale, yet, the company continued its policy to consolidate and upgrade its timber properties when possible.

There is good news to report. Keweenaw was able to sell all its products at positive margins, continue to employ its contractors, and remained a reliable supplier to its customer base.

The lease with Orvana continues to move forward. They are making significant progress in completing the necessary studies prior to filing the State application for a mining permit. In early 2011, Keweenaw also entered into a twenty year mineral lease with Trans Superior Resources, Inc. There seems to be some renewed interest in the mineral deposits in the Upper Peninsula. As in the past, Keweenaw continues to promote its mineral rights to qualified exploration companies.

In late 2010, the company declared a two-for-one, forward, stock split effective February 15, 2011. The board felt this would be in the best interests of all shareholders. The board will also ask shareholders to approve an increase in authorized shares to ten million, which will provide flexibility for the company for future corporate purposes.

Keweenaw continues to analyze projects that could increase asset value. A consultant completed a feasibility study last year for building a Keweenaw-operated wood pellet plant. It determined the lack of regional demand for pellets would not allow such an endeavor to be a viable profit-center at present. There is a finite number of projects that can be analyzed, given our location and the make-up of our timber base. As I have said many times, Keweenaw is primarily a timber company with significant real estate assets and mineral holdings. We continue to promote these assets.

At last year's annual meeting, Scott Frisoli, Ronald S. Gutstein, and their proposals were defeated by a majority of shareholders.

Looking forward, 2011 should continue to experience a down cycle for timber products due to the economy in general and housing starts in particular. Timber companies tend to be cyclical, and we are no exception. However, I believe when the housing industry turns around, Keweenaw will be positioned to take advantage of the increase in demand and pricing.

Thank you very much for your continued support. I hope to see many of you at our annual meeting the morning of May 16th in Ironwood, Michigan.

Sincerely,

David Ayer

David Ayer, Chairman

Company Profile

Keweenaw Land Association, Limited is organized under Michigan law as a corporation. The company is managed under the direction of a six-member Board of Directors. Current board members and officers are:

David Ayer, Director, Chairman of the Board and President
John E. Earhart, Director
Donald J. Hoffman, Director
Marjorie E. Nesbitt, Director
James P. Totten, Director
Frederick J. Weyerhaeuser, Director
Alan W. Steege, Manager of Operations and Secretary
James J. Simmons, Jr., Controller and Treasurer
Brian D. Glodowski, Real Estate Specialist and Assistant Secretary

Keweenaw owns and manages 161,531 surface acres and 405,976 acres of both severed and attached mineral rights in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Keweenaw's ownership includes approximately 153,074 acres of productive timberlands. Included in Keweenaw's ownership are nearly four miles of inland lake frontage, over four miles along Lake Superior, and approximately 30 miles of frontage along major rivers. Approximately 2,500 acres are comprised of commercial, recreational, or city properties. When appropriate, the company sells or leases parcels for commercial and/or residential development. Log sales, developed lot sales, investment portfolio income, gravel royalties, and commercial lease income are the primary sources of revenue for the company.

Company History

Keweenaw Land Association, Limited traces its origins to the period immediately following the Civil War and the construction of the ship canal across the Keweenaw Peninsula of Upper Michigan by the Portage Lake & Lake Superior Ship-Canal Company. A land grant by the 38th Congress was promised to the company completing the canal. After experiencing financial difficulties in completing the canal, the assets of the Portage Lake & Lake Superior Ship-Canal Company, including 400,000 acres of land grant properties in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, were purchased by the financiers of the original project, and the Lake Superior Ship Canal Railway and Iron Company was formed. In 1891, the LSSCR&I Co sold the completed ship canal to the U.S. government, and the remainder of the assets, including the 400,000 acres of land, was transferred to the company's successor, the Keweenaw Association, Limited. That company was reorganized in 1908, and Keweenaw Land Association, Limited came into existence as a Michigan partnership association. Keweenaw was reorganized again in 1999 as a Michigan corporation.

Since the 1908 reorganization, Keweenaw has been managed both passively and actively, receiving timber stumpage and mineral royalty income. During the World Wars, Keweenaw timber properties were harvested heavily for war needs. In the early 1950's, Keweenaw began to manage its timber assets by practicing sustainable forestry in order to maximize the value of its timberland assets over the long term. The current and more proactive operating management commenced in 1992. The company's forest management practices have been audited and certified by the Forest Stewardship Council since 1994.

Timber Operations

The U.S. housing market remained at near-record lows in 2010. This translated into decreased demand and lower prices for the logs and pulpwood Keweenaw produces. However, the company was able to maintain its markets and sell all products and species harvested at similar margins as in 2009.

Revenue from the sale of logs and pulpwood was $8,239,174 in 2010 compared to $7,985,666 in 2009 and $10,125,577 in 2008. Sales realization in 2010 was $99 per cord-equivalent (cd-eq), the same as in 2009, but $26 less than the $125 per cd-eq recorded in 2008.

Total harvest production was nearly 4% higher in 2010 than in 2009 with 83,294 cd-eq harvested during the year versus 80,257 cd-eq in 2009. 80,560 cd-eq were harvested in 2008. In 2010, harvest production from company lands was 78,623 cd-eq, nearly 5,000 cd-eq more than the 73,958 cd-eq harvested in 2009. 74,946 cd-eq were harvested from company lands in 2008. The volume from procured-sale contracts in 2010 was 4,671 cd-eq compared to 6,299 cd-eq in 2009 and 5,614 cd-eq in 2008.

As in 2009, the company continued to harvest timber from areas that contained a higher percentage of lower-margin pulpwood. Treatment of these areas will result in increasing productivity from these acres in future cutting cycles. Timber operations income was $88,868 in 2010 compared to $67,082 in 2009 and $1,550,676 in 2008.

Keweenaw's operating results were again disappointing in 2010. However, they are reflective of the depressed housing industry. When this segment of the economy recovers, the company's income will improve. Even though demand is low, the company is still able to market and sell all its harvest production at positive margins. This is a result of Keweenaw's long-standing customer relationships and its reputation in the industry as a long-term, reliable supplier of quality logs and pulpwood.

During 2010, Keweenaw investigated the growing opportunities in the utilization of woody biomass for the production of energy. Specifically, the company researched the feasibility of manufacturing wood pellets, both industrial and residential grade, for sale to potential regional markets. It was determined that even though Keweenaw has the available supply of woody material, viable markets within our working area currently do not exist. Should markets for this type of alternative fuel source develop, Keweenaw is positioned to react to this potential use of it wood resource.

Real Estate Program

Keweenaw's real estate program continued to acquire commercial timberland while selling property having greater value for purposes other than timber management. In 2010, Keweenaw completed an IRS 1031 like-kind exchange by selling 360 acres of land suited for recreational use and used the proceeds to purchase 806 acres of mature hardwood timberland. The value of the exchange was $645,000. Cash received in excess of the exchange totaled $5,000, less $189 in exchange expenses, and was recognized as a capital gain from land sales. The company also acquired 157 acres of hardwood timberland in an outright purchase. These acquisitions will increase the company's annual allowable harvest and promote efficiencies in forest management. Keweenaw sold 132 acres of other non-strategic lands in six separate transactions generating $216,610 in capital gains income from land sales.

TRANSACTED ACRES BY COUNTY, 2010

County	Acres Sold	Acres Acqd
Baraga	0	0
Bayfield, WI	0	0
Dickinson	424	0
Florence, WI	0	0
Forest, WI	0	0
Gogebic	28	157
Houghton	0	0
Iron	40	0
Iron, WI	0	806
Keweenaw	0	0
Marquette	0	0
Ontonagon	0	0
Schoolcraft	0	0
Total	492	963

The real estate market in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan continued to be depressed. One rural residential lot was sold resulting in a net value-added loss of $1,142 after prorated expenses and pre-development land value income of $8,204. This compares to 2009, where one lot was sold having a net value-added income of $5,790 and pre-development land value income of $11,143. With the current overall economy now showing signs of recovery, strengthening of the market for rural recreational properties and building sites is expected. Keweenaw is well positioned to take advantage of improving conditions by having a diverse inventory of development properties available for sale.

