

REEDS INC
Form POS AM
October 31, 2008

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 31, 2008
Registration No. 333-146012

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

POST EFFECTIVE AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO
FORM S-1
REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Reed's, Inc.

(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

Delaware	2086	35-2177773
(State or jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

**13000 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, California 90061
(310) 217-9400**

(Address and telephone number of principal executive offices and principal place of business)

**Christopher J. Reed
Chief Executive Officer
13000 South Spring Street
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(310) 217-9400**

(Name, address and telephone number of agent for service)

With copies to:

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

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If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act, check the following box. x

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective Registration Statement for the same offering. o

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. o

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. o

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, please check the following box. o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer o

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company x

THE REGISTRANT HEREBY AMENDS THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT ON SUCH DATE OR DATES AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO DELAY ITS EFFECTIVE DATE UNTIL THE REGISTRANT SHALL FILE A FURTHER AMENDMENT WHICH SPECIFICALLY STATES THAT THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL THEREAFTER BECOME EFFECTIVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8(a) OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, OR UNTIL THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON SUCH DATE AS THE COMMISSION, ACTING PURSUANT TO SAID SECTION 8(a), MAY DETERMINE.

2,414,995 Shares

REED'S, INC.

Common Stock

We are registering 2,414,995 shares of our common stock for sale by our stockholders from time to time, including 1,500,000 of our outstanding shares of common stock and 914,995 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding common stock purchase warrants.

The selling stockholders identified in this prospectus, or their pledgees, donees, transferees or other successors-in-interest, may offer the shares from time to time through public or private transactions at prevailing market prices, at prices related to prevailing market prices or at privately negotiated prices. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares. The prices at which such selling stockholders may sell shares will be determined by the prevailing market price for the shares or in negotiated transactions. The selling stockholders may resell the common stock to or through underwriters, broker-dealers, or agents, who may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions, or commissions. The selling stockholders will bear all commissions and discounts, if any, attributable to the sales of shares. We will bear all costs, expenses, and fees in connection with the registration of the shares.

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 5 for certain risks and uncertainties that you should consider.

Our common stock is quoted on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol “REED.” The last reported sale price of our common stock on October 27, 2008 was \$1.49 per share.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Our principal executive offices are located at 13000 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90061. Our telephone number is 310-217-9400.

The date of this prospectus is October 31, 2008

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different from that contained in this prospectus. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted. The information in this prospectus is complete and accurate only as of the date of the front cover regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or of any sale of shares. Except where the context requires otherwise, in this prospectus, the "Company," "Reed's," "we," "us" and "our" refer to Reed's Inc., a Delaware corporation.

SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information from this prospectus. It does not contain all of the information that is important to you. We encourage you to carefully read this entire prospectus and the documents to which we refer you. The following summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the detailed information appearing elsewhere in this registration statement.

Our Company

We develop, manufacture, market and sell natural non-alcoholic and “New Age” beverages, candies and ice creams. “New Age Beverages” is a category that includes natural soda, fruit juices and fruit drinks, ready-to-drink teas, sports drinks and water. We currently offer 18 beverages, three candies and three ice creams. We sell most of our products in specialty gourmet and natural food stores, supermarket chains, retail stores and restaurants in the United States and, to a lesser degree, in Canada.

We primarily sell our products through a network of natural, gourmet and independent distributors. We also maintain an organization of in-house sales managers who work mainly in the stores serviced by our natural, gourmet and mainstream distributors and with our distributors. We also work with regional, independent sales representatives who maintain store and distributor relationships in a specified territory. In Southern California, we have our own direct distribution system.

Our current business strategy is to maintain our marketing focus in the natural food marketplace while expanding sales of our products in mainstream markets and distribution channels.

We produce certain of our soda products for the western half of the United States at an 18,000 square foot warehouse facility owned by us in an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County near downtown Los Angeles, known as The Brewery.

We also contract with The Lion Brewery, Inc., a packing, or co-pack, facility in Pennsylvania, to supply us with soda products for the eastern half of the United States and nationally for soda products that we do not produce at The Brewery. Our Ginger Juice Brews are co-packed for us at a facility in Northern California. Our ice creams are co-packed for us at a dairy in upstate New York. We pack our candy products at the Brewery.

We have not been profitable during our last two fiscal years and there is no assurance that we will develop profitable operations in the future. Our net loss for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 was \$5,551,229 and \$2,213,609, respectively. Our net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 was \$2,504,749 and \$1,208,763, respectively. We cannot assure you that we will have profitable operations in the future.

Our principal executive offices are located at 13000 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90061. Our telephone number is 310-217-9400. Our Internet address is www.reedsgingerbrew.com. Information contained on our website or that is accessible through our website should not be considered to be part of this prospectus.

The Offering

Securities offered by the selling stockholders 2,414,995 shares of common stock

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Common stock outstanding as of the date of this prospectus

8,928,591 shares

Use of Proceeds

We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the securities owned by the selling stockholders. We may receive proceeds in connection with the exercise of warrants for the underlying shares of our common stock, which may in turn be sold by the selling stockholders under this prospectus. We intend to use any proceeds from the exercise of warrants for working capital and other general corporate purposes. There is no assurance that any of the warrants will ever be exercised for cash, if at all.

Risk Factors

An investment in our securities involves a high degree of risk and could result in a loss of your entire investment. Prior to making an investment decision, you should carefully consider all of the information in this prospectus and, in particular, you should evaluate the risk factors set forth under the caption "Risk Factors" beginning on page 5.

NASDAQ Capital Market Symbol

REED

(1) Consists of 1,500,000 issued and outstanding shares of our common stock and 914,995 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of our outstanding common stock purchase warrants.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are contained principally in, but not limited to, the sections entitled "Risk Factors," "Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation" and "Business." Forward-looking statements provide our current expectations or forecasts of future events. Forward-looking

statements include statements about our expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, intentions, assumptions and other statements that are not historical facts. Words or phrases such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “continue,” “ongoing,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “potential,” “predict,” “project” or similar words or phrases, or the negatives of those words or phrases, may identify forward-looking statements, but the absence of these words does not necessarily mean that a statement is not forward-looking.

Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties and are based on potentially inaccurate assumptions that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expected or implied by the forward-looking statements. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in forward-looking statements for many reasons, including the factors described in the section entitled “Risk Factors” in this prospectus. Accordingly, you should not unduly rely on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this prospectus.

Unless required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly revise any forward-looking statement to reflect circumstances or events after the date of this prospectus or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. You should, however, review the factors and risks we describe in the reports we will file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) after the date of this prospectus.

Management cautions that these statements are qualified by their terms and/or important factors, many of which are outside of our control, and involve a number of risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results and events to differ materially from the statements made, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Our ability to generate sufficient cash flow to support capital expansion plans and general operating activities,
 - Decreased demand for our products resulting from changes in consumer preferences,
- Competitive products and pricing pressures and our ability to gain or maintain our share of sales in the marketplace,
 - The introduction of new products,
- Our being subject to a broad range of evolving federal, state and local laws and regulations including those regarding the labeling and safety of food products, establishing ingredient designations and standards of identity for certain foods, environmental protections, as well as worker health and safety. Changes in these laws and regulations could have a material effect on the way in which we produce and market our products and could result in increased costs,
- Changes in the cost and availability of raw materials and the ability to maintain our supply arrangements and relationships and procure timely and/or adequate production of all or any of our products,
 - Our ability to penetrate new markets and maintain or expand existing markets,
 - Maintaining existing relationships and expanding the distributor network of our products,
- The marketing efforts of distributors of our products, most of whom also distribute products that are competitive with our products,
- Decisions by distributors, grocery chains, specialty chain stores, club stores and other customers to discontinue carrying all or any of our products that they are carrying at any time,

The availability and cost of capital to finance our working capital needs and growth plans,

The effectiveness of our advertising, marketing and promotional programs,

Changes in product category consumption,

Economic and political changes,

Consumer acceptance of new products, including taste test comparisons,

Possible recalls of our products, and

Our ability to make suitable arrangements for the co-packing of any of our products.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock is very risky. Our financial condition is unsound. You should not invest in our common stock unless you can afford to lose your entire investment. You should carefully consider the risk factors described below, together with all other information in this prospectus, before making an investment decision. If an active market is ever established for our common stock, the trading price of our common stock could decline due to any of these risks, and you could lose all or part of your investment. You also should refer to the other information set forth in this prospectus, including our financial statements and the related notes.

Risks Relating to Our Business

We have a history of operating losses. If we continue to incur operating losses, we eventually may have insufficient working capital to maintain or expand operations according to our business plan.

As of June 30, 2008, we had an accumulated deficit of \$13,585,890. For the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, we incurred losses from operations of \$5,488,889 and \$1,806,590, respectively. We also incurred losses from operations of \$2,375,735 and \$1,121,710 during the six months ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

As of June 30, 2008, we had outstanding borrowings of \$879,205 under our secured line of credit agreement with First Capital Western Region LLC.

We recognize that operating losses negatively impact liquidity and we are working on decreasing operating losses, while focusing on increasing net sales. We are currently borrowing near the maximum on our line of credit. We have approximately \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 in excess inventory over our normal inventory levels. We believe the operations of the Company are running at approximately breakeven, after adjusting for non-cash expenses. Between the reduction of our inventory to more normal levels and our current breakeven operating status, we believe that our current cash position and lines of credit will be sufficient to enable us to meet our cash needs through at least the end of 2008.

We may not generate sufficient revenues from product sales in the future to achieve profitable operations. If we are not able to achieve profitable operations at some point in the future, we eventually may have insufficient working capital to maintain our operations as we presently intend to conduct them or to fund our expansion and marketing and product development plans. In addition, our losses may increase in the future as we expand our manufacturing capabilities and fund our marketing plans and product development. These losses, among other things, have had and will continue to have an adverse effect on our working capital, total assets and stockholders' equity. If we are unable to achieve profitability, the market value of our common stock will decline and there would be a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

If we continue to suffer losses from operations, the proceeds from our public offering and private placement may be insufficient to support our ability to expand our business operations as rapidly as we would deem necessary at any time, unless we are able to obtain additional financing. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain such financing on acceptable terms, or at all. If adequate funds are not available or are not available on acceptable terms, we may not be able to pursue our business objectives and would be required to reduce our level of operations, including reducing infrastructure, promotions, personnel and other operating expenses. These events could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, some or all of the elements of our expansion plan may have to be curtailed or delayed unless we are able to find alternative external sources of working capital. We would need to raise additional funds to respond to business contingencies, which may include the need to:

- fund more rapid expansion,
- fund additional marketing expenditures,
- enhance our operating infrastructure,
- respond to competitive pressures, and
- acquire other businesses.

If we need to raise additional financing to support our operations, we cannot assure you that additional financing will be available on terms favorable to us, or at all. If adequate funds are not available or if they are not available on acceptable terms, our ability to fund the growth of our operations, take advantage of opportunities, develop products or services or otherwise respond to competitive pressures, could be significantly limited.

We may not be able to develop successful new beverage products which are important to our growth.

An important part of our strategy is to increase our sales through the development of new beverage products. We cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to develop, market and distribute future beverage products that will enjoy market acceptance. The failure to continue to develop new beverage products that gain market acceptance could have an adverse impact on our growth and materially adversely affect our financial condition. We may have higher obsolescent product expense if new products fail to perform as expected due to the need to write off excess inventory of the new products.

Our results of operations may be impacted in various ways by the introduction of new products, even if they are successful, including the following:

- Sales of new products could adversely impact sales of existing products,
- We may incur higher cost of goods sold and selling, general and administrative expenses in the periods when we introduce new products due to increased costs associated with the introduction and marketing of new products, most of which are expensed as incurred, and
- When we introduce new platforms and bottle sizes, we may experience increased freight and logistics costs as our co-packers adjust their facilities for the new products.

The beverage business is highly competitive.

The premium beverage and carbonated soft drink industries are highly competitive. Many of our competitors have substantially greater financial, marketing, personnel and other resources than we do. Competitors in the soft drink industry include bottlers and distributors of nationally advertised and marketed products, as well as chain store and private label soft drinks. The principal methods of competition include brand recognition, price and price promotion, retail space management, service to the retail trade, new product introductions, packaging changes, distribution methods, and advertising. We also compete for distributors, shelf space and customers primarily with other premium beverage companies. As additional competitors enter the field, our market share may fail to increase or may decrease.

The growth of our revenues is dependent on acceptance of our products by mainstream consumers.

We have dedicated significant resources to introduce our products to the mainstream consumer. As such, we have increased our sales force and executed agreements with distributors who, in turn, distribute to mainstream consumers at grocery stores, club stores and other retailers. If our products are not accepted by the mainstream consumer, our business could suffer.

Our failure to accurately estimate demand for our products could adversely affect our business and financial results.

We may not correctly estimate demand for our products. Our ability to estimate demand for our products is imprecise, particularly with new products, and may be less precise during periods of rapid growth, particularly in new markets. If we materially underestimate demand for our products or are unable to secure sufficient ingredients or raw materials including, but not limited to, glass, labels, flavors or packing arrangements, we might not be able to satisfy demand on a short-term basis. Moreover, industry-wide shortages of certain juice concentrates and sweeteners have been and could, from time to time in the future, be experienced, which could interfere with and/or delay production of certain of our products and could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results. We do not use hedging agreements or alternative instruments to manage this risk.

The loss of our largest customers would substantially reduce revenues.

Our customers are material to our success. If we are unable to maintain good relationships with our existing customers, our business could suffer. Unilateral decisions could be taken by our distributors, and/or convenience chains, grocery chains, specialty chain stores, club stores and other customers to discontinue carrying all or any of our products that they are carrying at any time, which could cause our business to suffer.

United Natural Foods, the parent of certain of our retailers, accounted for approximately 35% and 39% of our sales in each of 2007 and 2006. Trader Joe's accounted for approximately 14% of our 2007 sales and approximately 17% of our sales in 2006. The loss of United Natural Foods or Trader Joe's as a retailer would substantially reduce our revenues unless and until we replaced that source of revenue.

The loss of our third-party distributors could impair our operations and substantially reduce our financial results.

We depend in large part on distributors to distribute our beverages and other products. Most of our outside distributors are not bound by written agreements with us and may discontinue their relationship with us on short notice. Most distributors handle a number of competitive products. In addition, our products are a small part of our distributors' businesses.

We continually seek to expand distribution of our products by entering into distribution arrangements with regional bottlers or other direct store delivery distributors having established sales, marketing and distribution organizations. Many of our distributors are affiliated with and manufacture and/or distribute other soda and non-carbonated brands and other beverage products. In many cases, such products compete directly with our products.

The marketing efforts of our distributors are important for our success. If our brands prove to be less attractive to our existing distributors and/or if we fail to attract additional distributors, and/or our distributors do not market and promote our products above the products of our competitors, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

United Natural Foods, Inc. accounted for approximately 35% and 39% of our sales in 2007 and 2006. Management believes it could find alternative distribution channels in the event of the loss of this distributor. Such a loss may adversely affect sales in the short term.

The loss of our third-party beverage distributors could impair our operations and adversely affect our financial performance.

Price fluctuations in, and unavailability of, raw materials and packaging that we use could adversely affect us.

We do not enter into hedging arrangements for raw materials. Although the prices of raw materials that we use have not increased significantly in recent years, our results of operations would be adversely affected if the price of these raw materials were to rise and we were unable to pass these costs on to our customers.

We depend upon an uninterrupted supply of the ingredients for our products, a significant portion of which we obtain overseas, principally from China and Brazil. We obtain almost all of our crystallized ginger from Fiji and our Ginger Chews from Indonesia. Any decrease in the supply of these ingredients or increase in the prices of these ingredients as a result of any adverse weather conditions, pests, crop disease, interruptions of shipment or political considerations, among other reasons, could substantially increase our costs and adversely affect our financial performance.

We also depend upon an uninterrupted supply of packaging materials, such as glass for our bottles and kegs for our 5 liter party kegs. We obtain our bottles domestically and our kegs from Europe. Any decrease in supply of these materials or increase in the prices of the materials, as a result of decreased supply or increased demand, could substantially increase our costs and adversely affect our financial performance.

The loss of any of our co-packers could impair our operations and substantially reduce our financial results.

We rely on third parties, called co-packers in our industry, to produce some of our beverages, to produce our glass bottles and to bottle some of our beverages. Our co-packing arrangements with our main co-packer are under a contract that expires on May 31, 2009 and renews automatically for successive two-year terms unless terminated by either party. Our co-packing arrangements with other companies are on a short term basis and such co-packers may discontinue their relationship with us on short notice. While this arrangement permits us to avoid significant capital expenditures, it exposes us to various risks, including:

- Our largest co-packer, Lion Brewery, accounted for approximately 82% and 72% of our total case production in 2007 and 2006, respectively,
- if any of those co-packers were to terminate our co-packing arrangement or have difficulties in producing beverages for us, our ability to produce our beverages would be adversely affected until we were able to make alternative arrangements, and
- Our business reputation would be adversely affected if any of the co-packers were to produce inferior quality products.

We compete in an industry that is brand-conscious, so brand name recognition and acceptance of our products are critical to our success.

Our business is substantially dependent upon awareness and market acceptance of our products and brands by our targeted consumers. In addition, our business depends on acceptance by our independent distributors of our brands as beverage brands that have the potential to provide incremental sales growth rather than reduce distributors' existing beverage sales. Although we believe that we have been relatively successful towards establishing our brands as recognizable brands in the New Age beverage industry, it may be too early in the product life cycle of these brands to determine whether our products and brands will achieve and maintain satisfactory levels of acceptance by independent distributors and retail consumers. We believe that the success of our product name brands will also be substantially dependent upon acceptance of our product name brands. Accordingly, any failure of our brands to maintain or increase acceptance or market penetration would likely have a material adverse affect on our revenues and financial results.

We compete in an industry characterized by rapid changes in consumer preferences and public perception, so our ability to continue to market our existing products and develop new products to satisfy our consumers' changing preferences will determine our long-term success.

Consumers are seeking greater variety in their beverages. Our future success will depend, in part, upon our continued ability to develop and introduce different and innovative beverages. In order to retain and expand our market share, we must continue to develop and introduce different and innovative beverages and be competitive in the areas of quality and health, although there can be no assurance of our ability to do so. There is no assurance that consumers will continue to purchase our products in the future. Additionally, many of our products are considered premium products and to maintain market share during recessionary periods, we may have to reduce profit margins, which would adversely affect our results of operations. In addition, there is increasing awareness and concern for the health consequences of obesity. This may reduce demand for our non-diet beverages, which could affect our profitability. Product lifecycles for some beverage brands and/or products and/or packages may be limited to a few years before consumers' preferences change. The beverages we currently market are in varying stages of their lifecycles and there can be no assurance that such beverages will become or remain profitable for us. The beverage industry is subject to changing consumer preferences and shifts in consumer preferences may adversely affect us if we misjudge such preferences. We may be unable to achieve volume growth through product and packaging initiatives. We also may be unable to penetrate new markets. If our revenues decline, our business, financial condition and results of operations will be materially and adversely affected.

Our quarterly operating results may fluctuate significantly because of the seasonality of our business.

Our highest revenues occur during the spring and summer, the second and third quarters of each fiscal year. These seasonality issues may cause our financial performance to fluctuate. In addition, beverage sales can be adversely affected by sustained periods of bad weather.

Our business is subject to many regulations and noncompliance is costly.

The production, marketing and sale of our unique beverages, including contents, labels, caps and containers, are subject to the rules and regulations of various federal, provincial, state and local health agencies. If a regulatory authority finds that a current or future product or production run is not in compliance with any of these regulations, we may be fined, or production may be stopped, thus adversely affecting our financial conditions and operations. Similarly, any adverse publicity associated with any noncompliance may damage our reputation and our ability to successfully market our products. Furthermore, the rules and regulations are subject to change from time to time and while we closely monitor developments in this area, we have no way of anticipating whether changes in these rules and regulations will impact our business adversely. Additional or revised regulatory requirements, whether labeling, environmental, tax or otherwise, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Rising fuel and freight costs may have an adverse impact on our sales and earnings.

The recent volatility in the global oil markets has resulted in rising fuel and freight prices, which many shipping companies are passing on to their customers. Our shipping costs, and particularly our fuel expenses, have been increasing and we expect these costs may continue to increase. Due to the price sensitivity of our products, we do not anticipate that we will be able to pass all of these increased costs on to our customers. The increase in fuel and freight costs could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition.

Our manufacturing process is not patented.

None of the manufacturing processes used in producing our products are subject to a patent or similar intellectual property protection. Our only protection against a third party using our recipes and processes is confidentiality agreements with the companies that produce our beverages and with our employees who have knowledge of such processes. If our competitors develop substantially equivalent proprietary information or otherwise obtain access to our knowledge, we will have greater difficulty in competing with them for business, and our market share could decline.

We face risks associated with product liability claims and product recalls.

Other companies in the beverage industry have experienced product liability litigation and product recalls arising primarily from defectively manufactured products or packaging. We maintain product liability insurance insuring our operations from any claims associated with product liability and we believe that the amount of this insurance is sufficient to protect us. We do not maintain product recall insurance. In the event we were to experience additional product liability or product recall claim, our business operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

Our intellectual property rights are critical to our success, the loss of such rights could materially, adversely affect our business.

We regard the protection of our trademarks, trade dress and trade secrets as critical to our future success. We have registered our trademarks in the United States that are very important to our business. We also own the copyright in and to portions of the content on the packaging of our products. We regard our trademarks, copyrights and similar intellectual property as critical to our success and attempt to protect such property with registered and common law trademarks and copyrights, restrictions on disclosure and other actions to prevent infringement. Product packages, mechanical designs and artwork are important to our success and we would take action to protect against imitation of our packaging and trade dress and to protect our trademarks and copyrights, as necessary. We also rely on a combination of laws and contractual restrictions, such as confidentiality agreements, to establish and protect our proprietary rights, trade dress and trade secrets. However, laws and contractual restrictions may not be sufficient to protect the exclusivity of our intellectual property rights, trade dress or trade secrets. Furthermore, enforcing our rights to our intellectual property could involve the expenditure of significant management and financial resources. There can be no assurance that other third parties will not infringe or misappropriate our trademarks and similar proprietary rights. If we lose some or all of our intellectual property rights, our business may be materially and adversely affected.

If we are not able to retain the full time services of our management team, including Christopher J. Reed, it will be more difficult for us to manage our operations and our operating performance could suffer.

Our business is dependent, to a large extent, upon the services of our management team, including Christopher J. Reed, our founder, President, Chief Executive Officer, acting Chief Financial Officer and Chairman of the Board. We depend on our management team, but especially on Mr. Reed's creativity and leadership in running or supervising virtually all aspects of our day-to-day operations. We do not have a written employment agreement with any member of our management team or Mr. Reed. In addition, we do not maintain key person life insurance on any of our management team or Mr. Reed. Therefore, in the event of the loss or unavailability of any member of the management team to us, there can be no assurance that we would be able to locate in a timely manner or employ qualified personnel to replace him. The loss of the services of any member of our management team or our failure to attract and retain other key personnel over time would jeopardize our ability to execute our business plan and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We need to manage our growth and implement and maintain procedures and controls during a time of rapid expansion in our business.

The cost of manufacturing and packaging our products was approximately 84% and 80% of our aggregate revenues in 2007 and 2006, respectively. This gross margin places pressure upon our cash flow and cash reserves when our sales increase. If we are to expand our operations, such expansion would place a significant strain on our management, operational and financial resources. Such expansion would also require improvements in our operational, accounting and information systems, procedures and controls. If we fail to manage this anticipated expansion properly, it could divert our limited management, cash, personnel, and other resources from other responsibilities and could adversely affect our financial performance.

Our business may be negatively impacted by a slowing economy or by unfavorable economic conditions or developments in the United States and/or in other countries in which we operate.

A general slowdown in the economy in the United States or unfavorable economic conditions or other developments may result in decreased consumer demand, business disruption, supply constraints, foreign currency devaluation, inflation or deflation. A slowdown in the economy or unstable economic conditions in the United States or in the countries in which we operate could have an adverse impact on our business results or financial condition. Our foreign sales (except for Canada) accounted for less than 1.0% of our sales for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

We have operated without independent directors in the past.

We have not had two independent directors through a large portion of our history. As a result, certain material agreements between related parties have not been negotiated with the oversight of independent directors and were entered into at the absolute discretion of the majority stockholder, Christopher J. Reed. Please see the "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" section for specific details of these transactions.

Risks Relating to Our Securities

We recently conducted a rescission offer for shares issued in our initial public offering. Although we have completed the rescission offer, we may continue to be subject to claims related to the circumstances related to the rescission offer.

From August 3, 2005 through April 7, 2006, we issued 333,156 shares of our common stock in connection with our initial public offering. The shares issued in connection with the initial public offering may have been issued in violation of either federal or state securities laws, or both, and may be subject to rescission. In order to address this issue, we made a rescission offer to the holders of these shares.

Our rescission covered an aggregate of 333,156 shares of common stock issued in connection with our initial public offering. These securities represented all of the shares issued in connection with the initial public offering prior to October 11, 2006. We offered to rescind the shares of our common stock that were subject to the rescission offer for an amount equal to the price paid for the shares plus interest, calculated from the date of the purchase through the date on which the rescission offer expires, at the applicable statutory interest rate per year. If our rescission offer had been accepted by all offerees, we would have been required to make an aggregate payment to the holders of these shares of up to approximately \$1,332,624, plus statutory interest.

On August 12, 2006, we made a rescission offer to all holders of the outstanding shares that we believe are subject to rescission, pursuant to which we offered to repurchase these shares then outstanding from the holders. At the expiration of our rescission offer on September 18, 2006, the rescission offer was accepted by 32 of the offerees to the

extent of 28,420 shares for an aggregate of \$118,711.57, including statutory interest. The shares that were tendered for rescission were agreed to be purchased by others and not from our funds.

Federal securities laws do not provide that a rescission offer will terminate a purchaser's right to rescind a sale of stock that was not registered as required or was not otherwise exempt from such registration requirements. Accordingly, although the rescission offer may have been accepted or rejected by some of the offerees, we may continue to be liable under federal and state securities laws for up to an amount equal to the value of all shares of common stock issued in connection with the initial public offering, plus any statutory interest we may be required to pay. If it is determined that we offered securities without properly registering them under federal or state law, or securing an exemption from registration, regulators could impose monetary fines or other sanctions as provided under these laws.

There has been a very limited public trading market for our securities and the market for our securities, may continue to be limited, and be sporadic and highly volatile.

There is currently a limited public market for our common stock. Our common stock was previously listed for trading on the OTC Bulletin Board (the "OTCBB") from January 3, 2007 to November 26, 2007. Since November 27, 2007, our common stock has been listed for trading on the NASDAQ Capital Market. We cannot assure you that an active market for our shares will be established or maintained in the future. Holders of our common stock may, therefore, have difficulty selling their shares, should they decide to do so. In addition, there can be no assurances that such markets will continue or that any shares, which may be purchased, may be sold without incurring a loss. Any such market price of our shares may not necessarily bear any relationship to our book value, assets, past operating results, financial condition or any other established criteria of value, and may not be indicative of the market price for the shares in the future.

In addition, the market price of our common stock may be volatile, which could cause the value of our common stock to decline. Securities markets experience significant price and volume fluctuations. This market volatility, as well as general economic conditions, could cause the market price of our common stock to fluctuate substantially. Many factors that are beyond our control may significantly affect the market price of our shares. These factors include:

- price and volume fluctuations in the stock markets,
- changes in our earnings or variations in operating results,
- any shortfall in revenue or increase in losses from levels expected by securities analysts,
- changes in regulatory policies or law,
- operating performance of companies comparable to us, and
- general economic trends and other external factors.

Even if an active market for our common stock is established, stockholders may have to sell their shares at prices substantially lower than the price they paid for it or might otherwise receive than if a broad public market existed.

Future financings could adversely affect common stock ownership interest and rights in comparison with those of other security holders.

Our board of directors has the power to issue additional shares of common or preferred stock without stockholder approval. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities, the percentage ownership of our existing stockholders will be reduced, and these newly issued securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of existing stockholders.

If we issue any additional common stock or securities convertible into common stock, such issuance will reduce the proportionate ownership and voting power of each other stockholder. In addition, such stock issuances might result in a reduction of the book value of our common stock.

Because Christopher J. Reed controls a large portion of our stock, he can control the outcome, or greatly influence the outcome, of all matters on which stockholders vote.

Christopher J. Reed, our President, Chief Executive Officer, acting Chief Financial Officer, and Chairman of the Board owns approximately 36% of our common stock. Therefore, Mr. Reed will be able to control the outcome, or greatly influence the outcome, on all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors, amendment of our certificate of incorporation, and any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of our assets or other transactions resulting in a change of control of our company. In addition, as our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Reed has and will continue to have significant influence over our strategy, technology and other matters. Mr. Reed's interests may not always coincide with the interests of other holders of our common stock.

A substantial number of our shares are available for sale in the public market and sales of those shares could adversely affect our stock price.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of common stock into the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, could substantially reduce our stock price in the public market for our common stock, and could impair our ability to obtain capital through a subsequent financing of our securities. We have 8,928,591 shares of common stock outstanding as of October 27, 2008. Of the shares of our common stock currently outstanding, 5,628,282 shares are "restricted securities" under the Securities Act. Some of these "restricted securities" will be subject to restrictions on the timing, manner, and volume of sales of such shares.

In addition, we have issued and outstanding options and warrants that may be exercised into 2,520,736 shares of common stock and 47,121 shares of Series A preferred stock that may be converted into 188,484 shares of common stock. In addition, our outstanding shares of Series A preferred stock bear a dividend of 5% per year, or approximately \$24,000 per year. We have the option to pay the dividend in shares of our common stock. In 2008 and 2007, we paid the dividend in an aggregate of 10,910 and 3,820 shares of common stock in each such year, respectively, and anticipate that we will be obligated to issue at least this many shares annually to the holders of the Series A preferred stock so long as such shares are issued and outstanding.

We have identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud.

We are subject to reporting obligations under the U.S. securities laws. The SEC, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, adopted rules requiring every public company to include a management report of such company's internal controls over financial reporting in its annual report, which contains management's assessment of the effectiveness of Company's internal controls over financial reporting. This requirement began to apply to us beginning with our annual report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the system of internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, our management concluded that our system of internal control over financial reporting was ineffective as of December 31, 2007. In October 2007, we engaged an internal controls consultant to assist in our compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Specifically, the consultant was engaged to document our system of internal controls, identify material weaknesses, propose and implement remediation of the weaknesses, develop tests of our key controls, analyze the testing and train our personnel to maintain the system and tests. In December 2007, we received a report from our internal controls consultant that stated that we have material weaknesses in our system of internal controls. A material weakness, as defined in standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) is a deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected.

Based upon the report of the consultant and managements assessment, we have identified the following material weaknesses:

- insufficient disaster recovery or backup of core business functions,
- lack of segregation of duties,
- lack of a purchase order system or procurement process,
- lack of documented and reviewed system of internal controls, and
- accounting for the allowance for bad debts and the application of credit memos and chargebacks.