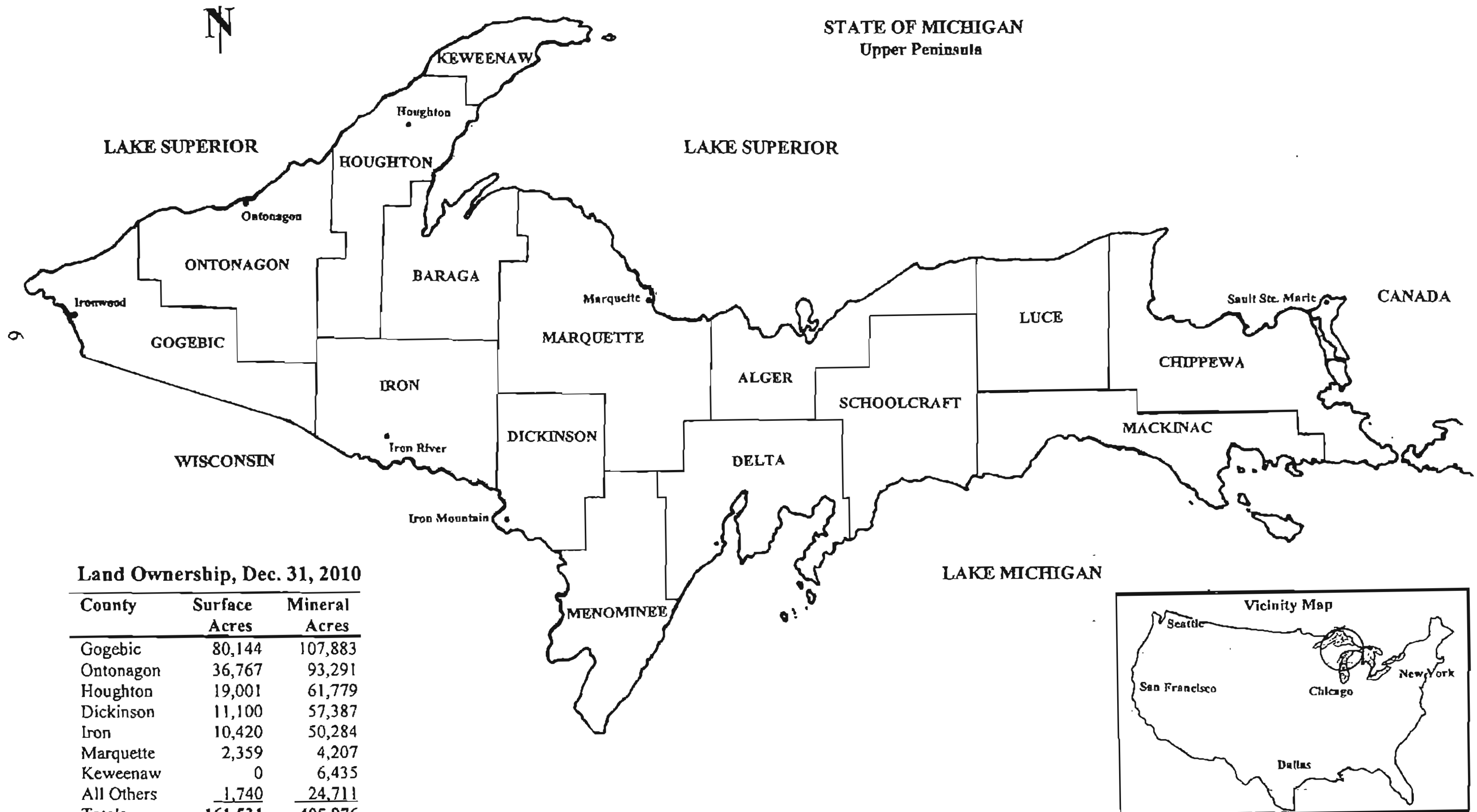
Minerals

The mineral lease Keweenaw initiated with Orvana Resources U.S. Corp. in September 2008 continues to be active. Orvana is methodically moving forward with the required preliminary studies and on-site monitoring of environmental impacts. As is required under Michigan law, and prior to application for a mining permit, an environmental impact assessment (EIA) is mandated. For some data in the EIA, a collection period of two years is required. A spokesman for Orvana indicates all applicable studies are being or have been conducted and the project is on target for a June 1, 2011, submission of the Michigan Part 632 mining permit application. Orvana, for the purposes of the National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101), has conducted a study entitled, "Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Copperwood Project, Upper Peninsula, Michigan, USA", dated September 24, 2010. This study can be found at http://www.orvana.com/projects/copperwood/tech-reports.html.

In late 2010, a new mineral exploration lease was negotiated with Trans Superior Resources, Inc. a.k.a. Bitterroot Resources, Ltd. of West Vancouver, B.C., Canada. This new lease was finalized and signed on January 12, 2011. The lease covers 1,240 acres of Keweenaw's mineral ownership in two sections in central Ontonagon County, Michigan. The lease term is 20 years with essentially the same financial terms as the Orvana lease. Trans Superior intends to start exploration activity in the summer of 2011.

Other than the Orvana lease and the new Trans Superior lease, there is only one other active mineral exploration lease. Keweenaw continues to make its mineral information available to bonafide mineral exploration and/or mining companies.

Sand and gravel royalties totaled $55,415 in 2010, compared to $42,181 in 2009, and $133,761 in 2008.



Land Ownership, Dec. 31, 2010

County	Surface Acres	Mineral Acres
Gogebic	80,144	107,883
Ontonagon	36,767	93,291
Houghton	19,001	61,779
Dickinson	11,100	57,387
Iron	10,420	50,284
Marquette	2,359	4,207
Keweenaw	0	6,435
All Others	1,740	24,711
Totals	161,531	405,976

Capital Resources and Liquidity - 2010

Keweenaw Land Association, Limited owns and manages timberlands and mineral rights. The company receives a majority of its operating cash from the sale of merchantable timber in the form of harvested logs from its properties located in the Western Upper Peninsula of Michigan and Northern Wisconsin. Keweenaw's cash flow from operations was a negative $216,135 in 2010, a negative $2,468 in 2009, and a positive $608,221 received in 2008. The substantial decline in cash flow from operating activities is highly correlated with the two-year slump in timber operations income, which was 94% below 2008. Reduced log prices, along with an anemic U.S. housing market, have drastically reduced income and the resulting available cash. Price realization across all products lines for 2010 was approximately on par with 2009, but down a substantial 21% from levels achieved in 2008. In 2010, average pulpwood price realization was 1% below 2009 and 15% below 2008. In 2010, sawlogs average price realization was 1% above 2009 but 15% below 2008. Log product mix was more favorable in 2010 than in 2009 but less favorable than 2008. For the second year, management made a silvicultural and economic decision to take advantage of drier weather conditions and to harvest timberlands that are usually more difficult to manage due to poorer soils and wet conditions. By managing the forest even in a weak economic time, the company will be better positioned to take advantage of market opportunities with a higher valued product over the long-term.

In 2010, Keweenaw had net non-operating uses of cash from other investing and financing activities amounting to $128,100. In seven land sale transactions, KLA received $225,001. These were properties that were not integral to the company's forestry program. In addition, one developed lot sold in 2010 providing $17,653 in cash net of expenditures. For the second straight year, cash generated in the lot development program was down substantially from prior years due to uncertainties in the real estate market and the overall decline in the U.S. economy. Cash from lot sales was down 16% from 2009 and 95% from 2008. In one land purchase, the company acquired 160 acres paying out $128,015. In other transactions affecting cash, Keweenaw sold several equity securities, receiving $779,439. In 2010, Keweenaw also purchased equity shares for $118,570. At year end, the company's investment portfolio held equity securities, including ETF funds, valued at $3,142,484 and money market funds amounting to $975,823. Capital expenditures totaled $63,126 in 2010 to replace equipment and for capitalized logging roads. In 2010, no dividends were paid to its shareholders during the year. Keweenaw issued shares to the Board of Directors with an impact on cash amounting to $74,455. On December 31, 2010, Keweenaw had $1,025,882 in cash and cash equivalents on hand compared to $1,370,117 at the end of 2009 and $2,016,040 at the end of 2008.

Keweenaw borrowed $3,448,804 and subsequently repaid $3,220,360 on its short-term line of credit in 2010. This compares to $2,704,841 borrowed and $2,699,945 repaid in 2009. A total of $231,897 was borrowed and repaid in 2008. Short-term borrowing and repayment occurs as needed using the automatic balance transfer feature of Keweenaw's primary business checking account and its operating line of credit. The company has four credit arrangements at Wells Fargo Bank Michigan N.A. A $1,500,000 operating line of credit is available to satisfy short-term operating cash needs. A $900,000 line of credit is available to provide a source for funding standby letters of credit to guarantee performance on public bid timber stumpage contracts from the USDA Forest Service. At the end of 2010, four letters of credit totaling $561,000 were outstanding, though no balance was owed on any of the letters. A principal balance of $2,110,247 on the $5,000,000 land acquisition line of credit was brought forward into 2010. In February 2010, $1,000,000 was paid on that line of credit from the company's investment portfolio and additional principal payments were made through September. On September 8, 2010, the balance on the land acquisition line of credit was paid off and replaced with a six-year fixed-rate loan in the amount of $1,001,913. Terms of the loan are 71 principal payments of $8,349 each and one final principal and interest payment of $411,052 due in September 2016. In 2010, a total of $1,143,381 in principal payments were made on the previous land acquisition line of credit and the six-year fixed term loan. See Note I of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for an expanded discussion of the company's available credit facilities.

Results of Operations

Keweenaw Land Association, Limited typically receives the majority of its net income from the sale of logs harvested from its timberlands. The company's management objective is to improve, consolidate, and protect its timberland assets by practicing sustainable forestry management. These practices improve the quality and quantity of its standing timber. In addition, KLA actively seeks to improve its forestland holdings through land acquisitions and like-kind exchanges. By managing the company's timberland assets with this long-term perspective, the board believes it benefits the company's shareholders by increasing the value of its assets, while providing a reasonable level of current income. There continues to be a demand for Keweenaw logs. Even during the current economic downturn, the company has preserved its market share and seen long-term improvement in the quality and quantity of its standing timber. Even though stumpage unit values have declined over the last year, the long term picture indicates this forest management strategy is successful. SmartWood, a third-party forest practices certification organization, under the auspices of the Forest Stewardship Council, has certified the company's sustainable forestry practices as "well managed" since 1994. Under this certification, Keweenaw's timber management policy states it will not harvest timber beyond its growth rate as determined over a ten-year period.