Management is continuing to work with our internal controls consultant to remediate these material weaknesses in our system of internal controls. Beginning with the fourth quarter of 2007, we implemented remediation plans in order to eliminate these material weaknesses, including the following:

- we hired a consultant to evaluate our system of internal controls and hired a Chief Financial Officer and replaced our Controller,
- additional information systems personnel have been engaged and system issues, including necessary alternatives, have been evaluated and revised or corrected, and
- we have prepared process documentation related to our key assumptions, estimates and accounting policies and procedures.

As of December 31, 2007, we believe that we have identified and started the remediation of the material weaknesses related to improved process documentation surrounding our accounting policies and procedures. We will continue to implement remediation plans to address the identified material weakness during the remainder of 2008. With regard to the identified material weakness, we did not restate any financial results for any prior periods and believe that the identified material weakness did not have any material effect on the accuracy of our financial statements prepared with respect to any prior fiscal period. Despite the lack of the complete implementation of recommended improvements to the identified weaknesses in our internal control procedures, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of December 31, 2007, such disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC, and

accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In the future, an independent registered public accounting firm will be required to attest to and report on management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting. Our management may conclude that our internal controls over our financial reporting are not effective. Moreover, even if our management concludes that our internal controls over financial reporting are effective, our independent registered public accounting firm may still decline to attest to our management's assessment or may issue a report that is qualified if it is not satisfied with our controls or the level at which our controls are documented, designed, operated, or reviewed, or if it interprets the relevant requirements differently from us.

Our reporting obligations as a public company will place a significant strain on our management, operational, and financial resources and systems for the foreseeable future. Effective internal controls, particularly those related to revenue recognition, are necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports and are important to help prevent fraud. As a result, our failure to achieve and maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which in turn could harm our business and negatively impact the trading price of our stock. Furthermore, we anticipate that we will incur considerable costs and use significant management time and other resources in an effort to comply with Section 404 and other requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the issued and outstanding shares of our common stock or the shares issuable upon the exercise of our outstanding common stock purchase warrants by the selling stockholders pursuant to this prospectus. We may receive proceeds from the issuance of shares of our common stock upon the exercise of common stock purchase warrants. These warrants are exercisable at a weighted average exercise price of \$7.34 per share. We intend to use any proceeds from the exercise of warrants for working capital and other general corporate purposes. These warrants are not being offered under this prospectus; however, the shares of our common stock, issuable upon exercise of these warrants, are being offered under this prospectus by the selling stockholders.

There is no assurance that any of the warrants will ever be exercised for cash, if at all. If all of these outstanding warrants are exercised for cash, we would receive aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$6,713,963.

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

Pursuant to various registration rights agreements with the selling stockholders, we have agreed to file with the SEC a registration statement pursuant to the Securities Act covering the resale of our registrable securities owned by such selling stockholders that are subject to the registration rights agreements. Accordingly, we have filed a registration statement on Form S-1 of which this prospectus forms a part, with respect to the resale of these securities from time to time. In addition, we agreed in the registration rights agreements with the investors to register securities of ours they hold and to use our best efforts to keep the registration statement effective until the securities they own covered by this prospectus have been sold or may be sold without registration or prospectus delivery requirements under the Securities Act, subject to certain restrictions.

Selling Stockholders Table

We have filed a registration statement with the SEC, of which this prospectus forms a part, with respect to the resale of our securities covered by this prospectus from time to time under Rule 415 of the Securities Act. Our securities being offered by this prospectus are being registered to permit secondary public trading of our securities. Subject to the restrictions described in this prospectus, the selling stockholders may offer our securities covered under this prospectus for resale from time to time. In addition, subject to the restrictions described in this prospectus, the selling stockholders may sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of all or a portion of our securities being offered under this prospectus in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. See “Plan of Distribution.”

The table below presents information, as of the date of this prospectus, regarding the selling stockholders and the securities that the selling stockholders (and their pledgees, assignees, transferees and other successors in interest) may offer and sell from time to time under this prospectus. More specifically, the following table sets forth as to the selling stockholders:

- the number of shares of our common stock that the selling stockholders beneficially owned prior to the offering for resale of any of the shares of our common stock being registered by the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part;
- the number of shares of our common stock that may be offered for resale for the selling stockholders’ account under this prospectus; and
- the number and percent of shares of our common stock to be held by the selling stockholders after the offering of the resale securities, assuming all of the resale securities are sold by the selling stockholders and that the selling stockholders do not acquire any other shares of our common stock prior to their assumed sale of all of the resale shares.

The table is prepared based on information supplied to us by the selling stockholders. We do not know when or in what amounts a selling stockholder may offer shares for sale. Although we have assumed for purposes of the table below that the selling stockholders will sell all of the securities offered by this prospectus, because the selling stockholders may offer from time to time all or some of its securities covered under this prospectus, or in another permitted manner, no assurances can be given as to the actual number of securities that will be resold by the selling stockholders or that will be held by the selling stockholders after completion of the resales. The selling stockholders might not sell any or all of the shares offered by this prospectus. In addition, the selling stockholders may have sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of the securities in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act since the date the selling stockholders provided the information regarding their securities holdings. However, for purposes of this table, we have assumed that, after completion of the offering, none of the shares covered by the prospectus will be held by the selling stockholders. Information covering the selling stockholders may change from time to time and changed information will be presented in a post-effective amendment to this registration statement if and when necessary and required. Except as described above, based on information provided to us by the selling stockholders and to our knowledge, there are currently no agreements, arrangements or understandings with respect to the resale of any of the securities covered by this prospectus.

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Where applicable, we have indicated in the footnotes to the following table the name and title of the individuals which we have been advised have the power to vote or dispose of the securities listed in the following table.

Name of Selling Security Holder	Shares Beneficially Owned Before Offering ⁽¹⁾		Number of Shares Being Offered ⁽²⁾	Shares Beneficially Owned After Offering ⁽¹⁾	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Advantus Capital LP ⁽³⁾	60,000		*	60,000	0
Airport Inn of Las Vegas, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	75,000		*	75,000	0
Eugene Arrington	2,499		*	2,499	0
Bruce F. Bailey	2,499		*	2,499	0
Tom Bover	18,156		*	18,156	0
Philip L. & Shearon L. Breazeale	24,999		*	24,999	0
Dr. Edwin R. Buster, III	15,000		*	15,000	0
Chang-Fa J. Cheng	12,000		*	12,000	0
Fang-Chin Chiang	3,750		*	3,750	0
Russell E. Davis	3,000		*	3,000	0
Elias Family Charitable Trust ⁽⁵⁾	35,500		(4)	30,000	5,500 (4)
Alma and Gabriel Elias JTWROS ⁽⁵⁾	533,528		(4)	472,585	60,943 (4)
James E. and Jennifer M. Fair Living Trust ⁽⁶⁾	19,999		*	19,999	0
Daniel W. Fort	15,000		*	15,000	0
George L. Fotiades	12,499		*	12,499	0
Theza & Robert Friedman	12,499		*	12,499	0
Joseph M. Graham, Jr.	12,525		*	12,525	0
Great Gable Master Fund, Ltd. ⁽⁷⁾	381,402		4.3	375,000	6,402 *
Darcy & Edward H. Han	15,000		*	15,000	0
Henderson Family Trust ⁽⁸⁾	51,000		*	51,000	0
John Reginald Hill	12,499		*	12,499	0
Hudson Bay Fund LP ⁽⁹⁾	19,350		*	19,350	0
Hudson Bay Overseas Fund Ltd. ⁽⁹⁾	25,650		*	25,650	0
Julian Phillip Kemble	2,499		*	2,499	0
Richard Krahn	30,000		*	30,000	0
Hui Lin	7,500		*	7,500	0
Jared Lundgren	7,500		*	7,500	0
James V. McKeon	15,000		*	15,000	0
D. Herman Mobley	4,500		*	4,500	0
Nite Capital Master, Ltd. ⁽¹⁰⁾	105,000		1.2	105,000	0
Charles Frank Nosal	7,500		*	7,500	0
Stanley Petsagourakis	60,000		*	60,000	0
Carol Quelland Trust ⁽¹¹⁾	15,000		*	15,000	0
Anthony James Percy Reynolds	2,494		*	2,494	0
Michael Rogers	4,500		*	4,500	0
Carl Barth Rountree	75,000		*	75,000	0
David H. Sanders Revocable Trust ⁽¹²⁾	49,999		*	49,999	0
Gerald C. Sloat	11,500		*	10,500	1,000 *
Donald W. Smith	12,499		*	12,499	0
Leroy Stevens	18,750		*	18,750	0
Robert Strougo	4,999		*	4,999	0

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William J. Summers, Jr.	7,500	*	7,500	0	0
Steve Talley	15,000	*	15,000	0	0
John Tandana	3,750	*	3,750	0	0
Tres Girls Limited Partnership ⁽¹³⁾	50,001	*	50,001	0	0
Bradley Van Hull	35,000	*	30,000	5,000	*
Thomas Vermillion	2,499	*	2,499	0	0
Doug Waggoner	12,499	*	12,499	0	0
Shi-Kuen Wang	7,500	*	7,500	0	0
Thomas D. & Noranna B. Warner	15,000	*	15,000	0	0
John Way	2,499	*	2,499	0	0
Wholesale Realtors Supply ⁽⁵⁾	749,696	(4)	369,999	379,697	(4)
The Wondra/Klimen-Wondra Trust ⁽¹⁴⁾	2,499	*	2,499	0	0
Ming-Chen Wu	7,500	*	7,500	0	0
APS Financial Corporation ⁽¹⁵⁾	36,069	*	36,069	0	0
Aegis Capital Corp. ⁽¹⁶⁾	8,000	*	8,000	0	0
Peter Aman ⁽³⁾	31,403	*	31,403	0	0
Neil B. Michaelsen	18,035	*	18,035	0	0
US EURO Securities, Inc. ⁽¹⁷⁾	7,000	*	7,000	0	0
Westrock Advisors, Inc. ⁽¹⁸⁾	64,493	*	64,493	0	0

*

Less than 1%.

(1) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC. Shares of common stock subject to options or warrants currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of the date of this prospectus, are deemed outstanding for computing the percentage ownership of the stockholder holding the options or warrants, but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage ownership of any other stockholder. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes to this table, we believe stockholders named in the table have sole voting and sole investment power with respect to the shares set forth opposite such stockholder's name. Unless otherwise indicated, the officers, directors and stockholders can be reached at our principal offices. Percentage of ownership is based on approximately 8,928,591 shares of common stock outstanding as of the date of this prospectus.

(2) The shares of common stock being offered by certain of the selling stockholders include: (A) the number of shares underlying warrants which have an exercise price of \$7.50 per share, and are fully vested and may be exercised any time through June 15, 2012, as follows: Advantus Capital LP (60,000 shares), Airport Inn of Las Vegas, Inc. (25,000 shares), Eugene Arrington (833 shares), Bruce F. Bailey (833 shares), Tom Bover (6,052 shares), Philip L. & Shearon L. Breazeale (8,333 shares), Dr. Edwin R. Buster, III (5,000 shares), Chang-Fa J. Cheng (4,000 shares), Fang-Chin Chiang (1,250 shares), Russell E. Davis (1,000 shares), Elias Family Charitable Trust (10,000 shares), Alma and Gabriel Elias JTWR0S (157,528 shares), James E. & Jennifer M. Fair Living Trust (6,666 shares), Daniel W. Fort (5,000 shares), George L. Fotiades (4,166 shares), Theza & Robert Friedman (4,166 shares), Joseph M. Graham, Jr. (4,175 shares), Great Gable Master Fund, Ltd. (125,000 shares), Darcy & Edward H. Han (5,000 shares), Henderson Family Trust (17,000 shares), John Reginald Hill (4,166 shares), Hudson Bay Fund LP (6,450 shares), Hudson Bay Overseas Fund Ltd. (8,550 shares), Julian Phillip Kemble (833 shares), Richard Krahn (10,000 shares), Hui Lin (2,500 shares), Jared Lundgren (2,500 shares), James V. McKeon (5,000 shares), D. Herman Mobley (1,500 shares), Nite Capital Master, Ltd. (35,000 shares), Charles Frank Nosal (2,500 shares), Stanley Petsagourakis (20,000 shares), Carol Quelland Trust (5,000 shares), Anthony James Percy Reynolds (831 shares), Michael Rogers (1,500 shares), Carl Barth Rountree (25,000 shares), David H. Sanders Revocable Trust (16,666 shares), Gerald C. Sloat (3,500 shares), Donald W. Smith (4,166 shares), Leroy Stevens (6,250 shares), Robert Strougo (1,666 shares), William J. Summers, Jr. (2,500 shares), Steve Talley (5,000 shares), John Tandana (1,250 shares), Tres Girls Limited Partnership (16,667 shares), Bradley Van Hull (10,000 shares), Thomas Vermillion (833 shares), Doug Waggoner (4,166 shares), Shi-Kuen Wang (2,500 shares), Thomas D. & Noranna B. Warner (5,000 shares), John Way (833 shares), Wholesale Realtors Supply (83,333 shares), The Wondra/Klimen-Wondra Trust (833 shares) and Ming-Chen Wu (2,500 shares); and (B) the number of shares underlying warrants which have an exercise price of \$6.60 per share, and are fully vested and may be exercised any time through June 15, 2012, as follows: APS Financial Corporation (36,069 shares), Aegis Capital Corp. (8,000 shares), Peter Aman (31,403 shares), Neil B. Michaelsen (18,035 shares), US EURO Securities, Inc. (7,000 shares) and Westrock Advisors, Inc. (64,493 shares).

- (3) Advantus Capital LP and Peter Aman may be deemed to be affiliates of each other for purposes of calculating beneficial ownership of their securities in this table. The aggregate beneficial ownership of such stockholders may be deemed to include warrants to purchase up to 91,403 shares of common stock, or 1.01% of the outstanding shares before the offering. Peter Aman directly or indirectly alone or with others has power to dispose of the shares that Advantus Capital LP owns.
- (4) Dario Pini directly or indirectly alone or with others has power to dispose of the shares that this selling stockholder owns.
- (5) Elias Family Charitable Trust, Alma and Gabriel Elias JTWROS and Wholesale Realtors Supply may be deemed to be affiliates of each other for purposes of calculating beneficial ownership of their securities in this table. The aggregate beneficial ownership of such stockholders may be deemed to include 1,067,863 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase up to 250,861 shares of common stock, or 14.37% of the outstanding shares before the offering, and 5.00% of the outstanding shares after the offering (assuming the sale of all of the shares held by such persons which are registered hereby). The aggregate number of shares which may be deemed to be beneficially owned by such stockholders and which are registered hereby includes 621,723 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase up to 250,861 shares of common stock. Gabriel Ellis directly or indirectly alone or with others has power to dispose of the shares that each of Elias Family Charitable Trust and Wholesale Realtors Supply owns.
- (6) James E. Fair directly or indirectly alone or with others has power to dispose of the shares that this selling stockholder owns.
- (7) Kevin Goldstein directly or indirectly alone or with others has power to dispose of the shares that this selling stockholder owns.

- (8) James Henderson directly or indirectly alone or with others has power to dispose of the shares that this selling stockholder owns.
- (9) Hudson Bay Fund LP and Hudson Bay Overseas Fund Ltd. may be deemed to be affiliates of each other for purposes of calculating beneficial ownership of their securities in this table. The aggregate beneficial ownership of such stockholders may be deemed to include 30,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase up to 15,000 shares of common stock. Each of Yoav Roth and George Antonopoulos directly or indirectly alone or with others has shared power to dispose of the shares that each of these selling stockholders owns.
- (10) Keith Goodman directly or indirectly alone or with others has power to dispose of the shares that this selling stockholder owns.
- (11) Shaaron Cissel directly or indirectly alone or with others has power to dispose of the shares that this selling stockholder owns.
- (12) David H. Sanders directly or indirectly alone or with others has power to dispose of the shares that this selling stockholder owns.
- (13) Richard Zitelman directly or indirectly alone or with others has power to dispose of the shares that this selling stockholder owns.
- (14) Ralph Wondra directly or indirectly alone or with others has power to dispose of the shares that this selling stockholder owns.
- (15) APS Financial Corporation is a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Physicians Service Group, Inc., a publicly traded corporation.
- (16) Robert Eide directly or indirectly alone or with others has power to dispose of the shares that this selling stockholder owns.
- (17) Michael Fugler directly or indirectly alone or with others has power to dispose of the shares that this selling stockholder owns.
- (18) Each of Greg Martino and Don Hunter directly or indirectly alone or with others has shared power to dispose of the shares that each of these selling stockholders owns.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The selling stockholders may, from time to time, sell any or all of their securities on any stock exchange, market or trading facility on which the shares are traded or in private transactions. There is a limited public trading market for our common stock. Our common stock is quoted under the symbol "REED" on the NASDAQ Capital Market.

The selling stockholders may use any one or more of the following methods when selling securities:

- ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker-dealer solicits purchasers;
- block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the shares as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;

purchases by a broker-dealer as principal and resale by the broker-dealer for its account;

an exchange distribution in accordance with the rules of the applicable exchange;

privately negotiated transactions;

short sales;

broker-dealers may agree with the selling stockholders to sell a specified number of such shares at a stipulated price per share;

a combination of any such methods of sale; and

any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

The selling stockholders may also sell shares under Rule 144 under the Securities Act, if available, rather than under this prospectus.

Broker-dealers engaged by the selling stockholders may arrange for other brokers-dealers to participate in sales. Broker-dealers may receive commissions or discounts from the selling stockholders (or, if any broker-dealer acts as agent for the purchaser of shares, from the purchaser) in amounts to be negotiated. The selling stockholders do not expect these commissions and discounts to exceed what is customary in the types of transactions involved. Any profits on the resale of shares of common stock by a broker-dealer acting as principal might be deemed to be underwriting discounts or commissions under the Securities Act. Discounts, concessions, commissions and similar selling expenses, if any, attributable to the sale of shares will be borne by a selling stockholder. The selling stockholders may agree to indemnify any agent, dealer or broker-dealer that participates in transactions involving sales of the shares if liabilities are imposed on that person under the Securities Act.

The selling stockholders may from time to time pledge or grant a security interest in some or all of the shares of common stock owned by them and, if they default in the performance of their secured obligations, the pledgees or secured parties may offer and sell the shares of common stock from time to time under this prospectus after we have filed a supplement to this prospectus under Rule 424(b)(3) or other applicable provision of the Securities Act supplementing or amending the list of selling stockholders to include the pledgee, transferee or other successors in interest as selling stockholders under this prospectus.

The selling stockholders also may transfer the shares of common stock in other circumstances, in which case the transferees, pledgees or other successors in interest will be the selling beneficial owners for purposes of this prospectus and may sell the shares of common stock from time to time under this prospectus after we have filed a supplement to this prospectus under Rule 424(b)(3) or other applicable provision of the Securities Act supplementing or amending the list of selling stockholders to include the pledgee, transferee or other successors in interest as selling stockholders under this prospectus.

The selling stockholders and any broker-dealers or agents that are involved in selling the shares of common stock may be deemed to be “underwriters” within the meaning of the Securities Act in connection with such sales. In such event, any commissions received by such broker-dealers or agents and any profit on the resale of the shares of common stock purchased by them may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act.

We are required to pay all fees and expenses incident to the registration of the shares of common stock. We have agreed to indemnify the selling stockholders against certain losses, claims, damages and liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

The selling stockholders have advised us that they have not entered into any agreements, understandings or arrangements with any underwriters or broker-dealers regarding the sale of their shares of common stock, nor is there an underwriter or coordinating broker acting in connection with a proposed sale of shares of common stock by any selling stockholder. If we are notified by any selling stockholder that any material arrangement has been entered into with a broker-dealer for the sale of shares of common stock, if required, we will file a supplement to this prospectus. If the selling stockholders use this prospectus for any sale of the shares of common stock, they will be subject to the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act.

Under applicable rules and regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), any person engaged in the distribution of the resale shares may not simultaneously engage in market making activities with respect to our common stock for a period of two business days prior to the commencement of the distribution. In addition, the selling stockholders will be subject to applicable provisions of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, including Regulation M, which may limit the timing of purchases and sales of shares of our common stock by the selling stockholders or any other person. We will make copies of this prospectus available to the selling stockholders and have informed them of the need to deliver a copy of this prospectus to each purchaser at or prior to the time of the sale.

Each of Advantus Capital LP, Hudson Bay Fund LP and Hudson Bay Overseas Fund Ltd., who were purchasers in connection with a private placement of our securities in May and June 2007, has represented to us that it is an affiliate of one or more registered broker-dealers. Each of such stockholders also has represented to us that it purchased the shares and the warrants relating to the shares registered hereunder in the ordinary course of business, and at the time of the purchase of such securities, each of such stockholders had no agreements or understandings, directly or indirectly, with any person to distribute such securities.

We had engaged APS Financial Corporation ("APS") to act as our placement agent in connection with the May and June 2007 private placement. We agreed to issue to APS (and certain selected dealers which are NASD members), in connection with the private placement, a number of warrants to purchase one share of common stock for each 10 shares of common stock issued in connection with the private placement. Under this arrangement, we issued to APS and such selected dealers, which include Westrock Advisors, Inc. and US EURO Securities, Inc. (and certain of their assignees), warrants to purchase up to 165,000 shares of our common stock. The warrants are exercisable through July 15, 2012 at an exercise price of \$6.60 per share. Each of APS, Westrock Advisors, Inc. and US EURO Securities, Inc., and Aegis Capital Corp. and Neil Michaelsen (two of the assignees of APS), has identified itself or himself to us as a registered broker-dealer, and as a result, each is an underwriter within the meaning of Section 2(a)(11) of the Securities Act in connection with the sale of the shares registered hereunder underlying such warrants. US EURO Securities, Inc. also had acted as one of the co-underwriters of our initial public offering in 2006. In addition, Peter Aman, who is one of the assignees of the warrants issued by us to APS in connection with the private placement, has represented to us that he is an affiliate of one or more registered broker-dealers. Such assignee also has represented to us that he purchased the warrants relating to the shares registered hereunder in the ordinary course of business, and at the time of the purchase of such securities, such assignee had no agreements or understandings, directly or indirectly, with any person to distribute such securities.

MARKET OF COMMON STOCK AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Our common stock has been listed for trading on the OTC Bulletin Board, under the symbol "REED.OB" since January 3, 2007. Since November 27, 2007, our common stock has been listed for trading on the NASDAQ Capital Market. Trading under the symbol "REED". The following is a summary of the high and low bid prices of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board during the periods presented and the high and low sales prices of our common stock on the NASDAQ Capital Market for the periods presented. OTC Bulletin Board bid prices represent inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark down or commissions, and may not necessarily represent actual transactions:

	Bid Price (OTC Bulletin Board)	
	High	Low
Year Ending December 31, 2007		
First Quarter	7.17	3.00
Second Quarter	9.00	6.00
Third Quarter	10.55	6.75
Fourth Quarter	7.35	5.35
	Sales Price (NASDAQ Capital Market)	
	High	Low
Year Ending December 31, 2008		
First Quarter	6.24	1.50
Second Quarter	3.18	1.92
Third Quarter	3.30	1.45

On October 27, 2008, the closing sales price for the common stock was \$1.49 on the NASDAQ Capital Market. As of the date of this prospectus, there were approximately 248 stockholders of record of the common stock (not including the number of persons or entities holding stock in nominee or street name through various brokerage firms) and approximately 8,928,591 outstanding shares of common stock.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have never declared or paid dividends on our common stock. We currently intend to retain future earnings, if any, for use in our business, and, therefore, we do not anticipate declaring or paying any dividends in the foreseeable future. Payments of future dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of our board of directors after taking into account various factors, including the terms of our credit facility and our financial condition, operating results, current and anticipated cash needs and plans for expansion.

We are obligated to pay a non-cumulative 5% dividend from lawfully available assets to the holders of our Series A preferred stock in either cash or additional shares of common stock at our discretion. In 2007 and 2006, we paid the dividend in an aggregate of 3,820 and 7,373 shares of common stock in each such year, respectively, and anticipate that we will be obligated to issue at least this many shares annually to the holders of the Series A preferred stock so long as such shares are issued and outstanding. See "Description of Our Securities - Preferred Stock."

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table provides information, as of December 31, 2007, with respect to options outstanding and available under the 2001 Stock Option Plan and 2007 Stock Option Plan and certain other outstanding options:

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (a)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (b)	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (excluding securities reflected in Column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	676,500	\$ 6.32	1,323,500
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	1,740,736	\$ 5.64	Not applicable
TOTAL	2,417,236	\$ 5.83	1,323,500

2001 Stock Option Plan and 2007 Stock Option Plan

Pursuant to our 2001 Stock Option Plan, we are authorized to issue options to purchase up to 500,000 shares of common stock and under our 2007 Stock Option Plan, we are authorized to issue options to purchase up to 1,500,000 shares of common stock. As of the date of this prospectus, 505,000 options have been issued and remain outstanding under these plans, of which 156,667 options have vested. On August 28, 2001, our board of directors adopted the 2001 Stock Option Plan and the plan was approved by our stockholders. On October 8, 2007, our board of directors adopted the 2007 Stock Option Plan and the plan was approved by our stockholders on November 19, 2007.

The plans permit the grant of options to our employees, directors and consultants. The options may constitute either “incentive stock options” within the meaning of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code or “non-qualified stock options.” The primary difference between “incentive stock options” and “non-qualified stock options” is that once an option is exercised, the stock received under an “incentive stock option” has the potential of being taxed at the more favorable long-term capital gains rate, while stock received by exercising a “non-qualified stock option” is taxed according the ordinary income tax rate schedule.

The plans are currently administered by the board of directors. The plan administrator has full and final authority to select the individuals to receive options and to grant such options as well as a wide degree of flexibility in determining the terms and conditions of options, including vesting provisions.

The exercise price of an option granted under the plan cannot be less than 100% of the fair market value per share of common stock on the date of the grant of the option. The exercise price of an incentive stock option granted to a person owning more than 10% of the total combined voting power of the common stock must be at least 110% of the fair market value per share of common stock on the date of the grant. Options may not be granted under the plan on or after the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the plan. Incentive stock options granted to a person owning more than 10% of the combined voting power of the Common Stock cannot be exercisable for more than five years.

When an option is exercised, the purchase price of the underlying stock will be paid in cash, except that the plan administrator may permit the exercise price to be paid in any combination of cash, shares of stock having a fair market value equal to the exercise price, or as otherwise determined by the plan administrator.

If an optionee ceases to be an employee, director, or consultant with us, other than by reason of death, disability, or retirement, all vested options must be exercised within three months following such event. However, if an optionee's employment or consulting relationship with us terminates for cause, or if a director of ours is removed for cause, all unexercised options will terminate immediately. If an optionee ceases to be an employee or director of, or a consultant to us, by reason of death, disability, or retirement, all vested options may be exercised within one year following such event or such shorter period as is otherwise provided in the related agreement.

When a stock award expires or is terminated before it is exercised, the shares set aside for that award are returned to the pool of shares available for future awards.

No option can be granted under the plan after ten years following the earlier of the date the plan was adopted by the Board of Directors or the date the plan was approved by our stockholders.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. This discussion and analysis may contain forward-looking statements based on assumptions about our future business. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including but not limited to those set forth under "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this prospectus.

Overview

We develop, manufacture, market, and sell natural non-alcoholic and “New Age” beverages, candies and ice creams. “New Age Beverages” is a category that includes natural soda, fruit juices and fruit drinks, ready-to-drink teas, sports drinks, and water. We currently manufacture, market and sell six unique product lines:

- Reed’s Ginger Brews,
- Virgil’s Root Beer and Cream Sodas,
- China Colas,
- Reed’s Ginger Juice Brews,
- Reed’s Ginger Candies, and
- Reed’s Ginger Ice Creams

We sell most of our products in specialty gourmet and natural food stores, supermarket chains, retail stores and restaurants in the United States and, to a lesser degree, in Canada. We primarily sell our products through a network of natural, gourmet and independent distributors. We also maintain an organization of in-house sales managers who work mainly in the stores serviced by our natural, gourmet and mainstream distributors and with our distributors. We also work with regional, independent sales representatives who maintain store and distributor relationships in a specified territory. In Southern California, we have our own direct distribution system.

Trends, Risks, Challenges, Opportunities That May or Are Currently Affecting Our Business

Our main challenges, trends, risks, and opportunities that could affect or are affecting our financial results include but are not limited to:

Fuel Prices - As oil prices continue to increase, our packaging, production and ingredient costs will continue to rise. We have attempted to offset the rising freight costs from fuel price increases by creatively negotiating rates and managing freight. We will continue to pursue alternative production, packaging and ingredient suppliers and options to help offset the affect of rising fuel prices on these expenses.

Low Carbohydrate Diets and Obesity - Our products are not geared for the low carbohydrate market. Consumer trends have reflected higher demand for lower carbohydrate products. We monitor these trends closely and have started developing low-carbohydrate versions of some of our beverages, although we do not have any currently marketable low-carbohydrate products.

Distribution Consolidation - There has been a recent trend towards continued consolidation of the beverage distribution industry through mergers and acquisitions. This consolidation results in a smaller number of distributors to market our products and potentially leaves us subject to the potential of our products either being dropped by these distributors or being marketed less aggressively by these distributors. As a result, we have initiated our own direct distribution to mainstream supermarkets and natural and gourmet foods stores in Southern California and to large national retailers. Consolidation among natural foods industry distributors has not had an adverse affect on our sales.

Consumers Demanding More Natural Foods - The rapid growth of the natural foods industry has been fueled by the growing consumer awareness of the potential health problems due to the consumption of chemicals in the diet. Consumers are reading ingredient labels and choosing products based on them. We design products with these consumer concerns in mind. We feel this trend toward more natural products is one of the main trends behind our growth. Recently, this trend in drinks has not only shifted to products using natural ingredients, but also to products with added ingredients possessing a perceived positive function like vitamins, herbs and other nutrients. Our ginger-based products are designed with this consumer demand in mind.

Supermarket and Natural Food Stores - More and more supermarkets, in order to compete with the growing natural food industry, have started including natural food sections. As a result of this trend, our products are now available in mainstream supermarkets throughout the United States in natural food sections. Supermarkets can require that we spend more advertising money and they sometimes require slotting fees. We continue to work to keep these fees reasonable. Slotting fees in the natural food section of the supermarket are generally not as expensive as in other areas of the store.

Beverage Packaging Changes - Beverage packaging has continued to innovate, particularly for premium products. There is an increase in the sophistication with respect to beverage packaging design. While we feel that our current core brands still compete on the level of packaging, we continue to experiment with new and novel packaging designs such as the 5-liter party keg and 750 ml. champagne style bottles. We have further plans for other innovative packaging designs.

Packaging or Raw Material Price Increases - An increase in packaging or raw materials has caused our margins to suffer and has negatively impacted our cash flow and profitability. We continue to search for packaging and production alternatives to reduce our cost of goods.

Cash Flow Requirements - Our growth will depend on the availability of additional capital infusions. We have a financial history of losses and are dependent on non-banking sources of capital, which tend to be more expensive and charge higher interest rates. Any increase in costs of goods will further increase losses and will further tighten cash reserves.