The company's log production in 2010 was 83,294 cd-eq, a 4% increase over 2009 and 3% over 2008. Logs harvested on company timberlands were 6% above 2009 and also exceeded 2008's production by 5%. Logs produced on purchased timber contracts were down by 26% compared to 2009 and were also below 2008 by 17%. While purchased timber agreements normally add incremental revenue to the company's bottom line, some of the existing multi-year U.S. Forest Service contracts would not have yielded positive margins with the down housing market and recession. On certain USFS contracts, production has been deferred to future dates when the margins will be more advantageous. Keweenaw continues to purchase private timber contracts in order to boost its market share, provide additional income, and to expand logging and trucking opportunities for our independent contractors when seasonal restrictions exist on company lands. Logs harvested on federal and private contracts accounted for only 6% of total production, compared to 8% in 2008, and 7% in 2008.

Timber Sales

Keweenaw Land Association, Limited sells its logs directly to the mills. Direct marketing allows the company to aggressively negotiate with customers and capitalize on market opportunities. This approach permits Keweenaw the flexibility to react quickly to rapidly changing market conditions. In a down market, as experienced for the past two years, flexibility gives a company an edge. Our log sales personnel continue to "re-manufacture" logs as needed in the company's sorting facility to meet customer needs and to increase profit potential. The company's sustainable forestry program insures an available log supply into the future. In addition, the single tree selection method for marking timber improves log quality over the long term. As a result, log sales dollars are maximized.

Keweenaw reported log sales in 2010 totaling $8,239,174, up 3% from 2009 and down 19% from 2008. Product mix in 2010 was similar to the mix in 2009 but unfavorable to 2008. As in 2009, KLA management again recognized an opportunity, resulting from certain weather conditions during the year, to harvest timberlands in low ground with poorer soils in which normal seasonal access is limited and difficult. These stands were higher in pulpwood with less sawtimber. Because sawtimber log prices were depressed during the past two seasons, Keweenaw was able to harvest these difficult areas when the company was recognizing lower sawtimber margins. The company expects the product mix to improve on its timberlands in future years. The following table reflects the 2010 product mix and associated sales dollar impact compared to the two prior years:

	Percent of Sales Product Mix			Product Mix Impact in Dollars	
	2010	2009	2008	2010 vs. 2009	2010 vs. 2008
Veneer Logs	2.0%	2.0%	2.5%	($31,607)	($263,115)
Sawlogs	8.7%	8.6%	12.8%	25,509	(700,914)
Sawbolts	9.0%	7.7%	10.0%	115,799	(111,051)
Pulpwood Logs	80.3%	81.7%	74.7%	(93,592)	455,596
Total Production	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	$16,109	($619,484)

In 2010, Keweenaw met all log sale commitments to its customers. Although the forest products industry is going through a down cycle, the company intends to continue to provide our customers with a quality product for the best possible price. Our long-standing relationships have allowed the company to sell all of its production at positive margins, albeit at lower prices. Pulpwood, by nature, continues to comprise most of the yearly sales volume. In 2010, pulpwood equaled 80% of sales volume. Pulp prices were down over 15% since 2008 when market pricing reached its peak prior to the recession. Sawtimber prices in 2010 are comparable to 2009 but remain well below 2008. Prices are not expected to rise until the economy experiences an uptick in new home construction and remodeling. Demand for veneer grade logs continues in spite of lower market prices. Average veneer price realization decreased 3% from 2009 and was 25% below 2008. Sawlog price realization was up 1% over 2009 and 15% below 2008. Sawbolts, used in the flooring and pallet industries, decreased 1% from 2009 and 15% from 2008. The table below represents the changes in price realization recorded by the company for its veneer and sawlog products in 2010 compared to the two prior years:

	2010 Average Price Increase (Decrease) Per Cent			
Species	Vs. 2009		Vs. 2008	
	Veneer	Sawlog	Veneer	Sawlog
Hard Maple	-0.9%	1.2%	-13.8%	-15.0%
Soft Maple	8.3%	-0.1%	-17.6%	-15.9%
Yellow Birch	16.8%	-0.9%	-5.1%	-16.5%
Basswood	0.7%	0.5%	2.6%	-16.1%
White Ash	-0.7%	-0.2%	-3.6%	-16.2%
Red Oak	66.2%	0.5%	1.3%	-15.9%
Other Minor Species	-33.0%	-3.8%	-33.6%	-10.6%

In 2010, sawbolt and pulpwood price realization reported below were affected by differences in customer destination as well as true price changes. The following changes occurred in 2010, compared to the two previous years:

	2010 Average Price Increase (Decrease) Per Cent			
Timber Type	Vs. 2009		Vs. 2008	
	Sawbolt	Pulpwood	Sawbolt	Pulpwood
Northern Hardwood	-3.1%	-1.2%	-21.0%	-16.5%
Aspen	-3.2%	2.5%	-5.2%	-9.6%
Mixed Softwoods	0.1%	2.7%	-0.4%	-11.1%

Changes in specie mix composition along with the dynamics of the price changes reflected above resulted in the following product sales realization per unit for the years shown:

	Log Sales Realization Per Unit		
	2010	2009	2008
Veneer Logs (Per MBF)	$939	$968	$1,252
Sawlogs (Per MBF)	389	385	455
Sawbolts (Per Cord)	107	109	126
Pulpwood Logs (Per Cord)	82	82	96
Total Sales (Per Cd-eq)	$99	$99	$125

The total impact on log sales resulting from all previously discussed factors are reflected below:

Impact From	Impact on Log Sales Dollars 2010 Vs. 2009	2010 Vs. 2008
Changes in Prices	($23,863)	($1,448,252)
Changes in Specie Mix	(32,590)	(143,285)
Changes in Product Mix	16,109	(619,484)
Changes in Production Volume	293,852	324,618
Net Increase (Decrease) in Timber Sales	$253,508	($1,886,403)

Total log sales by specie groups are represented below:

	2010			2009			2008		
	Cords	Sales	% of Vol	Cords	Sales	% of Vol	Cords	Sales	% of Vol
Northern Hardwood	66,547	$6,846,200	80%	64,914	$6,723,397	79%	63,876	$8,529,579	79%
Aspen	5,909	491,493	7%	6,361	516,089	8%	6,588	609,511	8%
Softwoods	10,910	901,481	13%	9,132	746,180	13%	10,313	986,487	13%
	83,366	$8,239,174	100%	80,407	$7,985,666	100%	80,776	$10,125,577	100%

Cost of Sales

The company's cost of log sales for 2010 amounted to $6,270,098, a 3% increase from 2009, and a 6% decrease from 2008. Keweenaw harvested 83,294 cd-eq in 2010, 80,257 cd-eq in 2009, and 80,560 cd-eq in 2008. Production in 2010 was 4% over 2009 and 3% over 2008. Logging and freight costs have always represented the majority of log production expense. These costs amounted to $5,349,962 in 2010, 4% above 2009, 5% below what was spent in 2008. At the end of 2010, higher diesel fuel costs started to return after a nearly two-year absence. Nationally, loggings contractors are faced with higher fuel, operating, and equipment costs. These challenges continue to be a problem for our contractors. Keweenaw meets this challenge by providing our reliable loggers, truckers, and subcontractors with more logging opportunities and competitive pay.

Timber depletion on Keweenaw lands amounted to $161,902 in 2010, an increase of 4% from 2009 and 2% over 2008. KLA incurred procured stumpage costs of $70,492 in 2010, a 46% decline from 2009 and a 58% reduction from 2008. The company had reduced stumpage costs in 2010 because certain existing multi-year contracts on USDA Forest Service lands would yield negative returns based on market pricing during the year. Harvest operations on these existing contracts will be postponed until such time when positive returns would be recognized. Normally, long-term procured stumpage contracts enable Keweenaw to manage its production schedule to better utilize the company's contractors when company land sustainable harvest limits are reached. The additional volume provided by federal and private contracts help the company maintain its reputation as a reliable supplier, adding to market share, and securing additional profit for timber operations. Logging and delivery costs of procured production are similar to those from company land but also have the added cost of stumpage (the cost to purchase the standing timber from the seller). Stumpage costs amounted to $15 per cord in 2010, compared to $21 in 2009, and $30 in 2008. Keweenaw continues to bid on new federal, state, and local contracts if they are profitable. No new federal or state timber-cutting contracts were added in 2010. Some small and profitable private timber contracts were harvested in 2010.