Interest Rates - We use lines of credit as a source of capital and are negatively impacted as interest rates rise.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP. GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in our financial statements including various allowances and reserves for accounts receivable and inventories, the estimated lives of long-lived assets and trademarks and trademark licenses, as well as claims and contingencies arising out of litigation or other transactions that occur in the normal course of business. The following summarize our most significant accounting and reporting policies and practices:

Revenue Recognition. Revenue is recognized on the sale of a product when the product is shipped, which is when the risk of loss transfers to our customers, and collection of the receivable is reasonably assured. A product is not shipped without an order from the customer and credit acceptance procedures performed. The allowance for returns is regularly reviewed and adjusted by management based on historical trends of returned items. Amounts paid by customers for shipping and handling costs are included in sales.

Trademark License and Trademarks. Trademark license and trademarks primarily represent the costs we pay for exclusive ownership of the Reed's® trademark in connection with the manufacture, sale and distribution of beverages and water and non-beverage products. We also own the Virgil's® trademark and the China Cola® trademark. In addition, we own a number of other trademarks in the United States as well as in a number of countries around the world. We account for these items in accordance with SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." Under the provisions of SFAS No. 142, we do not amortize indefinite-lived trademark licenses and trademarks.

In accordance with SFAS No. 142, we evaluate our non-amortizing trademark license and trademarks quarterly for impairment. We measure impairment by the amount that the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value of the trademark license and trademarks. The fair value is calculated by reviewing net sales of the various beverages and applying industry multiples. Based on our quarterly impairment analysis the estimated fair values of trademark license and trademarks exceeded the carrying value and no impairments were identified during the six months ended June 30, 2008 or June 30, 2007.

Long-Lived Assets. Our management regularly reviews property, equipment and other long-lived assets, including identifiable amortizing intangibles, for possible impairment. This review occurs quarterly or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. If there is indication of impairment of property and equipment or amortizable intangible assets, then management prepares an estimate of future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. If these cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized to write down the asset to its estimated fair value. The fair value is estimated at the present value of the future cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with management's estimates of the business risks. Quarterly, or earlier, if there is indication of impairment of identified intangible assets not subject to amortization, management compares the estimated fair value with the carrying amount of the asset. An impairment loss is recognized to write down the intangible asset to its fair value if it is less than the carrying amount. Preparation of estimated expected future cash flows is inherently subjective and is based on management's best estimate of assumptions concerning expected future conditions. No impairments were identified during the six months ended June 30, 2008 or 2007.

Management believes that the accounting estimate related to impairment of our long lived assets, including our trademark license and trademarks, is a "critical accounting estimate" because: (1) it is highly susceptible to change from period to period because it requires management to estimate fair value, which is based on assumptions about cash flows and discount rates; and (2) the impact that recognizing an impairment would have on the assets reported on our balance sheet, as well as net income, could be material. Management's assumptions about cash flows and discount rates require significant judgment because actual revenues and expenses have fluctuated in the past and we expect they will continue to do so.

In estimating future revenues, we use internal budgets. Internal budgets are developed based on recent revenue data for existing product lines and planned timing of future introductions of new products and their impact on our future cash flows.

Advertising. We account for advertising production costs by expensing such production costs the first time the related advertising is run.

Accounts Receivable. We evaluate the collectability of our trade accounts receivable based on a number of factors. In circumstances where we become aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations to us, a specific reserve for bad debts is estimated and recorded which reduces the recognized receivable to the estimated amount our management believes will ultimately be collected. In addition to specific customer identification of potential bad debts, bad debt charges are recorded based on our historical losses and an overall assessment of past due trade accounts receivable outstanding.

Inventories. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost to purchase and/or manufacture the inventory or the current estimated market value of the inventory. We regularly review our inventory quantities on hand and record a provision for excess and obsolete inventory based primarily on our estimated forecast of product demand and/or our ability to sell the product(s) concerned and production requirements. Demand for our products can fluctuate significantly. Factors that could affect demand for our products include unanticipated changes in consumer preferences, general market conditions or other factors, which may result in cancellations of advance orders or a reduction in the rate of reorders placed by customers. Additionally, our management's estimates of future product demand may be inaccurate, which could result in an understated or overstated provision required for excess and obsolete inventory.

Income Taxes. Current income tax expense is the amount of income taxes expected to be payable for the current year. A deferred income tax asset or liability is established for the expected future consequences of temporary differences in the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. We consider future taxable income and ongoing, prudent, and feasible tax planning strategies, in assessing the value of our deferred tax assets. If our management determines that it is more likely than not that these assets will not be realized, we will reduce the value of these assets to their expected realizable value, thereby decreasing net income. Evaluating the value of these assets is necessarily based on our management's judgment. If our management subsequently determined that the deferred tax assets, which had been written down, would be realized in the future, the value of the deferred tax assets would be increased, thereby increasing net income in the period when that determination was made.

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended June 30, 2007 Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2008

Net sales increased by \$1,098,456, or 31.6%, from \$3,472,360 in the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$4,570,816 in the three months ended June 30, 2008. The increase in net sales was primarily due to an increase in our Virgil's product line and our Reed's Ginger Brews line. The increase in sales was also primarily due to an increase in net sales due to newly introduced mainstream distributors and an increase in our existing distribution channels of natural food distributors and retailers.

The Virgil's brand, which includes Root Beer, Real Cola, Cream Soda and Black Cherry Cream soda, Diet Root Beer, Diet Real Cola, Diet Cream Soda and Diet Black Cherry Cream Soda, realized an increase in net sales of \$788,000, or 54% to \$2,246,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$1,458,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2007. The increase was the result of increased sales in 12 ounce Root Beer of \$225,000 or 32% from \$714,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$939,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2008, increased sales in Cream Soda of \$109,000 or 62% from \$175,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$284,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2008, and increased sales in Black Cherry Cream Soda of \$31,000 or 31% from \$101,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$132,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2008. Also, the Virgil's Root Beer five-liter party kegs increased \$321,000 or 106%, from \$304,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2007 to \$625,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2008. In addition, the increase in sales in the Virgil's Brand was the result of launch of Virgil's Real Cola in 2008 which realized net sales of \$95,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2008.

The Reeds Ginger Brew Line increased \$312,000 or 20 % to \$1,837,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$1,525,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2007.

Net sales of candy increased \$48,000, or 27% to \$229,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$181,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2007.

The product mix for our two most significant product lines, Reed's Ginger Brews and Virgil's sodas was 51.1% and 41.8%, respectively of net sales in the three months ended June 30, 2008 and was 46.4% and 44.4%, respectively of net sales in the three months ended June 30, 2007.

Cost of sales increased by \$509,554, or 18.3%, to \$3,301,486 in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$2,791,932 in the three months ended June 30, 2007. As a percentage of net sales, cost of sales decreased to 72.2% in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from 80.4% in the three months ended June 30, 2007. Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales decreased by 7.6%, primarily as a result of the price increase on April 1, 2008 for the Reed's Ginger Brew line of beverages offset by fuel and commodity price increases which have caused an increase in our costs of production from our co-packer. Fuel price increases have also increased our costs of delivery. In addition, we had increased costs of packaging. If fuel and commodity prices continue to increase, we will have more pressure on our margins.

Gross profit increased \$588,902 or 86.5% to \$1,269,330 in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$680,428 in the three months ended June 30, 2007. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit increased to 27.8% in the first three months of 2008 from 19.6% in the first three months of 2007.

To improve gross margins in 2008, we have raised prices on the Reed's Ginger Brew line by 20% bringing it more in line with our competitors in the natural soda category. In addition, we are implementing systems to track and manage the approval and use of promotions and discounting to maintain a higher net gross margin. Finally, we are performing a competitive bidding process for our third party co-packing production. We expect to select a co-packer by the third quarter 2008. We expect to lower our costs of production, thus further improving our gross margin while maintaining our product quality.

Operating expenses increased by \$372,352, or 27.8%, to \$1,710,604 in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$1,338,252 in the three months ended June 30, 2007 and decreased as a percentage of net sales to 37.4% in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from 38.5% in the three months ended June 30, 2007. The increase was primary the result of increased selling and general and administrative expenses. In March of 2008, we reduced our staff by 17 employees, mostly from the sales staff. During the first quarter of 2008, we implemented a cost reduction strategy to reduce unnecessary expenses and revised our budget for 2008. We reduced selling expenses by reducing our work force by 17 employees. We expect to save approximately \$2,000,000 in annual expense with this reduction. We experienced a \$743,640 reduction in operating expenses over the first quarter of 2008 in the three months ending March 31, 2008 expenses were \$2,454,274.

Selling expensed increased by \$162,904 or 18.3%, to \$1,051,008 in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$888,104 in the three months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in selling expenses is due to increased promotional and advertising expenses, public relations expenses, trade show expenses, travel expenses, and increased usage of brokerage firms for sales offset by lower option expenses and contract services expenses. Promotional and advertising expenses increased \$100,938 or 108.2% to \$194,204 in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$93,266 in the three months ended June 30, 2007. This increase was due to the increased use of advertising and promotions with our supermarket customers as we move into more mainstream accounts. Public relations expenses increased \$31,280 or 299.3% to \$41,730 in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$10,450 in the three months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in public relations expenses was due to the increased use. Trade show expenses increased \$20,795 or 134.2%, to \$36,292 in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$15,497 in the three months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in trade show expenses was due to an increase in trade shows as we start marketing to new channels of trade such as the drug store channel. Travel expenses increased \$50,969 or 356.6%, to \$65,263 in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$14,294 in the three months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in travel expenses was due to increased air travel as our sales force focus is redirected to visiting supermarket headquarters and key retailer around the country. Brokerage commission expenses increased \$86,478 or 103.2%, to \$170,312 in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$83,834 in the three months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in brokerage commission

expenses was due to increased use of outside food brokers to represent us to the supermarket trade. Non-cash stock option compensation expense decreased \$69,357 or 413% to (\$52,565) in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$16,792 in the three months ended June 30, 2007. This decrease is due to options which were forfeited as we reduced our sales force in the first quarter of 2008. Contract services expense decreased \$18,735 or 43.7% to \$24,108 in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$42,843 in the three months ended June 30, 2007. This decrease is due to the reduction of use of contract services. In March 2008, we announced our new strategic direction in sales, whereby our focus is to strengthen our product placements in our estimated 10,500 supermarkets nationwide. This strategy replaces our strategy in the three months ended June 30, 2007 that focused on both the supermarkets and a direct store delivery (DSD) effort. Since March 2008, our sales organization has been reduced by 16 compared to the level we had at December 31, 2007. We have found that the most effective sales efforts are to grocery stores. We have our products in more than 10,500 supermarket stores across the country and our new direction for 2008 is to remain focused on these accounts while opening new business with other grocery stores leveraging our brand equity. We feel that the trend in grocery stores to offer their customers natural products can be served with our products. Our sales personnel are leveraging our success at natural food grocery stores to establish new relationships with mainstream grocery stores.

General and administrative expenses increased by \$209,448 or 46.5% to \$659,596 in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$450,148 in the first three months of 2007. The increase in general and administrative expenses is due to increased legal, accounting and investor relations expenses and officer salaries. Legal, accounting and investor relations expenses increased \$152,651 or 571.6% to \$179,357 in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$26,706 in the three months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in legal, accounting and investor relation expenses was due to increased legal and accounting costs mostly related to the increased costs of reporting and compliance with the Securities and Exchange Commission and NASDAQ. Officer salaries increased by \$33,806 or 90.1% to \$71,306 in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$37,500 in the three months ended June 30, 2007. The increase was due to the hiring of a Chief Operating Officer in May 2007.

Interest expense was \$49,990 in the three months ended June 30, 2008, compared to interest expense of \$64,330 in the three months ended June 30, 2007. Interest income dropped to \$145 in the three months ended June 30, 2008, compared to interest income of \$29,109 in the three months ended June 30, 2007.

Interest income decreased because of our overall decrease in cash and corresponding decrease in interest bearing cash accounts. Interest expenses will probably increase due to the increased reliance of the Company to finance operations with its \$3,000,000 inventory and accounts receivable line of credit with First Capital LLC.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2007 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2008

Net sales increased by \$1,649,866, or 25.4%, from \$6,485,050 in the first six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$8,134,916 in the first six months ended June 30, 2008. The increase in net sales was primarily due to an increase in our Virgil's product line and our Reed's Ginger Brews line. The increase in sales was also primarily due to an increase in net sales due to newly introduced mainstream distributors and an increase in our existing distribution channels of natural food distributors and retailers.

The Virgil's brand, which includes Root Beer, Real Cola, Cream Soda and Black Cherry Cream soda, Diet Root Beer, Diet Real Cola, Diet Cream Soda and Diet Black Cherry Cream Soda, realized an increase in net sales of \$1,364,000, or 57% to \$3,742,000 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$2,378,000 in first six months ended June 30, 2007. The increase was the result of increased sales in 12 ounce Root Beer of \$449,000 or 35% from \$1,296,000 in first six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$1,745,000 in first six months ended June 30, 2008, increased sales in Cream Soda of \$157,000 or 51% from \$306,000 in the first six months of 2007 to \$463,000 in the first six months of 2008, and increased sales in Black Cherry Cream Soda of \$72,000 or 44% from \$164,000 in the first six months of 2007 to \$236,000 in the first six months of 2008. Also, the Virgil's Root Beer five-liter party kegs increased \$531,000 or 135%, from \$392,000 in first six months ended June 30, 2007 to \$923,000 in first six months ended June 30, 2008. In addition, the increase in sales in the Virgil's Brand was the result of launch of Virgil's Real Cola in 2008 which realized net sales of \$100,000 in the first six months ended June 30, 2008.

The Reeds Ginger Brew Line increased \$773,000 or 26% to \$3,779,000 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$3,006,000 in first six months ended June 30, 2007.

Net sales of candy increased \$44,000, or 10% to \$482,000 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$438,000 in first six months ended June 30, 2007.

The product mix for our two most significant product lines, Reed's Ginger Brews and Virgil's sodas was 46.2% and 45.7%, respectively of net sales in first six months ended June 30, 2008 and was 49.7% and 39.4%, respectively of net sales in first six months ended June 30, 2007.

Cost of sales increased by \$1,080,773, or 20.5%, to \$6,345,773 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$5,265,000 in first six months ended June 30, 2007. As a percentage of net sales, cost of sales decreased to 78.0% in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from 81.2% in first six months ended June 30, 2007. Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales decreased by 3.2%, primarily as a result of the price increase on April 1, 2008 for the Reed's Ginger Brew line of beverages offset by fuel and commodity price increases which have caused an increase in our costs of production from our co-packer. Fuel price increases have also increased our costs of delivery. In addition, we had increased costs of packaging. If fuel and commodity prices continue to increase, we will have more pressure on our margins.

Gross profit increased \$569,093 or 46.6% to \$1,789,143 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$1,220,050 in first six months ended June 30, 2007. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit increased to 22.0% in the first six months of 2008 from 18.8% in the first six months of 2007.

To improve gross margins in 2008, we have raised prices on the Reed's Ginger Brew line by 20% on April 1, 2008 bringing it more in line with our competitors in the natural soda category. In addition, we are implementing systems to track and manage the approval and use of promotions and discounting to maintain a higher net gross margin. Finally, we are performing a competitive bidding process for our third party co-packing production. We expect to select a co-packer by the third quarter 2008. We expect to lower our costs of production, thus further improving our gross margin while maintaining our product quality. Our current co-packer producing the bulk of our products is charging us considerably over the market.

Operating expenses increased by \$1,832,118 or 77.8%, to \$4,164,878 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$2,341,760 in first six months ended June 30, 2007 and increased as a percentage of net sales to 51.2% in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from 36.1% in first six months ended June 30, 2007. The increase was primary the result of increased selling and general and administrative expenses. In March of 2008, we reduced our staff by 17 employees, mostly from the sales staff. During the first quarter of 2008, we implemented a cost reduction strategy to reduce unnecessary expenses and revised its budget for 2008. We reduced selling expenses by reducing our work force by 17 employees. We expect to save approximately \$2,000,000 in annual expense with this reduction. We

believe our operating expenses will decrease approximately \$300,000 per month beginning in April 2008.