Maintenance and improvement of the company's logging road infrastructure is another major element of Keweenaw's production cost. In 2010 road-building costs were $511,398, or 8% of the total cost of log sales. This compares to $464,032 in 2009 and $543,552 in 2008. Company policy is to construct or improve summer logging roads at least a year prior to planned production. Road spending in 2010, while higher than 2009, was a result of more volume harvested. When comparing all three years, road expense remained constant at 8% of production cost. Total cash expenditures of $485,170 were made in 2010, compared to $498,925 in 2009, and $615,662 in 2008. Road expenditures are either deferred to or written off in the year when actual harvest production occurs that utilizes the affected roads. Costs of snow removal and "freeze-in" of roads for winter operations amounted to 27% of total road spending in 2010 and 2009, and 20% in 2008. Temperature changes along with lake effect snow can cause significant variances in the cost of winter road preparation from season to season. Road expenditures made in 2009 amounting to $160,530 were written off in 2010 as harvest production occurred on affected properties. $130,781 of 2010 road spending, relating to 2011 timber operations, were deferred until 2011. Per unit of production, 2010 production costs were on par with 2009 and 10% below 2008, as reflected below:

	Cost Per Cord Produced		
Production Cost Factor	2010	2009	2008
Logging Costs	$38	$38	$41
Freight Costs	26	25	29
Sort Yard Expenses	2	2	2
Logging Road Costs	6	6	7
Timber Depletion & Procured Stumpage Costs	3	4	4
Inventory Change & Other Costs	0	0	0
Total Costs Per Cord	$75	$75	$83

Gross Margin

The gross margin from timber operations was $1,969,075, a 3% increase from 2009 and a 43% decrease from 2008. On a unit of sales basis, gross margins were:

	Per Cord Equivalent		
	2010	2009	2008
Log Sales	$99	$99	$125
Cost of Sales	75	75	83
Gross Margin	$24	$24	$42

In 2010, Keweenaw recorded a gross margin of $25 per cd-eq on company land production. On procured production, a gross margin of $8 per cd-eq was achieved.

Operations Expenses

The company's operating expenses amounted to $1,880,207 in 2010, 2% above 2009, and on par with 2008. These costs on a unit of production basis were $23 per cd-eq for 2010, 2009, and 2008 respectively. Employee salaries and benefits represented 71% of total operating costs. Personnel costs were 4% above 2009 and 4% above 2008. Medical insurance costs rose significantly for the company over the past three years and were projected to rise in excess of 30% in certain categories for 2011. In late 2010, management restructured the company's employee medical insurance for cost savings, while maintaining an appropriate level of coverage for its personnel. In the end, management was able to hold health insurance rates for 2011 at approximately the same level as 2010. Keweenaw reviews all employee benefit plans annually to ensure they are cost effective and competitive. As a percent of total operating cost, other operating expenses in 2010 included: chairman's fee and professional services 12%, office and equipment costs 9%, travel expense 2%, and contributions, taxes, interest, and depreciation 12%. Interest expense continues to be a significant factor in these other expenses as the company incurred debt for land acquisition in 2007. Interest amounted to $57,449 in 2010, $58,960 in 2009, and $120,033 in 2008.

Other Income

It has been a long standing policy of Keweenaw Land Association to upgrade and consolidate its timberland holdings, while simultaneously divesting of isolated timberlands and certain other properties having higher and better use for purposes other than timber management. Outside of the like-kind exchange, the company sold six parcels of land amounting to 132 acres. In these transactions, Keweenaw recognized $216,610 in capital gains income. The company also completed one IRS Section 1031 like-kind exchange. The transaction started in April when Keweenaw sold 360 acres in Dickinson County and completed in late June when the company purchased 806 acres in Iron County, Wisconsin. The value of the like-kind exchange was $645,000. Because a like-kind exchange receives preferential tax treatment, only cash received in excess of the exchange amount is a taxable event. Keweenaw recognized a $5,000 capital gain on the exchange, less $189 in exchange expenses. In 2010, the economic downturn of the past two years continued impacting the company's ability to sell its developed lots. Keweenaw's subsidiary, Keweenaw Properties LLC, only sold one developed lot during the year with a sales amount of $20,000. A loss on the gross margin, representing the value added due to development, of $1,142 was recognized and reported in the income statement. Costs included direct production expenses and allocated administrative expenses. However, $8,204, the pre-development market value of the property, is reflected in other land sale income with the loss cited above. Outside of the like-kind exchange, Keweenaw purchased a 157-acre tract in Gogebic County in August 2010.

Royalties totaling $55,415 were received from the sale of gravel from the company's leased pits during 2010. This compares to $42,181 in 2009 and to $133,761 in 2008. The company's gravel production is used mainly in commercial construction and highway infrastructure improvements. The amount of royalties received can fluctuate from year to year depending on the timing and location of new projects and with the availability of state and federal funding. In 2010, $118,671 in rental income from surface, commercial, mineral exploration, and recreational camp leases was recognized compared to $111,813 in 2009 and $117,015 in 2008. These totals include $25,955 received in 2010 from Orvana Resources U.S. Corp. as a result of their 2008 mining lease with the company. Annually increasing lease payments will be received throughout the 20-year agreement or until termination of the lease or mining commences. If Orvana engages in mining operations, a variable net smelter royalty agreement will replace lease payments.

Dividend and interest income on the company's financial investments totaled $78,833 in 2010, up 16% from 2009, and down 52% from 2008. Major changes in the company's investment portfolio during 2010, 2009, and 2008 reduced the number of portfolio investments producing current income returns. In 2010, Keweenaw recognized losses of $105,975 and gains of $534,562 on the sale of certain equity investments. Keweenaw's 2010 year-end investment portfolio allocation was 61% equity securities, 15% exchange traded bond funds, and 24% money market funds. Total investment income over the three-year period is summarized below:

Source	2010	2009	2008
Dividends	$78,780	$66,912	$137,361
Interest Income	53	944	26,678
Net Realized Capital Gains (Loss)	428,587	64,751	184,514
Total	$507,420	$132,607	$348,553

The market value of Keweenaw's investment portfolio on December 31, 2010, was $4,118,307, down 11% since the end of 2009, and remains 1% below 2008's ending value. Unrecognized gains remaining in the portfolio were $1,491,760 at the end of 2010. Everett Harris and Company of Los Angeles made and implemented investment decisions.

Other Expenses

Keweenaw recorded other expenses in 2010, including expenditures for land management and board of director activities. Personnel costs of $132,838 represented 28% of land management expense. Property taxes were $300,816, or 63% of the total. Other expenses included administrative costs of $44,950, or 9%. Total land management expense was $478,604, 6% above 2009 and 6% above 2008. Board-of-director expenses in 2010 amounted to $252,593, down 16% from 2009, and down 42% from 2008. Expenditures connected with board election contests and other proxy related matters were

$64,375 in 2010, $86,067 and $151,969 in 2009 and 2008 respectively. The remaining $188,218 of board costs in 2010 were composed of directors' fees 75%, travel expense and insurance costs represent the remaining 25%.

Net Income

Keweenaw Land Association, Limited net income for 2010 was $164,183, a decline of 44% from 2009 and an 88% decrease from 2008. Net income per share was $0.25, $0.45, and $2.11 in 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. Weighted average common shares outstanding were 645,330 shares in 2010, 645,335 shares in 2009, and 644,827 shares in 2008. No dividends were paid to shareholders in 2010 compared to dividends paid in 2009 amounting to $516,298. In 2009, dividend payments represented 178% of earnings compared to 38% in 2008. The net return on capital employed (balance sheet shareholders equity, plus debt) was 1.0% in 2010, 1.8% in 2009, and 8.3% in 2008.

ANDERSON, TACKMAN & COMPANY, P.L.C.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

PARTNERS
JOHN W. BLEMBERO, CPA ROBERT J. DOWNS, CPA, CVA DANIEL E. BIANCHI, CPA

MICHIGAN
ESCANABA
IRON MOUNTAIN
KINROSS
MARQUETTE

WISCONSIN
GREEN BAY
MILWAUKEE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
Keweenaw Land Association, Limited and Subsidiaries

We have audited the statement of consolidated assets, liabilities, and capital of Keweenaw Land Association, Limited and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and the related consolidated statements of income and expenses, capital, 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 of America. 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 also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, 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 consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Keweenaw Land Association, Limited and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and the consolidated results of its operations and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Anderson, Tackman & Company, PLC
Certified Public Accountants
Marquette, Michigan

February 15, 2011

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KEWEENAW LAND ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

Statement of Consolidated Income and Expenses

		Year Ended December 31		
		2010	2009	2008
Timber Operations Income	Timber Sales	**$8,239,174**	$7,985,666	$10,125,577
	Cost of Sales	**6,270,099**	6,076,152	6,696,832
	Gross Margin on Timber Sales	**1,969,075**	1,909,514	3,428,745
	Operations Expenses	**1,880,207**	1,842,432	1,878,069
	Timber Operations Income	**88,868**	67,082	1,550,676
Real Estate Development	Developed Lot Sales	**20,000**	31,000	491,726
	Development Costs	**21,142**	25,210	373,010
	Gross Margin on Developed Lot Sales	**(1,142)**	5,790	118,716
	Total Operations Income	**87,726**	72,872	1,669,392
Other Income	Mineral Royalties	**55,415**	42,181	133,761
	Leases & Rentals	**118,671**	111,813	117,015
	Investment Earnings	**78,833**	67,856	164,039
	Profit (Loss) on Security Sales	**428,587**	64,751	184,514
	Land Sales	**229,625**	749,534	297,323
	Other	**7,625**	55,286	10,632
	Total Other Income	**918,756**	1,091,421	907,284
Other Expenses	Land Management Expenses	**478,604**	450,899	453,351
	Board of Directors' Expenses	**252,593**	301,083	437,981
	Total Other Expenses	**731,197**	751,982	891,332
	Income Before State and Federal Income Taxes	**275,285**	412,311	1,685,344
	Provision for State and Federal Income Taxes	**111,102**	121,462	322,359
	Net Income	**164,183**	290,849	1,362,985
Other Comprehensive Income	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Securities, Net of Taxes:			
	Unrealized Holding Gains (Losses) Arising During the Year	**315,080**	364,796	(707,303)
	Less: Reclassification Adjustment for Gains (Losses) in Net Income	**(282,867)**	(42,736)	(121,779)
	Other Comprehensive Income	**32,213**	322,060	(829,082)
	Total Comprehensive Income	**$196,396**	$612,909	$533,903
Per Share	**Net Income Per Share***	**$0.25**	$0.45	$2.11
	Total Comprehensive Income Per Share	**$0.30**	$0.95	$0.83
	Cash Dividends Per Share	**$0.00**	$0.80	$0.80