Selling expensed increased by \$732,867 or 50.8%, to \$2,175,136 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$1,442,269 in first six months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in selling expenses is due to increased salaries of sales personnel, brokerage expenses, promotional and advertising costs, trade show expenses, and travel expenses offset by lower non-cash stock option expense, lower demo expenses, lower contract services and lower auto expenses. Salaries of sales personnel increased \$714,045 or 132.1% to \$1,254,562 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$540,517 in first six months ended June 30, 2007. This increase was due to increased personnel to support the initiative to increase sales of our product to the mainstream consumer through mainstream stores and distributors that support mainstream retailers. Brokerage expenses increased \$122,809 or 111.1% to \$233,396 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$110,587 in first six months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in brokerage commission expenses was due to increased use of outside food brokers to represent us to the supermarket trade. Promotional and advertising expenses increased \$105,025 or 88.0%, to \$224,360 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$119,335 in first six months ended June 30, 2007. This increase was due to the increased use of advertising and promotions with our supermarket customers as we move into more mainstream accounts. Trade show expenses increased \$40,599 or 90.6%, to \$85,406 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$44,807 in first six months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in trade show expenses was due to an increase in trade shows as we start marketing to new channels of trade such as the drug store channel. Travel expenses increased \$170,169 or 289.8%, to \$228,890 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$58,721 in first six months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in travel expenses was due to the build up of the sales force at the end of 2007 and their increased activities. These increases were offset by reductions in the following expenses. Non-cash stock option compensation expense decreased \$2,919 or 7.0% to \$39,000 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$41,919 in first six months ended June 30, 2007. This decrease is due to options which were forfeited. Contract services expense decreased \$49,636 or 59.6% to \$33,677 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$83,313 in first six months ended June 30, 2007. This decrease is due to reduced use of outside services. Auto expenses decreased \$68,516 or 61.2% to \$43,392 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$111,908 in first six months ended June 30, 2007. This decrease is due to a reduction of our delivery systems in Southern California in 2008. In March 2008, we announced our new strategic direction in sales, whereby our focus is to strengthen our product placements in our estimated 10,500 supermarkets nationwide. This strategy replaces our strategy in first six months ended June 30, 2007 that focused on both the supermarkets and a direct store delivery (DSD) effort. Since March 2008, our sales organization has been reduced by 16 compared to the level we had at December 31, 2007. We have found that the most effective sales efforts are to grocery stores. We have our products in more than 10,500 supermarket stores across the country and our new direction for 2008 is to remain focused on these accounts while opening new business with other grocery stores leveraging our brand equity. We feel that the trend in grocery stores to offer their customers natural products can be served with our products. Our sales personnel are leveraging our success at natural food grocery stores to establish new relationships with mainstream grocery stores

General and administrative expenses increased by \$1,090,251 or 121.2% to \$1,989,742 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$899,491 in the first six months of 2007. The increase in general and administrative expenses is due to increased legal, accounting and investor relations expenses, officer salaries, general liability insurance, outside services, and office supplies. Legal, accounting and investor relations expenses increased \$326,492 or 266.4% to \$449,036 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$122,544 in first six months ended June 30, 2007. The increase in legal, accounting and investor relation expenses was due to increased legal and accounting costs mostly related to the increased costs of reporting and compliance with the Securities and Exchange Commission and NASDAQ. Salaries increased by \$243,914 or 219.6% to \$354,981 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$111,067 in first six months ended June 30, 2007. Officer salaries increased by \$116,848 or 155.8% to \$191,848 in the three months ended June 30, 2008 from \$75,000 in the three months ended June 30, 2007. The increase was due to the hiring of a Chief Operating Officer in May 2007 and a Chief Financial Officer in October 2007. Liability insurance expenses increased \$62,451 or 155.03% to \$102,733 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$29,752 in first six months ended June 30, 2007. This increase was mainly due to increased sales and coverage. Outside services expenses increased \$40,512 or 136.2% to \$70,262 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$29,752 in first six months ended June 30, 2007. This increase was due increased use of outside services. Office supplies expenses increased

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\$14,419 or 80.6% to \$32,304 in first six months ended June 30, 2008 from \$17,885 in first six months ended June 30, 2007. This increase was due to increased staff in general. In addition, we had a one-time non cash expense of \$320,762 for consulting services, for which we issued stock.

Interest expense was \$106,428 in the six months ended June 30, 2008, compared to interest expense of \$111,883 in the six months ended June 30, 2007. Interest income dropped to \$975 in the six months ended June 30, 2008, compared to interest income of \$52,600 in the six months ended June 30, 2007.

Interest income decreased because of our overall decrease in cash and corresponding decrease in interest bearing cash accounts. Interest expenses will probably increase due to the increased reliance of Company to finance operations with its \$3,000,000 inventory accounts receivable line of credit with First Capital LLC.

Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2007 Compared to Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2006

Net sales increased by \$2,574,460, or 24.6%, to \$13,058,813 in 2007 from \$10,484,353 in 2006. The increase in net sales was primarily due to an increase in our Virgil's product line of Root Beer and Cream Sodas, our Reed's Ginger Brews and ginger Candies. The increase in sales was also primarily due to an increase in net sales due to newly introduced mainstream distributors and an increase in our existing distribution channels of natural food distributors and retailers, partially offset by a decrease in sales to international customers.

The Virgil's brand, which includes Root Beer, Cream Soda and Black Cherry Cream soda, Diet Root Beer, Diet Cream Soda and Diet Black Cherry Cream Soda, realized an increase in net sales of \$1,715,000, or 44.9% from \$3,823,000 in 2006 to \$5,538,000 in 2007. The increase was the result of increased sales in Root Beer of \$985,000 or 33.3% to \$3,945,000 in 2007 from \$2,960,000 in 2006, increased sales in Cream Soda of \$201,000 or 31.8% to \$834,000 in 2007 from \$633,000 in 2006, and increased sales in Black Cherry Cream Soda of \$193,000 or 86.5% to \$416,000 in 2007 from \$223,000 in 2006. The increase in the Virgil's Root Beer was due, in part, to an increase in five-liter party kegs of \$316,000 or 71.9%, to \$756,000 in 2007 from \$440,000 in 2006. In addition, the increase in sales in the Virgil's Brand was the result of three diet products introduced in 2007. The three new products include Diet Root Beer, which realized \$99,000 in net sales for 2007, Diet Cream Soda and Black Cherry Cream soda which realized net sales of \$57,000 and \$52,000, respectively in 2007.

The Reeds Ginger Brew Line increased \$720,000 or 13.2% from \$5,450,000 in 2006 to \$6,170,000 in 2007. The increase was the result of increased sales across all Reed's line of products, but mostly due to increased sales of Reed's Extra Ginger Brew of \$317,000 or 11.8% to \$3,011,000 in 2007 from \$2,694,000 in 2006, Reed's Original Ginger Brew of \$86,000 or 6.8% to \$1,350,000 in 2007 from \$1,264,000 in 2006 and Reed's Premium Ginger Brew of \$84,000 or 9.4% to \$978,000 in 2007 from \$894,000 in 2006. The Reed's Cherry Ginger Brew and Reed's Spice Apple Cider realized an increase in sales of 20.3% and 2.5%, respectively, from 2007 to 2006.

Net sales of candy increased \$110,000, or 13.7% from \$802,000 in 2006 to \$912,000 in 2007. The increase in candy sales was mostly due to increased crystallized ginger sales of \$93,000 or 17.2% to \$633,000 in 2007 from \$540,000 in 2006.

The product mix for our two most significant product lines, Reed's Ginger Brews and Virgil's sodas was 47.2% and 42.4%, respectively of net sales in 2007 and was 52.0% and 36.5%, respectively of net sales in 2006.

Commencing in 2007, the Company executed several distribution contracts with distributors who service retailers that cater to the mainstream consumer. In 2007, of the sales noted above, net sales to distributors that cater to mainstream consumers totaled \$428,000. For sales to distributors that specialize in natural foods, net sales increased \$1,857,000 or 23.6% from \$7,874,000 in 2006 to \$9,731,000 in 2007. For sales to other mainstream customers, including chains, club stores and mass merchants, net sales increased \$534,000 or 21.9% from \$2,437,000 in 2006 to \$2,971,000 in 2007. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in net sales to international customers of \$52,000 or 29.8% to \$122,000 in 2007 from \$174,000 in 2006.

We expect to increase sales in 2008. Our new direction in sales is to focus our sales efforts predominantly in the grocery channels, where we have an estimated 10,500 supermarket stores carrying our products.

Cost of sales increased by \$2,612,803, or 31.0%, from \$8,426,774 in 2006 to \$11,039,577 in 2007. As a percentage of net sales, cost of sales increased from 80.4% in 2006 to 84.5% in 2007. Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales increased by 4.1%, primarily as a result of increased discounting and promotions, increased production expenses, increased packaging costs and increased ingredient costs.

Gross profit decreased \$38,343 or 1.9% from \$2,057,579 in 2006 to \$2,019,236 in 2007. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit decreased from 19.6% in 2006 to 15.5% in 2007. Fuel and commodity price increases have caused an increase in our costs of production from our co-packer. Fuel price increases have increased our costs of delivery. In addition, we had increased costs of packaging costs. If fuel and commodity prices continue to increase, we will have more pressure on our margins.

Our gross profit for beverages before the affects of promotions and discounting was approximately 40% for 2007. After promotions and discounts, we realized gross margin of 15.5%. To improve gross margins in 2008, we have set a date to raise prices on the Reed's Ginger Brew line by 13% bringing it more in line with our competitors in the natural soda category. The impact of the price increase will raise our gross margin before the affects of promotions and discounting to 45% with the expectation of increasing the net gross margin 2008. In addition, we are implementing systems to track and manage the approval and use of promotions and discounting to maintain a higher net gross margin. Finally, we are performing a competitive bidding process for our third party co-packing production. We expect to select a co-packer by the third quarter 2008. We expect to lower our costs of production, thus further improving our gross margin while maintaining our product quality.

Operating expenses increased by \$3,643,956, or 94.3%, from \$3,864,169 in 2006 to \$7,508,125 in 2007 and increased as a percentage of net sales from 36.9% in 2006 to 57.5% in 2007. The increase was primary the result of increased selling and general and administrative expenses, partially offset by one-time charges in 2006. Based on the reduction in the sales staff and other sales support staff, we do not anticipate an increase in operating expenses in 2008.

Selling expensed increased by \$3,234,293 or 239.2%, from \$1,352,313 in 2006 to \$4,586,806 in 2007. The increase in selling expenses is due to increased salaries of sales personnel, general selling expenses, promotional costs, non-cash stock option amortization expense, recruiting costs of sales personnel and public relations. Salaries of sales personnel increased \$1,572,000 or 236.6% from \$664,000 in 2006 to \$2,236,000 in 2007. This increase was due to increased personnel to support the initiative to increase sales of our product to the mainstream consumer through mainstream stores and distributors that support mainstream retailers. General selling expenses increased \$779,000 or 226.5% from \$344,000 in 2006 to \$1,123,000 in 2007. The increase in general selling expenses was due to the increased support for the increased sales personnel such as travel, road-shows and trade shows. Promotional expenses increased \$335,000 or 177.2%, from \$189,000 in 2006 to \$524,000 in 2007. The increase in promotional expenses was due to increased activities of advertising, demonstrations and sampling. Non-cash stock option amortization expense increased \$344,000 or 5,733.3% from \$6,000 in 2006 to \$350,000 in 2007. This increase is due to stock options issued to new sales personnel in 2007. Also, selling expense increased from 2007 versus 2006 due to new initiatives in 2007 of public relations and recruiting fees for selling personnel of \$104,000 and \$66,000, respectively. In March 2008, we announced our new strategic direction in sales, whereby our focus is to strengthen our product placements in our estimated 10,500 supermarkets nationwide. This strategy replaces our strategy in 2007 that focused on both the supermarkets and a direct store delivery (DSD) effort. Since March 2008, our sales organization has been reduced by 16 compared to the level we had at December 31, 2007. We have found that our brand performs most efficiently in grocery stores. We have our products in many supermarket stores across the country and our new direction for 2008 is to remain focused on these accounts while opening new business with other grocery stores leveraging our brand equity. We feel that the trend in grocery stores to offer their customers natural products can be served with our products. Our sales personnel are leveraging our success at natural food grocery stores to establish new relationships with mainstream grocery stores.

General and administrative expenses increased by \$109,463 or 4.4% from \$2,511,856 in 2006 to \$2,621,319 in 2007. The increase in general and administrative expenses is due to increased legal, accounting and investor relations expenses, salaries, general office expenses and non-cash stock option amortization expense partially offset by one-time charges in 2006 of legal costs associated with the rescission offer of our initial public offering. Legal, accounting and investor relations expenses increased \$738,000 or 476.1% from \$155,000 in 2006 to \$893,000 in 2007. The increase in legal, accounting and investor relation expenses was due to a new initiative in 2007 for investor relations that resulted in an increase of general and administrative expenses of \$140,000. The remaining increase in legal and accounting costs mostly related to the increased costs of reporting and compliance with the Securities and Exchange Commission and NASDAQ. Salaries increased by \$372,000 or 67.4% from \$552,000 in 2006 to \$924,000 in 2007. The increase was due to additional personnel including the newly hired Chief Operating and Chief Financial Officers. General office expenses increased \$390,000 or 113.0% from \$345,000 in 2006 to \$735,000 in 2007. This increase was mainly due to increased costs to support the additional personnel such as computers and telephones. In addition, in 2007, we incurred additional information technology costs as part of our general ledger conversion. Non-cash stock option expense increased by \$46,000 or 85.2%, from \$54,000 in 2006 to \$100,000 in 2007. The increase in non-cash stock option expense relates to the options issued to personnel hired in 2007. These increases in general and administrative expenses were partially offset by the one-time charges in 2006 of \$835,000 and \$300,000 relating to the rescission offer of our initial public offering that we undertook to satisfy a possible securities law violation associated with our sales of common stock and the resumption of our sales of securities and the settlement of a lawsuit.

In the year ended December 31, 2007, we funded and wrote-off a note-receivable for \$300,000. This note was made by a company that developed and owned certain intellectual property in the form of recipes and marketing materials of energy drinks. Even though we are pursuing collection of this note, we have determined that the collectability of this note and the usefulness of the collateral are doubtful and have therefore fully reserved for the entire balance due.

Interest expense was \$414,792 in 2006, compared to interest expense of \$182,402 in 2007. We had less interest expense in 2007 due to decreased borrowings, a result of our receiving funds from our initial public offering in 2006 and our private placement in 2007. In 2006, we had an outstanding balance on a receivable line of credit which was paid-off in June 2007. We expect to have an increase in interest expenses in 2008 due to our increased borrowings.

Interest income increased \$112,289 or 1,444.6% from \$7,773 in 2006 to \$120,062 in 2007. The increase in interest income was the result of increased balances in cash and cash equivalents throughout 2007 versus 2006, mainly due to the proceeds received in our initial public offering in 2006 and private placement in 2007. We expect to have less interest income in 2008 due to our expectation of having less cash on hand than in 2007.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Historically, we have financed our operations primarily through private sales of common stock, preferred stock, convertible debt, a line of credit from a financial institution, and cash generated from operations. On December 12, 2006, we completed the sale of 2,000,000 shares of our common stock at an offering price of \$4.00 per share in our initial public offering. The public offering resulted in gross proceeds of \$8,000,000 to us. In connection with the public offering, we paid aggregate commissions, concessions and non-accountable expenses to the underwriters of \$800,000, resulting in net proceeds of \$7,200,000, excluding other expenses of the public offering. In addition, we issued, to the underwriters, warrants to purchase up to approximately an additional 200,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$6.60 per share (165% of the public offering price per share), at a purchase price of \$0.001 per warrant. The underwriters' warrants are exercisable for a period of five years commencing on the final closing date of the public offering. From August 3, 2005 through April 7, 2006, we had issued 333,156 shares of our common stock in connection with the public offering. We sold the balance of the 2,000,000 shares in connection with the public offering (1,666,844 shares) following October 11, 2006.