***Net income per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.**

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

KEWEENAW LAND ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

Statement of Consolidated Assets, Liabilities, and Capital

		December 31		
		2010	2009	2008
Assets	**CURRENT ASSETS**			
	Cash & Cash Equivalents	**$1,025,882**	$1,370,117	$2,016,040
	Receivables, Net of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts of $2,020 in 2010, of $9,481 in 2009, and of $2,525 in 2008	**209,723**	289,158	121,190
	Inventory	**63,573**	61,441	73,942
	Prepaid Expenses	**260,031**	255,189	562,900
	Total Current Assets	**1,559,209**	1,975,905	2,774,072
	INVESTMENTS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES	**3,142,484**	3,325,958	2,316,951
	PROPERTIES			
	Mineral, Timber and Land, Net of Accumulated Depletion of $4,547,628 in 2010, $4,357,024 in 2009, and $4,172,361 in 2008	**5,731,140**	5,817,521	5,952,883
	Land	**5,953,699**	5,913,038	5,893,438
	EQUIPMENT			
	Equipment, at Cost, Net of Accumulated Depreciation of $1,169,305 in 2010, $1,096,633 in 2009, and $1,086,368 in 2008	**544,090**	609,385	604,292
	OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS	**197,799**	201,666	188,046
	TOTAL ASSETS	**$17,128,421**	$17,843,473	$17,729,682
Liabilities & Capital	**CURRENT LIABILITIES**			
	Accounts & Deposits Payable	**$67,394**	$124,144	$43,976
	Commercial Line of Credit	**233,340**	4,896	0
	Current Portion of Long Term Debt	**100,191**	290,000	290,000
	Accrued Liabilities	**483,072**	505,876	524,660
	Total Current Liabilities	**883,997**	924,916	858,636
	LONG TERM LIABILITIES			
	Long Term Debt	**866,674**	1,820,246	2,110,247
	Deferred Federal and State Income Tax Liability	**868,807**	860,219	652,802
	Total Liabilities	**2,619,478**	3,605,381	3,621,685
	CAPITAL			
	Common Stock, Authorized 2,500,000 Shares; Issued 645,445 Shares of No Par Value	**84,414**	84,357	84,342
	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Taxes	**1,242,784**	1,210,570	888,510
	Retained Earnings	**13,181,745**	12,943,165	13,135,145
	Total Capital	**14,508,943**	14,238,092	14,107,997
	TOTAL LIABILITIES & CAPITAL	**$17,128,421**	$17,843,473	$17,729,682

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

KEWEENAW LAND ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

Statement of Consolidated Capital

	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Common Stock Issued	Total Capital
December 31, 2007, Balance	$12,104,004	$1,717,592	$84,244	$13,905,840
Changes during 2008:				
Comprehensive Income:				
Net Income	1,362,985			1,362,985
Other Comprehensive Income:				
Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Securities, Net of Tax, Arising During the Year, Net of Reclassification Adjustment to Net Income		(829,082)		(829,082)
Cash Dividends Paid	(515,851)			(515,851)
Impact of Shares Issued to Directors & Officers	184,007		98	184,105
December 31, 2008, Balance	13,135,145	888,510	84,342	14,107,997
Changes during 2009:				
Comprehensive Income:				
Net Income	290,849			290,849
Other Comprehensive Income:				
Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Securities, Net of Tax, Arising During the Year, Net of Reclassification Adjustment to Net Income		322,060		322,060
Cash Dividends Paid	(516,298)			(516,298)
Common Stock Purchased and Retired	(96,199)		(76)	(96,275)
Impact of Shares Issued to Directors & Officers	129,668		91	129,759
December 31, 2009, Balance	$12,943,165	$1,210,570	$84,357	$14,238,092
Changes during 2010:				
Comprehensive Income:				
Net Income	164,183			164,183
Other Comprehensive Income:				
Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Securities, Net of Tax, Arising During the Year, Net of Reclassification Adjustment to Net Income		32,213		32,213
Impact of Shares Issued to Directors & Officers	74,399		56	74,455
December 31, 2010, Balance	$13,181,747	$1,242,783	$84,413	$14,508,943

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

KEWEENAW LAND ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow

		Year Ended December 31		
		2010	2009	2008
Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities	**Net Income**	**$164,183**	$290,849	$1,362,985
	Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
	Depletion and Depreciation	**291,852**	290,075	295,818
	Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:			
	Decrease (Increase) in Accounts Receivable	**79,435**	(167,967)	(7,207)
	Decrease (Increase) in Prepaid Expenses	**(3,938)**	(7,388)	4,503
	Decrease (Increase) in Inventory	**(2,132)**	12,501	(53,975)
	Increase (Decrease) in Deposits and Accounts Payabl	**(56,750)**	80,168	(78,281)
	Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Income Taxes Payabl	**(8,589)**	41,506	(80,310)
	Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Liabilities	**(23,026)**	278,827	(241,512)
	(Gain) Loss on Sale of Securities	**(428,587)**	(64,752)	(184,514)
	(Gain) Loss on Sale/Retirement of Equipment	**(100)**	(964)	6,752
	(Gain) Loss on Sale of Land	**(228,483)**	(755,323)	(416,038)
	Net Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities	(216,135)	(2,468)	608,221
Cash Flows Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities	Net Purchases of Property and Equipment	**(32,131)**	(105,727)	(62,225)
	Purchases of Securities	**(118,570)**	(642,371)	(17,215)
	Proceeds from Sale of Securities	**779,439**	186,085	1,458,344
	Road Construction	**(30,995)**	(46,175)	(82,969)
	Purchases of Land	**(128,015)**	(38,015)	(876,047)
	Proceeds from Land Sales	**225,001**	749,658	11,776
	Lot Development	17,653	21,009	328,291
	Net Cash Flows Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities	712,382	124,464	759,955
Cash Flows Provided by (Used for) Financing Activities	Issuance (Purchase) of Stock	**74,455**	33,483	184,105
	Payment of Dividends	**0**	(516,298)	(515,851)
	Commercial Line of Credit Borrowing	**3,448,804**	2,704,841	231,897
	Commercial Line of Credit Payments	**(3,220,360)**	(2,699,945)	(231,897)
	Commercial Installment Loan Payments	**(1,143,381)**	(290,000)	(239,753)
	Net Cash Flows Used for Financing Activities	**(840,482)**	(767,919)	(571,499)
	NET CASH FLOW	**(344,235)**	(645,923)	796,677
	Beginning Cash and Cash Equivalents	**1,370,117**	2,016,040	1,219,363
	ENDING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**$1,025,882**	$1,370,117	$2,016,040
Supplementary Cash Flow Information	Interest Paid	**($57,449)**	($58,960)	($120,033)
	Federal and State Income Taxes Paid	**($89,432)**	$247,333	($639,812)

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note A: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the company and all of its wholly owned subsidiaries. Significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Equivalents: Highly liquid investments with maturity of three months or less when purchased are generally considered to be cash equivalents.

Investments in Debt and Equity Securities: Management determines the appropriate classification of its investments in debt and equity securities at the time of purchase and re-evaluates such determination at each balance sheet date. Debt securities for which the company does not have the intent or ability to hold to maturity are classified as available for sale, along with the company's investment in equity securities. Securities available for sale are carried at fair market value, with the unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, reported as Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in a separate component of capital. For the three years reported, the company classified no investments as trading or held to maturity types.

The amortized cost of debt securities classified as available for sale is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity or, in the case of mortgage-backed securities, over the estimated life of the security. Such amortization and interest are included in other income or expense. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method.

Inventories: Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market using the average cost method.

Properties: Properties consist of the recorded costs of mineral, timber, and land holdings. These holdings include the undeveloped, "as-is" market value of properties assigned for development, as well as all accumulated expenditures for lot development that have not been previously recognized as expense. Timber depletion charges are based on these recorded values and the properties' estimated reserves, utilizing the pooling method. In addition, permanent logging road construction costs incurred have been capitalized and included in properties. That portion of permanent road costs for road surfacing, culverts, bridges, and other improvements will be depreciated over 15 years using the straight-line method.

Equipment: Equipment is carried at cost and the provision for depreciation is generally computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Deferred Income Taxes: Deferred income taxes are determined utilizing a liability approach. This method gives consideration to the future tax consequences associated with the differences between the financial accounting and tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Fair Value Measurements: Management has reported all significant financial and non-financial assets and liabilities at their fair value in Footnote G to the financial statements. With the exception of financial investments which are carried at fair value in the balance sheet, all other assets and liabilities are represented in the balance sheet at historical cost.

Subsequent Events: The company has evaluated events and transactions through February 15, 2011, the date these financial statements were issued, for items that should potentially be recognized or disclosed.