From May 25, 2007 through June 15, 2007, we completed a private placement to accredited investors only, on subscriptions for the sale of 1,500,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase up to 749,995 shares of common stock, resulting in an aggregate of \$9,000,000 of gross proceeds to us. We sold the shares at a purchase price of \$6.00 per share. The warrants issued in the private placement have a five-year term and an exercise price of \$7.50 per share. We paid cash commissions of \$900,000 to the placement agent for the private placement and issued warrants to the placement agent to purchase up to 150,000 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$6.60 per share. We also issued additional warrants to purchase up to 15,000 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$6.60 per share and paid an additional \$60,000 in cash to the placement agent as an investment banking fee. Total proceeds received, net of underwriting commissions and the investment banking fee and excluding other expenses of the private placement, was \$8,040,000.

As of June 30, 2008, we had an accumulated deficit of \$13,585,890 and we had working capital of \$1,702,206, compared to an accumulated deficit of \$11,081,141 and working capital of \$2,942,909 as of December 31, 2007. Cash and cash equivalents were \$39,963 as of June 30, 2008, as compared to \$742,719 as of December 31, 2007. This decrease in our working capital and cash position was primarily attributable to our net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2008 offset by an increase in our inventory at June 30, 2008. In addition to our cash position on June 30, 2008, we had availability under our lines of credit of approximately \$164,000.

Net cash used in operating activities during the six months ended June 30, 2008 was \$2,401,381 which was due primarily to our net loss of \$2,481,188. In the six months ended June 30, 2008, we used \$158,431 of cash in investing activities, which was due primarily to the purchase of various equipment to support business growth.

Net cash provided by financing activities during the six months ended June 30, 2008 was \$1,857,056. The primary components of that were the net proceeds from the refinancing of our land and buildings and our obtaining of a line of credit.

As of June 30, 2008, we had outstanding borrowings of \$879,205 under our line of credit agreement.

We recognize that operating losses negatively impact liquidity and we are working on decreasing operating losses, while focusing on increasing net sales. We are currently borrowing near the maximum on our line of credit. We have approximately \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 in excess inventory over our normal inventory levels. We believe the operations of Company are running at approximately breakeven, after adjusting for non-cash expenses. Between the reduction of our inventory to more normal levels and our current breakeven operating status, we believe that our current cash position and lines of credit will be sufficient to enable us to meet our cash needs through at least the end of 2008.

We may not generate sufficient revenues from product sales in the future to achieve profitable operations. If we are not able to achieve profitable operations at some point in the future, we eventually may have insufficient working capital to maintain our operations as we presently intend to conduct them or to fund our expansion and marketing and product development plans. In addition, our losses may increase in the future as we expand our manufacturing capabilities and fund our marketing plans and product development. These losses, among other things, have had and will continue to have an adverse effect on our working capital, total assets and stockholders' equity. If we are unable to achieve profitability, the market value of our common stock will decline and there would be a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

If we continue to suffer losses from operations, the proceeds from our public offering and private placement may be insufficient to support our ability to expand our business operations as rapidly as we would deem necessary at any time, unless we are able to obtain additional financing. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain such financing on acceptable terms, or at all. If adequate funds are not available or are not available on acceptable terms, we may not be able to pursue our business objectives and would be required to reduce our level of operations, including reducing infrastructure, promotions, personnel and other operating expenses. These events could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, some or all of the elements of our expansion plan may have to be curtailed or delayed unless we are able to find alternative external sources of working capital. We would need to raise additional funds to respond to business contingencies, which may include the need to:

- fund more rapid expansion,
- fund additional marketing expenditures,
- enhance our operating infrastructure,

- respond to competitive pressures, and
- acquire other businesses.

We cannot assure you that additional financing will be available on terms favorable to us, or at all. If adequate funds are not available or if they are not available on acceptable terms, our ability to fund the growth of our operations, take advantage of opportunities, develop products or services or otherwise respond to competitive pressures, could be significantly limited.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

References to the “FASB”, “SFAS” and “SAB” herein refer to the “Financial Accounting Standards Board”, “Statement of Financial Accounting Standards”, and the “SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin”, respectively.

In December 2007, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 141 (R), “Business Combinations” (FAS 141(R)), which establishes accounting principles and disclosure requirements for all transactions in which a company obtains control over another business. Statement 141(R) applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, “Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB No. 51”. SFAS No. 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards that require that the ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent be clearly identified, labeled, and presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity, but separate from the parent’s equity; the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest be clearly identified and presented on the face of the consolidated statement of income; and changes in a parent’s ownership interest while the parent retains its controlling financial interest in its subsidiary be accounted for consistently. SFAS No. 160 also requires that any retained noncontrolling equity investment in the former subsidiary be initially measured at fair value when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. SFAS No. 160 also sets forth the disclosure requirements to identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. SFAS No. 160 applies to all entities that prepare consolidated financial statements, except not-for-profit organizations, but will affect only those entities that have an outstanding noncontrolling interest in one or more subsidiaries or that deconsolidate a subsidiary. SFAS No. 160 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. SFAS No. 160 must be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which it is initially applied, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements. The presentation and disclosure requirements are applied retrospectively for all periods presented.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, “Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133” (“SFAS No. 161”). SFAS No. 161 amends and expands the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 133, “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities” (“SFAS No. 133”). The objective of SFAS No. 161 is to provide users of financial statements with an enhanced understanding of how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS No. 133 and its related interpretations, and how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity’s financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. SFAS No. 161 requires qualitative disclosures about objectives and strategies for using derivatives, quantitative disclosures about fair value amounts of and gains and losses on derivative instruments, and disclosures about credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative agreements. SFAS No. 161 applies to all derivative financial instruments, including bifurcated derivative instruments (and nonderivative instruments that are designed and qualify as hedging instruments pursuant to paragraphs 37 and 42 of SFAS No. 133) and related hedged items accounted for under SFAS No. 133 and its related interpretations. SFAS No. 161 also amends certain provisions of SFAS No. 131. SFAS No. 161 is effective for financial statements issued

for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. SFAS No. 161 encourages, but does not require, comparative disclosures for earlier periods at initial adoption.

The Company does not believe the adoption of the above recent pronouncements, will have a material effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position, or cash flows

Inflation

Although management expects that our operations will be influenced by general economic conditions, we do not believe that inflation has a material effect on our results of operations.

BUSINESS

Background

We develop, manufacture, market, and sell natural non-alcoholic and "New Age" beverages, candies and ice creams. "New Age Beverages" is a category that includes natural soda, fruit juices and fruit drinks, ready-to-drink teas, sports drinks and water. We currently manufacture, market and sell five unique product lines:

Reed's Ginger Brews,

Virgil's Root Beer and Cream Sodas,

China Colas,

Reed's Ginger Candies, and

Reed's Ginger Ice Creams.

We sell most of our products in specialty gourmet and natural food stores (estimated at 4,000 smaller or specialty stores and 3,000 supermarket format stores), supermarket chains (estimated at 7,500 stores), retail stores and restaurants in the United States and, to a lesser degree, in Canada, Europe and other international territories. We primarily sell our products through a network of natural, gourmet and independent distributors. We also maintain an organization of in-house sales managers who work mainly in the stores serviced by our natural, gourmet and mainstream distributors and with our distributors. We also work with regional, independent sales representatives who maintain store and distributor relationships in a specified territory. In Southern California, we have our own direct distribution system, but have plans to direct these sales to distributors.

We produce and co-pack our products in part at our company-owned facility in Los Angeles, California, known as the Brewery, and primarily at a contracted co-packing facility in Pennsylvania. We also co-pack certain of our products at smaller co-packing facilities in the United States and in Europe.

Key elements of our business strategy include:

- Increase our relationship with and sales to the 10,500 supermarkets that carry our products in natural and mainstream,
- stimulate consumer demand and awareness for our existing brands and products,
- develop additional unique alternative and natural beverage brands and other products, including
- specialty packaging like our 5-liter party kegs, our swing-lid bottle and our 750 ml champagne bottle,
- lower our cost of sales for our products, and
- optimize the size of our sales force to manage our relationships with distributors.

Our current sales effort is focused for the next 12-18 months on building our business in the 10,500 natural and mainstream supermarket accounts in the US and Canada.

In addition, since 2003, we have introduced into the marketplace new products and offer specialty beverage packaging options not typically available in the marketplace that have contributed to our growth in sales. These products include a 5-liter “party keg” version of our Virgil’s Root Beer and Cream Soda, 12-ounce long neck bottles of our Virgil’s Cream Soda, 750 ml size bottles of our Reed’s Original Ginger Brew, Extra Ginger Brew and Spiced Apple Brew and a one pint version of our Virgil’s Root Beer with a swing-lid. In addition, we recently introduced three new diet flavors of Virgil’s Root Beer, Virgil’s Cream Soda and Virgil’s Black Cherry Cream Soda and a new 7 ounce version of our Reed’s Extra Ginger Brew for mini-bars and on-premise accounts. These new products and packaging options are being utilized in our marketing efforts.

We create consumer demand for our products by:

- supporting in-store sampling programs of our products,
- generating free press through public relations,
- advertising in national magazines targeting our customers,
- maintaining a company website (www.reedsgingerbrew.com),
- participating in large public events as sponsors; and
- partnering with alcohol brands such as Dewars and Barcardi to create co-branded cocktail recipes such as “Dewars and Reeds” and a “Reed’s Dark and Stormy.”

Our principal executive offices are located at 13000 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90061. Our telephone number is (310) 217-9400. Our Internet address is (www.reedsgingerbrew.com). Information contained on our website or that is accessible through our website should not be considered to be part of this prospectus.

Historical Development

In June 1987, Christopher J. Reed, our founder and Chief Executive Officer, began development of Reed's Original Ginger Brew, his first beverage creation. After two years of development, the product was introduced to the market in Southern California stores in 1989. By 1990, we began marketing our products through natural food distributors and moved our production to a larger facility in Boulder, Colorado.

In 1991, we incorporated our business operations in the state of Florida under the name of Original Beverage Corporation and moved all of our production to a co-pack facility in Pennsylvania. We began exhibiting at national natural and specialty food trade shows, which brought national distribution in natural, gourmet and specialty foods and the signing of our first mainstream supermarket distributor. Our products began to receive trade industry recognition as an outstanding new product. The United States National Association of the Specialty Food Trade, or NASFT, named Original Ginger Brew as an "Outstanding Beverage Finalist" in the United States, and the Canadian Fancy Food Association, or CFFA, awarded us "Best Imported Food Product."

Throughout the 1990's, we continued to develop and launch new Ginger Brew varieties. Reed's Ginger Brews reached broad placement in natural and gourmet foods stores nationwide through major specialty, natural/gourmet and mainstream food and beverage distributors.

In 1997, we began licensing the products of China Cola and eventually acquired the rights to that product in December 2000. In addition, we launched Reed's Crystallized Ginger Candy, a product which we manufacture in Fiji under a proprietary, natural, non-sulfured process. In 1999, we purchased the Virgil's Root Beer brand from the Crowley Beverage Company. The brand has won numerous gourmet awards. In 2000, we began to market three new products: Reed's Original Ginger Ice Cream, Reed's Cherry Ginger Brew and a beautiful designer 10-ounce gift tin of our Reed's Crystallized Ginger Candy. In December 2000, we purchased an 18,000 square foot warehouse property, the Brewery, in Los Angeles, California, to house our west coast production and warehouse facility. The Brewery now also serves as our principal executive offices. In 2001, we changed our state of incorporation to Delaware and also changed our name to Reed's, Inc. We also introduced our Reed's Chocolate Ginger Ice Cream and Reed's Green Tea Ginger Ice Cream products and expanded our confectionary line with two new candy products: Reed's Crystallized Ginger Baking Bits and Reed's Ginger Candy Chews. In 2002, we launched our Reed's Ginger Juice Brew line, with four flavors of organic juice blends. In November 2002, we completed our first test runs of Reed's and Virgil's products at the Brewery and in January 2003, our first commercially available products came off the Los Angeles line. In 2003, we commenced our own direct distribution in Southern California and introduced sales of our 5-liter Virgil's party keg. In 2004, we expanded our product line to include Virgil's Cream Soda (including in a 5-liter keg), Reed's Spiced Apple Brew in a 750 ml. champagne bottle and draught Virgil's Root Beer and Cream Soda. In 2006, we expanded our product line to include Virgil's Black Cherry Cream Soda. Progressive Grocers, a top trade publication in the grocery industry voted this product as the best new beverage product of 2006. On December 12, 2006, we completed the sale of 2,000,000 shares of our common stock at an offering price of \$4.00 per share in our initial public offering. The public offering resulted in gross proceeds of \$8,000,000 to us.

In 2007, we executed several elements of our business plan, including the hiring of several key personnel such as a Chief Operating Officer, a Chief Financial Officer, two Senior Vice Presidents of Sales, an Executive Vice President of Sales and several sales personnel. In addition, we developed and launched a line of diet sodas of the three flavors of the Virgil's brand and introduced a new 7 ounce package of our Extra Ginger Brew. We acquired a warehouse immediately adjacent to our principal executive office and brewery in Los Angeles that serves as our finished goods warehouse. We executed several agreements with distributors that service mainstream retailers that expand our product reach beyond our core reach of natural and specialty retailers through direct store distribution ("DSD"). The relationships with these distributors are supported, in large part, by one of our Senior Vice Presidents of Sales and newly hired sales staff. We hired a Senior Vice President of Sales to develop sales into national accounts, such as grocery store chains, club stores and other large retailers that can be serviced either directly or through our existing natural foods distributors or mainstream distributors. We also hired an Executive Vice President of Sales and reassigned an existing sales executive to co-lead our initiative to introduce our products to international customers in Europe, Asia, the Middle East and South America. Also in 2007, we raised a net of \$7,600,000 in a private placement.

In 2008, we announced and developed a refined sales strategy that focuses our sales efforts on the estimated 10,500 natural and mainstream supermarket grocery stores that carry our products. Our 2007 sales strategy had focused on a more global effort to hit all the accounts in certain regions of the country. As part of our sales forces' new direction, we consolidated roles and reduced the sales staff by 16 people from 33 at the end of 2007 to 17 at the end of the first quarter 2008. In 2008, we also plan to expand our draft strategy by launching Virgil's Root Beer to sell in bars and accounts that offer draft beer. We also launched the peanut butter ginger chews, the second candy in the Reed's Ginger Chew line.

Industry Overview

Our beverages are classified as New Age beverages, a category that includes natural soda, fruit juices and fruit drinks, ready-to-drink teas, sports drinks and water. According to Beverage Marketing Corporation, in 2007, total wholesale dollar sales in the New Age segment were approximately \$25.5 billion in wholesale dollar sales, an increase of 11.4% over the estimated wholesale sales in 2006 of approximately \$22.9 billion.

Annual confectionary sales (including chocolate, non-chocolate and gum sales) in the United States were approximately \$29.1 billion in 2007, of which approximately \$9.4 billion was non-chocolate candy.

According to the International Dairy Foods Association (IDFA), total U.S. sales of ice cream and frozen desserts were estimated at approximately \$23 billion. The packaged ice cream industry includes economy, regular, premium and super-premium products. Super-premium ice cream, such as Reed's Ginger Ice Creams, is generally characterized by a greater richness and density than other kinds of ice cream. This higher quality ice cream generally costs more than other kinds and is usually marketed by emphasizing quality, flavor selection, texture and brand image. The International Ice Cream Association attributes almost all of the market growth over the past 10 years to sales of super-premium and premium ice creams, particularly the innovative products.