Note B: Investments in Debt and Equity Securities

The following is a summary of investment securities classified as available for sale as of December 31, 2010:

	Cost	Unrealized Holding Gains	Fair Value
Non Current Investments:			
Equity Securities	$1,259,468	$1,883,016	$3,142,484
Current Investments:			
Government Obligations	0	0	0
Investments Available for Sale	$1,259,468	$1,883,016	$3,142,484

Realized gains and losses are determined on the basis of the specific identification method. During 2010, 2009, and 2008, sales proceeds and gross realized gains and losses on securities available for sale were:

	2010	2009	2008
Sale Proceeds	$779,439	$186,085	$1,458,344
Gross Realized Gains	$534,562	$106,955	$313,850
Gross Realized Losses	($105,975)	($42,204)	($129,336)

Realized gains and losses reflected in net income appear in the company's Statement of Consolidated Income and Expenses under the heading "Profit (Loss) on Security Sales".

At December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, shareholders' equity, as reflected in the company's Statement of Consolidated Assets, Liabilities, and Capital, include an accumulated unrealized gain, net of taxes, on securities classified as available for sale in the amounts of $1,242,784, $1,210,570, and $888,510 respectively.

The following is a summary of investment securities classified as available for sale as of December 31, 2009:

	Cost	Unrealized Holding Gains	Fair Value
Non Current Investments:			
Equity Securities	$1,491,760	$1,834,198	$3,325,958
Current Investments:			
Government Obligations	0	0	0
Investments Available for Sale	$1,491,760	$1,834,198	$3,325,958

The following is a summary of investment securities classified as available for sale as of December 31, 2008:

	Cost	Unrealized Holding Gains	Fair Value
Non Current Investments:			
Equity Securities	$970,723	$1,346,228	$2,316,951
Current Investments:			
Government Obligations	0	0	0
Investments Available for Sale	$970,723	$1,346,228	$2,316,951

Note C: Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is a more inclusive financial reporting methodology that includes disclosures of certain financial information that historically has not been recognized in the calculation of net income.

For the year 2010, Keweenaw held securities, classified as available for sale, which incurred unrealized gains of $48,808 before tax and are reflected as other comprehensive income (losses). The before tax and after tax amounts for these gains and losses incurred, as well as the tax (expense)/benefit, are summarized below:

	Before Tax	Tax (Expense) /Benefit	After Tax
Unrealized Holding Gains (Losses)	$477,395	($162,314)	$315,081
Reclassification for Gains (Losses) in Net Income	(428,587)	145,719	(282,868)
Net Change in Unrealized Holding Gains (Losses)	$48,808	($16,595)	$32,213

For the year 2009, Keweenaw held securities, classified as available for sale, which incurred unrealized gains of $487,971 before tax and are reflected as other comprehensive income (losses). The before tax and after tax amounts for these gains and losses incurred, as well as the tax (expense)/benefit, are summarized below:

	Before Tax	Tax (Expense) /Benefit	After Tax
Unrealized Holding Gains (Losses)	$552,722	($187,926)	$364,796
Reclassification for Gains (Losses) in Net Income	(64,751)	22,015	(42,736)
Net Change in Unrealized Holding Gains (Losses)	$487,971	($165,911)	$322,060

For the year 2008, Keweenaw held securities, classified as available for sale, which incurred unrealized losses of $1,256,185 before tax and are reflected as other comprehensive income (losses). The before tax and after tax amounts for these gains and losses incurred, as well as the tax (expense)/benefit, are summarized below:

	Before Tax	Tax (Expense) /Benefit	After Tax
Unrealized Holding Gains (Losses)	($1,071,671)	$364,368	($707,303)
Reclassification for Gains (Losses) in Net Income	(184,514)	62,735	(121,779)
Net Change in Unrealized Holding Gains (Losses)	($1,256,185)	$427,103	($829,082)

Note D: Properties

The following is a summary of the land, timber and mineral holdings, and permanent logging roads at cost, less accumulated depletion and road depreciation:

	2010	2009	2008
Land	$5,471,682	$5,420,546	$5,396,870
Timber and Mineral Holdings	9,640,317	9,567,090	9,563,963
Accumulated Costs of Lot Development	482,017	492,492	496,568
Permanent Logging Roads	638,450	607,455	561,280
Properties at Cost	16,232,466	16,087,583	16,018,681
Less: Accumulated Timber Depletion	4,299,657	4,137,712	3,981,262
Less: Accumulated Road Depreciation	247,970	219,312	191,098
Net Carrying Value	$11,684,839	$11,730,559	$11,846,321

On December 31, 2010, Keweenaw owned 161,531 surface acres, primarily timberlands, and 405,976 acres of sub-surface mineral rights.

Note E: Equipment

At December 31, a summary of equipment, at cost, less accumulated depreciation is as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Buildings	$371,643	$371,643	$366,343
Furniture, Equipment, and Accessories	649,240	654,528	645,320
Machinery and Vehicles	408,408	395,742	394,892
Land Improvements	284,105	284,105	284,105
Equipment at Cost	1,713,396	1,706,018	1,690,660
Less: Accumulated Depletion	1,169,306	1,096,633	1,086,368
Equipment, Net of Depreciation	$544,090	$609,385	$604,292

The company charged depreciation expense to operations in the amounts of $97,425, $101,563, and $108,758, for 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

Note F: Income Taxes

Keweenaw recorded year-end federal and state tax liabilities (assets), according to the following table for December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively:

	2010	2009	2008
Federal:			
Current Provision for Federal Income Tax	$79,424	$40,514	$277,160
Adjustment to Current Liability	0	(2,001)	5,564
Current Federal Tax Deposits Net of Refund	70,000	(42,451)	(588,145)
Prior Year Federal Tax Over-Deposit	0	0	(8,856)
Federal Income Tax Liability (Assets)	$9,424	($3,938)	($314,277)

	2010	2009	2008
State (Michigan and Wisconsin):			
Provision for State Income Tax	25,872	$25,419	$108,022
Provision for State Gross Receipts Tax	48,553	43,242	51,407
Current Year State Tax Deposits	(44,021)	(51,456)	(120,561)
Prior Year State Tax Over-Deposit	0	0	(6,505)
State Tax Liability (Assets)	$30,404	$17,205	$32,363

The provision for federal and state income taxes consists of the following for the years ending December 31:

	2010		2009		2008	
	Tax	% of Taxable Income	Tax	% of Taxable Income	Tax	% of Taxable Income
Federal Income Taxes:						
Tax Provision Computed At Statutory Rate	$93,597	34.0%	$140,186	34.0%	$573,017	34.0%
Impact of IRC Section 631A Election	0	0.0%	(78,339)	-19.0%	(367,711)	-21.8%
Impact of IRC Graduated Statutory Rates	(10,130)	-3.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tax vs. Book Income Timing Differences	(4,041)	-1.5%	(13,299)	-3.2%	66,085	3.9%
Foreign Taxes Paid	6,758	2.5%	6,401	1.6%	6,536	0.4%
Change in Prior Year Tax Estimate	5,192	1.9%	(14,434)	-3.5%	(767)	0.0%
Total Current Federal Tax Provision	91,376	33.2%	40,515	9.8%	277,160	16.4%
Deferred Federal Taxes Exclusive of Net Unrealized Gain/Loss on Investments	(9,302)	-3.4%	10,224	2.5%	(3,893)	-0.2%
Total Provision for Federal Income Tax	82,074	29.8%	50,739	12.3%	273,267	16.2%
State Income Tax-Michigan and Wisconsin:						
Tax Provision Computed At Statutory Rate	16,730	6.1%	25,294	6.1%	83,425	5.0%
Tax vs. Book Income Timing Differences	4,713	1.7%	808	0.2%	11,354	0.7%
State Surtax	2,622	1.0%	9,349	2.3%	20,842	1.2%
State Tax Credits	0	0.0%	(8,620)	-2.1%	(7,599)	-0.5%
Change in Prior Year Tax Estimate	3,670	1.3%	30,097	7.3%	0	0.0%
Total State Current Tax Provision	27,734	10.1%	56,929	13.8%	108,022	6.4%
Deferred State Taxes Exclusive of Net Unrealized Gain/Loss on Investments	1,295	0.5%	13,795	3.3%	(58,930)	-3.5%
Total Provision for State Income Tax	29,029	10.5%	70,724	17.2%	49,092	2.9%
Provision for Taxes	$111,103	40.4%	$121,463	29.5%	$322,359	19.1%

The table above reflects the fact that the Michigan Business Tax became effective in 2008. Within that new tax structure, a state business income tax and a state gross receipts tax were introduced. Prior to 2008, the Michigan Single Business Tax did not have an income tax component. Beginning in 2008, nexus was recognized in state taxes between Michigan and Wisconsin.

In 2008, management made a federal tax election to treat certain qualifying timber income as capital gains income under Section 631 of the IRC. This change was to take advantage of significantly lower tax rates offered in the "Heartland, Harvest, and Horticulture Act of 2008" (Farm Bill). This legislation reduced the company's tax burden in 2009 and 2008. In 2009 the company received a federal income tax refund on 2008 taxes of $318,678 because of this change in method. The Federal Tax election was in effect for the year 2010; however, the reduced tax rate benefits are no longer available under current legislation.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. The significant components of the federal deferred tax liability as of December 31 are as follows:

Current:	2010	2009	2008
Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments	$0	$0	$0
Total Current	0	0	0
Non Current:			
Equipment Depreciation	91,099	100,785	91,070
Logging Roads Depreciation	6,455	6,071	5,561
Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments	640,222	623,627	457,717
Total Non Current	737,776	730,483	554,348
Total Federal Deferred Tax Liability	$737,776	$730,483	$554,348

The significant components of the Michigan deferred tax liability as of December 31 are as follows:

Non Current:	2010	2009	2008
Equipment Depreciation	$16,180	$17,900	$16,174
Logging Roads Depreciation	1,146	1,078	988
Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments	113,705	110,758	81,292
Total Michigan Deferred Tax Liability	$131,031	$129,736	$98,454

The company recorded Michigan deferred tax liability on December 31, 2007, for the first time. This value was not charged against income for 2007 but was charged to a long-term prepaid asset displayed in the company's balance sheet. The legislation provided that the originating prepaid asset may be written off over ten years, beginning in 2015.

Note G: Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

Under FASB Accounting Standards Codification ASC 820, the company has complied with the fair value reporting of financial instruments in the year 2008 and the implementation of fair value reporting of non financial assets and liabilities in 2009. Fair value measurements of these assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively, are as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Land and Timber	$129,312,624	$128,850,000	Not Disclosed
Mineral Rights	2,075,700	1,726,000	Not Disclosed
Available for Sale Investment Securities	3,142,484	3,325,958	2,316,951
Other Assets and Liabilities – Net	648,485	1,291,821	Not Disclosed
Long-term Debt	966,865	2,110,247	2,400,247

The following table presents the company's fair value hierarchy for the above assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2010:

	Quoted Market Prices in Active Markets (Level I)	Other Observable Inputs (Level II)	Un-Observable Inputs (Level III)
Land and Timber		$129,312,624	
Mineral Rights			$2,075,700
Available for Sale Investment Securities	$3,142,484		
Other Assets and Liabilities – Net			$648,485
Long-term Debt		$966,865	

The following table presents the company's fair value hierarchy for the above assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2009:

	Quoted Market Prices in Active Markets (Level I)	Other Observable Inputs (Level II)	Un-Observable Inputs (Level III)
Land and Timber		$128,850,000	
Mineral Rights			$1,726,000
Available for Sale Investment Securities	$3,325,958		
Other Assets and Liabilities – Net			$1,291,821
Long-term Debt		$2,110,247	

The following table presents the company's fair value hierarchy for the above assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2008:

	Quoted Market Prices in Active Markets (Level I)	Other Observable Inputs (Level II)	Un-Observable Inputs (Level III)
Available for Sale Investment Securities	$2,316,951		
Long-term Debt		$2,400,247	

The following table presents the company's assets measured at fair value on a reoccurring basis using significant unobservable inputs:

	Land & Timber (Level II)	Other Assets/Liabilities (Level III)	Minerals (Level III)
December 31, 2009, Balance	$128,850,000	$1,291,821	$1,726,000
Purchases – Appraisal Valuation	770,265		
Sales – Appraisal Valuation	(395,172)		
Growth factor, net of harvest	87,532		
Change in discount rate assumptions			349,700
Net Change in Cost Basis		(643,336)	
December 31, 2010, Balance	$129,312,624	$648,485	$2,075,700

There are three general valuation techniques that may be used to measure fair value, as described below:

A) Market approach—Uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. Prices may be indicated by pricing guides, sale transactions, market trades, or other sources;
B) Cost approach—Based on the amount that currently would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement cost); and
C) Income approach—Uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts to a single present amount based on current market expectations about the future amounts (includes present value techniques). Net present value is an income approach where a stream of expected cash flows is discounted at an appropriate interest rate.

Financial assets and liabilities valued using Level I inputs are based on unadjusted quoted market prices within active markets.

Other non-financial assets and liabilities valued using Level II inputs are based primarily on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active or inactive markets. The Level II land and timber valuation is based on an independent, third-party tri-annual appraisal of all of the land and timber within the company. Considered in the valuation were current timber stumpage values (cost approach), comparable land sale transactions (market approach), and a discounted cash flow model (income approach). The overriding valuation ultimately was derived from a market approach of comparable transactions. For long-term debt, also Level II, the fair value was based on the interest rate being marked to market on a monthly basis, thereby representing present value.

Non-financial assets or liabilities using Level III inputs were primarily valued using management's assumptions about assumptions market participants would utilize in pricing the asset or liability. The mineral rights valuation used an income approach comprised of a series of mineral royalty income streams on mineral reserves on which there is current interest for mineral development and those on which there is recent mining history. Discount rates used are composed of a current market interest rate and an appropriate rate for inherent risk and uncertainty, rates ranging from 35% to 75%. Risk factors considered included, but not limited to the following at this time, are: 1) the reliability of historical mineral core drilling samples; 2) the wide fluctuations in refined base metal prices; 3) the uncertainty of production, smelting and refining costs; 4) the lack of regional smelting capability; 5) the untested character of Michigan's non-ferrous mining law; 6) potential for legislative changes; and 7) the potential for environmental risks. Other Level III non-financial assets are valued at their historical costs.

Management has elected to adopt FASB Accounting Standards Codification 820 "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures" (ASC 820). In January 2010, the FASB's Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-6 disclosed changes to ASC 820 concerning "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures". The impact of that change requires the disclosure of transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements. Further, Level 3 fair value measurements must disclose components of the valuation, not just the net value. Although not required for reporting in 2010, KLA had the necessary data to implement the changes to this standard in 2010.

Note H: Retirement Plans

For the three years reported, Keweenaw was the sponsor of a single retirement plan for its employees, a 401(k) deferred compensation plan known as "Keweenaw Land Association, Limited 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan." The plan funding and benefit arrangements were insurance, and the insurance carrier was the Principal Life Insurance Company. Keweenaw was the fiduciary administrator of the plan. An IRC Form 5500 "Annual Report" and related schedules were filed annually with the Employee Benefits Security Administration as required by law. The company made matching contributions into this plan in the amount of 50% of employee elective deferrals, not to exceed 5% of base salary for the three years reported. In both 2010 and 2009, the company made discretionary contributions to the plan in the amount of 5% of base salaries. In 2008, the contributions were 8% of base salaries. Pension expense was:

	2010	2009	2008
401(k) Profit Sharing Plan			
Matching Contributions	$35,013	$33,993	$33,052
Discretionary Contributions	44,019	42,538	66,453
Other Pension Costs	1,250	1,250	1,250
Total Pension Expense	$80,282	$77,781	$100,755

Note I: Short and Long Term Bank Credit Facilities

Keweenaw Land Association, Limited maintains its banking relationships with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. Wells Fargo Bank extended the following credit facilities to the company in 2010:

1. An unsecured line of credit in the amount of $1,500,000 to be used as an operating line of credit at a variable interest rate equal to the Wells Fargo Bank prime rate with a minimum of 5% for a one-year commitment and interest to be paid monthly. No loan fee was charged.
2. An unsecured guidance line of credit in the amount of $2,000,000 to be used, as needed, by Keweenaw to finance strategic business opportunities, at a variable interest rate equal to the Wells Fargo Bank prime rate with a minimum of 5% for a term of one year. Interest is to be paid quarterly. This line of credit may be utilized as revolving credit or as a fixed term note. This line of credit expired in 2010.
3. An unsecured line of credit of $900,000 for the purpose of standby letter of credit availability, at a variable interest rate equal to the Wells Fargo Bank prime rate with a minimum of 5%, if used, for a term of one year. A $1,000 annual fee was charged, and a $150 fee per streamlined letter thereafter was charged. A fee of $475 per letter will be required for irrevocable letters of credit, if required.
4. A $5,000,000 secured line of credit for the purpose of land acquisition, of which a balance of $2,110,246 was in effect at the end of 2009, expired in September 2010 and the remaining balance of $1,001,913 was converted to a six-year fixed rate loan on September 8, 2010. Beginning in October 2010, Keweenaw will make 71 principal payments of $8,349 each plus interest and one final principal and interest payment of $411,052. The interest rate of 5.50% is computed on the 365/360 basis.

Affirmative covenants of all credit facilities required the following of the company:

1. To maintain its accounting records and to submit to the bank Keweenaw's annual financial statements audited in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles;
2. To submit to the bank Keweenaw's quarterly internal financial statements;
3. To maintain a ratio of total liabilities to tangible net worth of less than .50 to 1.00;
4. To maintain target working capital (current assets plus non-current investments, less current liabilities, and current portion of the loan) of not less than $1,500,000, and a current ratio (target working capital divided by current liabilities) of not less than 2 to 1;
5. To maintain a debt service ratio of 1.25 to 1.00;

There were no violations to these covenants in 2010. Promissory notes were duly executed on all the previously mentioned credit facilities. Terms of the notes require repayment in full on the maturity dates. The bank is under no obligation to refinance the loans on those dates.

Keweenaw utilized the $1,500,000 operating line of credit, the $5,000,000 land acquisition line of credit, a $900,000 standby letter of credit line, and a six-year fixed-rate term loan in 2010. On the operating line of credit, a high balance of $554,217 was recorded in May 2010 and paid off in October. The ending balance for 2010 on the operating line of credit was $64,193. In February 2010, $1,000,000 was paid on the principal of the land acquisition line of credit from the company's investment portfolio. Throughout 2010, additional principal payments were made on that line of credit. In September 2010, conversion from the land acquisition line of credit to a six-year fixed-rate loan in the amount of $1,001,913 was finalized. Terms of the loan are 71 principal payments of $8,349 each and one final principal and interest payment of $411,052 is due in September 2016. In 2010, a total of $1,143,381 in principal payments were made on the previous land acquisition line of credit and the six-year fixed term loan. No new letters of credit were issued and two were retired on the $900,000 standby letter of credit line in 2010. On December 31, 2010, four standby letters of credit were outstanding totaling $561,000. Three of the standby letters of credit amounting to $61,000 were for the purpose of backing performance bonds required by the USDA Forest Service in connection with on-going timber stumpage and road use contracts with the company. The fourth standby letter in the amount of $500,000 was intended as a payment bond to the Forest Service. No balance was owed on the $900,000 line of credit as of December 31, 2010.

Wells Fargo provides a four-way automatic balance transfer service for the company's primary checking account, its investment account, and its $1,500,000 operating line of credit. This service enables the company to reduce its net interest expense by being able to reduce the outstanding line of credit balance by the amount of Keweenaw checks in transit, typically averaging $80,000 to $200,000 at any point in time.

The following table summarizes the long-term debt of the company in its land acquisition line of credit at December 31, 2008 and 2009. For the period ending December 31, 2010, a six-year fixed-rate term loan replaced the land acquisition line of credit:

	2010	2009	2008
Long-term Debt	$966,865	$2,110,247	$2,400,247
Less: Current Portion	100,191	290,000	290,000
Total - Net of Current Portion	$866,674	$1,820,247	$2,110,247

The maturities of long-term debt after the conversion of the land acquisition line of credit to a six-year fixed-rate term loan on September 28, 2010, are as follows:

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Amount	$100,191	$100,191	$100,191	$100,191	$100,191	$465,910

Total interest paid on all lines of credit in 2010, 2009, and 2008, was $57,449, $58,960, and $120,033, respectively. There was a balance on the operating line of credit at the end of 2010 amounting to $64,193 and no ending balances for 2009 and 2008 respectively. The December 31, 2010, balance on the six-year fixed-rate term loan was $966,865. The current interest rate on that date was 5.50%.

Note J: Concentrations of Credit Risk

Keweenaw is located in Ironwood, Michigan. The company grants credit without collateral to its approved customers, most of whom are located in Wisconsin and Upper Michigan. The company has not experienced any significant losses from un-collectible customer accounts. The locations and percent of sales dollars of major customers are shown by product line below:

	Regional Distribution of Sales Dollars by Product Category			
Location	Veneer	Sawlog	Sawbolt	Pulpwood
Upper Michigan	25%	20%	81%	54%
Lower Michigan	23%	0%	0%	0%
Northern Wisconsin	50%	76%	19%	15%
Central Wisconsin	2%	4%	0%	14%
Minnesota	0%	0%	0%	17%
Export	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number of Customers by Product	12	6	10	10
Percent of Gross Sales by Product	9%	15%	10%	66%
Percent of Volume by Product	2%	9%	9%	80%

Note K: KLA Capital Accounts and Treasury Stock

In 2006, the company changed its method of recognizing treasury stock in its financial records to more closely conform to the State of Michigan's Business Corporation Act. By resolution of the Keweenaw Board of Directors, all Keweenaw common shares previously purchased by the company are now considered authorized but un-issued shares. Accordingly, the balance sheet capital accounts were restated back to the date of incorporation, July 16, 1999. The revised cost basis for KLA's common shares was then determined as follows:

	As Reported 7/31/1999
Common Stock	$40,000.00
Capital Surplus	64,627.10
Subtotal	$104,627.10
Shares Issued	800,000
Restated Cost Per Common Share	$0.130784

Common stock issued and outstanding on December 31 of 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively, are presented in the following table:

	2010	2009	2008
Shares Outstanding	645,445	645,015	644,899
Restated Cost Per Common Share	$0.130784	$0.130784	$0.130784
Recorded Common Stock	$84,414	$84,357	$84,342

Note L: Road Building

The company has an accounting policy to identify, classify, and depreciate, or capitalize road-building costs consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and Internal Revenue Service guidelines. The construction of logging roads under the policy is classified as either primary or secondary logging roads. Primary logging roads are those roads, culverts, bridges, and other improvements constructed to provide regional access to a series of timber stands and/or secondary logging roads, and which are continuously maintained for an indefinite period. Secondary logging roads are those roads, culverts, bridges, and other improvements constructed for the sole purpose to provide access to particular, identifiable stands of timber for the purpose of harvest and transport of logs from those specific stands. The accounting treatment adopted is that costs expended on primary roads will be capitalized. Roadbed costs are treated as permanent costs of the land. Costs of road surfacing, culverts, bridges, and other improvements on primary roads will be capitalized and depreciated over 15 years. All expenditures for secondary roads will be charged to prepaid expenses and written off over the period of the scheduled, related timber stand harvest. The following is a reconcilement of road building expenditures capitalized, deferred, or reflected in expense:

	Capitalized	Prepaid Expense	Expense in Cost of Sales	Expense in Admin. Costs
12/31/07 Balance	$311,461	$165,810		
2008 Expenditures:				
On Primary Roads	82,969			
On Secondary Roads			550,443	
Secondary Road Expenditures Deferred to 2009		172,133	(172,133)	
Prior Year Deferrals Written Off Primary Road Costs Retired		(141,290)	141,290	
Depreciation	(24,248)		23,952	296
12/31/08 Balance	$370,182	$196,653	$543,552	$296
2009 Expenditures:				
On Primary Roads	46,175			
On Secondary Roads			452,749	
Secondary Road Expenditures Deferred to 2010		167,470	(167,470)	
Prior Year Deferrals Written Off Primary Road Costs Retired		(151,722)	151,722	
Depreciation	(28,214)		27,031	1,183
12/31/09 Balance	$388,143	$212,401	$464,032	$1,183
2010 Expenditures:				
On Primary Roads	30,995			
On Secondary Roads			454,175	
Secondary Road Expenditures Deferred to 2010		130,781	(130,781)	
Prior Year Deferrals Written Off Primary Road Costs Retired		(160,529)	160,529	
Depreciation	(28,658)		27,475	1,183
12/31/10 Balance	$390,480	$182,653	$511,398	$1,183

Note M: Subsequent Events

On November 12, 2010, the Keweenaw Land Association, Limited Board of Directors declared a two-for-one forward stock split of all common shares outstanding and of record December 24, 2010, payable to shareholders on February 15, 2011.

Investor Information

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Annual Meeting

The next annual shareholders' meeting will be held at 9:00 a.m. CDT Monday, May 16, 2011. A formal notice will be mailed on or about March 18, 2011, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 18, 2011.

Market Makers

The following firms were market makers for Keweenaw Land Association, Limited stock in 2010:

- Access Securities Inc, Stamford CT
- Archipelago Trading Services Inc, Chicago IL
- Automated Trading Desk Financial Services, Mt Pleasant SC
- Carr Securities Corp, Port Washington NY
- David A Noyes Co, Chicago IL
- Domestic Securities, Inc, Edison NJ
- Hill Thompson Magid & Co, Jersey City NJ
- Hudson Securities Inc, Jersey City NJ
- E*Trade Capital Markets, Chicago, IL
- Jefferies & Co Inc, Dallas TX
- Knight Equity Market LP, Jersey City NJ
- McAdams Wright Ragen, Portland OR
- Murphy and Durieu, Red Bank, NJ
- Monroe Securities Inc, Chicago IL
- Natixis Bleichroeder Inc, New York NY
- RBC Capital Markets Corp, Minneapolis MN
- Susquehanna Financial Group, Bala Cynwyd, PA
- StockCross Financial Services, Lake Mary FL
- Weeden & Co LP, Greenwich CT

Reports and Publications

Quarterly reports are mailed to shareholders in April, July, October, and January for the prior quarter ended. Annual reports are available after mid-April of each year and are sent to shareholders of record at that time. Reports may be viewed on Keweenaw's web site, or copies may be obtained free of charge upon request.

Dividend Disbursing Agent

Keweenaw Land Association, Limited - corporate offices.

Market Price / Dividend Information

	Dividends Per Share	High	Low	Close
2008	$	$	$	$
1st Quarter	0.20	263.00	221.00	245.00
2nd Quarter	0.20	295.10	231.00	231.00
3rd Quarter	0.20	259.00	195.00	205.00
4th Quarter	0.20	220.00	170.00	180.00
2009				
1st Quarter	0.20	205.00	120.00	150.00
2nd Quarter	0.20	205.00	137.00	196.50
3rd Quarter	0.20	196.98	158.50	163.75
4th Quarter	0.20	180.00	156.00	173.00
2010				
1st Quarter	0.00	196.00	165.00	190.00
2nd Quarter	0.00	196.00	168.00	179.00
3rd Quarter	0.00	187.00	168.00	180.00
4th Quarter	0.00	199.00	174.00	185.50

Keweenaw Land Association, Limited stock is traded in the pink sheets under the symbol "KEWL".

Mailing List

Keweenaw maintains a direct mailing list for timely receipt of information by shareholders whose units are held in brokerage accounts. To be included, contact Keweenaw corporate headquarters.

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