Our Products

We currently manufacture and sell 14 beverages, three candies and three ice creams. We make all of our products using premium all-natural ingredients.

We produce carbonated soda products. According to Spence Information Services (SPINS), which is the only sales information service catering to the natural food trade, for the year 2007, Reed's products were the top four items based on dollar and unit sales among all sugar/fructose sweetened sodas in the natural foods industry in the United States, with Reed's Extra Ginger Brew holding the number one position, Virgil's Root Beer being number two, Premium Ginger Brew being number three and Original Ginger Brew as number four.

Our carbonated products include six varieties of Reed's Ginger Brews, Virgil's Root Beer and Cream Sodas, China Cola and Cherry China Cola.

Our candy products include Reed's Crystallized Ginger Candy, Reed's Crystallized Ginger Baking Bits and Reed's Ginger Candy Chews.

Our ice cream products include Reed's Original Ginger Ice Cream, Reed's Chocolate Ginger Ice Cream and Reed's Green Tea Ginger Ice Cream.

Beverages

Reed's Ginger Brews

Ginger ale is the oldest known soft drink. Before modern soft drink technology existed, non-alcoholic beverages were brewed at home directly from herbs, roots, spices, and fruits. These handcrafted brews were then aged like wine and highly prized for their taste and their tonic, health-giving properties. Reed's Ginger Brews are a revival of this home brewing art and we make them with care and attention to wholesomeness and quality, using the finest fresh herbs, roots, spices, and fruits. Our expert brew masters brew each batch and age it with great pride.

We believe that Reed's Ginger Brews are unique in their kettle brewed origin among all mass-marketed soft drinks. Reed's Ginger Brews contain between 8 and 26 grams of fresh ginger in every 12-ounce bottle. We use no refined sugars as sweeteners. Our products differ from commercial soft drinks in three particular characteristics: sweetening, carbonation and coloring for greater adult appeal. Instead of using injected-based carbonation, we produce our carbonation naturally, through slower, beer-oriented techniques. This process produces smaller, longer lasting bubbles that do not dissipate rapidly when the bottle is opened. We do not add coloring. The color of our products comes naturally from herbs, fruits, spices, roots and juices.

In addition, since Reed's Ginger Brews are pasteurized, they do not require or contain any preservatives. In contrast, modern commercial soft drinks generally are produced using natural and artificial flavor concentrates prepared by flavor laboratories, tap water, and highly refined sweeteners. Typically, manufacturers make a centrally processed concentrate that will lend itself to a wide variety of situations, waters, and filling systems. The final product is generally cold-filled and requires preservatives for stability. Colors are added that are either natural, although highly processed, or artificial.

In addition, while we make no claim as to any medical or therapeutic benefits of our products, we have found friends and advocates among alternative, holistic, naturopathic, and homeopathic medical practitioners, dieticians and medical doctors, who tell us that they recommend Reed's Extra Ginger Brew for their patients as a simple way to ingest a known level of ginger. The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) includes ginger on their GRAS (generally recognized as safe) list. However, neither the FDA nor any other government agency officially endorses or recommends the use of ginger as a dietary supplement.

We currently manufacture and sell six varieties of Reed's Ginger Brews:

Reed's Original Ginger Brew was our first creation, and is a Jamaican recipe for homemade ginger ale using 17 grams of fresh ginger root, lemon, lime, honey, fructose, pineapple, herbs and spices. Reed's Original Ginger Brew is 20% fruit juice.

Reed's Extra Ginger Brew is the same approximate recipe, with 26 grams of fresh ginger root for a stronger bite. Reed's Extra Ginger Brew is 20% fruit juice.

Reed's Premium Ginger Brew is the no-fructose version of Reed's Original Ginger Brew, and is sweetened only with honey and pineapple juice. Reed's Premium Ginger Brew is 20% fruit juice.

Reed's Raspberry Ginger Brew is brewed from 17 grams of fresh ginger root, raspberry juice and lime. Reed's Raspberry Ginger Brew is 20% raspberry juice and is sweetened with fruit juice and fructose.

Reed's Spiced Apple Brew uses 8 grams of fresh ginger root, the finest tart German apple juice and such apple pie spices as cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Reed's Spiced Apple Brew is 50% apple juice and sweetened with fruit juice and fructose.

Reed's Cherry Ginger Brew is the newest addition to our Ginger Brew family, and is naturally brewed from: filtered water, fructose, fresh ginger root, cherry juice from concentrate and spices. Reed's Cherry Ginger Brew is 22% cherry juice.

All six of Reed's Ginger Brews are offered in 12-ounce bottles and are sold in stores as singles, in four-packs and in 24-bottle cases. Reed's Original Ginger Brew is sold by select retailers in a special 12-pack. Reed's Spiced Apple Brew is now available in a 750 ml. champagne bottle. The Reed's Extra Ginger Brew is produced in a 7-ounce bottle and sold in eight-packs and 32-bottle cases.

Virgil's Root Beer

Over the years, Virgil's Root Beer has won numerous awards and has a reputation among many as one of the best root beers made anywhere. Virgil's Root Beer won the "Outstanding Beverage" award at the NASFT's International Fancy Food and Confection Show in 1997.

Virgil's is a premium root beer. We use all-natural ingredients, including filtered water, unbleached cane sugar, anise from Spain, licorice from France, bourbon vanilla from Madagascar, cinnamon from Sri Lanka, clove from Indonesia, wintergreen from China, sweet birch and molasses from the southern United States, nutmeg from Indonesia, pimento berry oil from Jamaica, balsam oil from Peru and cassia oil from China.

We collect these ingredients worldwide and gather them together at the brewing and bottling facilities we use in the United States and Germany. We combine and brew these ingredients under strict specifications and finally heat-pasteurize Virgil's Root Beer, to ensure quality.

We sell Virgil's Root Beer in four packaging styles: 12-ounce bottles in a four-pack, a special swing-lid style pint bottle and a 5-liter self-tapping party keg.

Virgil's Cream Soda

We launched Virgil's Cream Soda in January 2004. We make this product with the same attention to quality that makes Virgil's Root Beer so popular. Virgil's Cream Soda is a gourmet cream soda. We brew Virgil's Cream Soda the same way we brew Virgil's Root Beer. We use all-natural ingredients, including filtered water, unbleached cane sugar and bourbon vanilla from Madagascar.

Virgil's Cream Soda is currently sold in 12-ounce long neck bottles in colorful 4-packs and a 5-liter party keg version.

In 2006, we expanded our product line to include Virgil's Black Cherry Cream Soda in a 12-ounce bottle.

In 2007, we further expanded our Virgil's product line to include diet Root Beer, diet Black Cherry Cream Soda and diet Cream Soda. Our diet sodas are sweetened with Stevia and Xylitol.

China Cola

We consider China Cola to be the most natural cola in the world. We restored China Cola to its original delicious blend of raw cane sugar, imported Chinese herbs, essential oils and natural spices. China Cola contains no caffeine. It comes in two varieties, Original China Cola and Cherry China Cola.

Original China Cola is made from filtered water, raw cane sugar szechwan poeny root, cassia bark, Malaysian vanilla, oils of lemon and oil of orange, nutmeg, clove, licorice, cardamom, caramel color, citric acid and phosphoric acid.

Cherry China Cola is made from the same ingredients as Original China Cola, with the addition of natural cherry flavor.

China Cola and Cherry China Cola sell as singles, in four-packs and in 24-bottle cases.

Reed's Ginger Juice Brews

In May 2007, we discontinued offering Ginger Juice Brews.

Reed's Ginger Candies

Reed's Crystallized Ginger Candy

Reed's Crystallized Ginger was the first crystallized ginger on the market in the United States to be sweetened with raw cane instead of refined white sugar. Reed's Crystallized Ginger is custom-made for us in Fiji.

The production process is an ancient one that has not changed much over time. After harvesting baby ginger (the most tender kind), the root is diced and then steeped for several days in large vats filled with simmering raw cane syrup. The ginger is then removed and allowed to crystallize into soft, delicious nuggets. Many peoples of the islands have long enjoyed these treats for health and pleasure.

We sell this product in 3.5-ounce bags, 10-ounce enameled, rolled steel gift tins, 16-ounce re-sealable Mylar bags, and in bulk. We also sell Reed's Crystallized Ginger Baking Bits in bulk.

Reed's Ginger Candy Chews

For many years, residents of Southeast Asia from Indonesia to Thailand have enjoyed soft, gummy ginger candy chews. We sell Reed's Ginger Candy Chews individually wrapped in hard-packs of ten candies and as individually wrapped loose pieces in bulk. The candies come in two flavors, Reed's Ginger Chews and Reed's Peanut Butter Ginger Chews. Reed's has taken them a step further, adding more ginger, using no gelatin (vegan-friendly) and making them slightly easier to unwrap than their Asian counterparts.

Reed's Ginger Candy Chews are made for us in Indonesia from sugar, maltose (malt sugar), ginger, and tapioca starch. In addition, the peanut butter version includes peanut butter.

Reed's Ginger Ice Creams

We make Reed's Ginger Ice Creams with 100% natural ingredients, using the finest hormone-free cream and milk. We combine fresh milk and cream with the finest natural ginger puree, Reed's Crystallized Ginger Candy and natural raw cane sugar to make a delicious ginger ice cream with a super premium, ultra-creamy texture and Reed's signature spicy-sweet bite. Our ice creams are made for us, according to our own recipes, at a dairy in upstate New York.

We sell three Reed's Ginger Ice Cream products:

Reed's Original Ginger Ice Cream made from milk, cream, raw cane sugar, Reed's Crystallized Ginger Candy (finest ginger root, raw cane sugar), ginger puree, and guar gum (a natural vegetable gum),

Chocolate Ginger Ice Cream made from milk, cream, raw cane sugar, finest Belgian cocoa (used to make Belgian chocolate), Reed's Crystallized Ginger Candy (fresh baby ginger root, raw cane sugar), chocolate shavings (sugar, unsweetened chocolate, Belgian cocoa, soy lecithin and real vanilla), ginger puree, and guar gum (a natural vegetable gum) creating the ultimate chocolate ginger ice cream, and

Reed's Green Tea Ginger Ice Cream made from milk, cream, the finest green tea, raw cane sugar, ginger puree, Reed's Crystallized Ginger Candy (fresh baby ginger root, raw cane sugar), and guar gum (a natural vegetable gum) creating the ultimate green tea ginger ice cream.

We sell Reed's Ginger Ice Creams in pint containers and cases of eight pints.

New Product Development

We are always working on developments to continue expanding from our Reed's Ginger Brews, Virgil's product line, Reed's Ginger Ice Cream, and Reed's Ginger Candy product lines and packaging styles. However, research and development expenses in the last two years have been nominal. We intend to expend some, but not a significant amount, of funds on research and development for new products and packaging. We intend to introduce new products and packaging as we deem appropriate from time to time for our business plan.

Among the advantages of our owned and self-operated Brewery are the flexibility to try innovative packaging and the capability to experiment with new product flavors at less cost to our operations or capital. Currently, we sell a half-liter Virgil's Root Beer swing-lid bottle that is made for us in Europe. We intend to produce several of our beverages in one-liter swing-lid bottles in the United States. Our Reed's Original Ginger Brew, Extra Ginger Brew and Spiced Apple Brew are available in a 750 ml champagne bottle and other products are planned to be available with this packaging in the near future.

Manufacture of Our Products

We produce our carbonated beverages at two facilities:

·a facility that we own in Los Angeles, California, known as The Brewery, at which we produce certain soda products for the western half of the United States, and

·a packing, or co-pack, facility in Pennsylvania, known as the Lion Brewery, with which they supply us with product we do not produce at The Brewery. The term of our agreement with Lion Brewery renews automatically for a successive two-year term on May 31, 2007, expiring on May 31, 2009 and renews automatically for another successive two year term unless terminated by either party. The Lion Brewery assembles our products and charges us a fee, generally by the case, for the products they produce.

Our west coast Brewery facility is running at 41% of capacity. We have had difficulties with the flavor of our Ginger Brew products produced at the Brewery. As a result, we continue to supply our Ginger Brew products at the Brewery from our east coast co-packing facility, thereby causing us to incur increased freight and warehousing expenses on our products. Management is committed to selling a high quality, great tasting product and has elected to continue to sell certain of our Ginger Brew products produced from our east coast facility on the west coast, even though it negatively impacts our gross margins. As we are able to make the Brewery become more fully utilized, we believe that we will experience improvements in gross margins due to freight and production savings.

Our ice creams are co-packed for us at Ronnybrooke Dairy in upstate New York. We supply all the flavor additions and packaging and the dairy supplies the ice cream base. The co-pack facility assembles our products and charges us a fee, by the unit produced for us. We have half-liter swing-lid bottles of our Virgil's Root Beer line co-packed for us at the Hofmark Brewery in southern Germany. The co-pack facility assembles our products and charges us a fee by the unit they produce for us. Our arrangements with Ronnybrooke Dairy and Hofmark Brewery are on an order-by-order by basis.

We follow a "fill as needed" manufacturing model to the best of our ability and we have no significant backlog of orders.

Substantially all of the raw materials used in the preparation, bottling and packaging of our products are purchased by us or by our contract packers in accordance with our specifications. Reed's Crystallized Ginger is made to our specifications in Fiji. Reed's Ginger Candy Chews are made and packed to our specifications in Indonesia.

Generally, we obtain the ingredients used in our products from domestic suppliers and each ingredient has several reliable suppliers. We have no major supply contracts with any of our suppliers. As a general policy, we pick ingredients in the development of our products that have multiple suppliers and are common ingredients. This provides a level of protection against a major supply constriction or calamity.

We believe that as we continue to grow, we will be able to keep up with increased production demands. We believe that the Brewery has ample capacity to handle increased West Coast business. To the extent that any significant increase in business requires us to supplement or substitute our current co-packers, we believe that there are readily available alternatives, so that there would not be a significant delay or interruption in fulfilling orders and delivery of our products. In addition, we do not believe that growth will result in any significant difficulty or delay in obtaining raw materials, ingredients or finished product that is repackaged at the Brewery.

In July 2007, the FDA issued a statement that warned that fresh ginger from a specific importer was contaminated with a banned pesticide. We import ginger from China, but from a different importer than was named by the FDA. Our importer requires a pre-shipment lab test in order to perform chemical analysis. In addition to the pre-shipment chemical analysis, our importer has indicated to us that they verify that every container of ginger shipped has passed the Chinese Photosanitary inspection. Upon arrival at the Port of Long Beach, California, the ginger we import undergoes a food safety inspection by the USDA's Agricultural Quality Inspection Unit. We believe the ginger we use is certified clean and good for human consumption.

Our Primary Markets

We target a niche in the soft drink industry known as New Age beverages. The soft drink industry generally characterizes New Age Beverages as being made more naturally, with upscale packaging, and often creating and utilizing new and unique flavors and flavor combinations.

The New Age beverage segment is highly fragmented and includes such competitors as SoBe, Snapple, Arizona, Hansen's and Jones Soda, among others. These brands have the advantage of being seen widely in the national market and being commonly well known for years through well-funded ad campaigns. Despite our products' having a relatively high price for a premium beverage product, no mass media advertising and a relatively small presence in the mainstream market compared to many of our competitors, we believe that results to date demonstrate that Reed's Ginger Brews and Virgil's sodas are making market inroads among these significantly larger brands. See "Business - Competition."

We sell the majority of our products in natural food stores, mainstream supermarket chains and foodservice locations, primarily in the United States and, to a lesser degree, in Canada and Europe.

Natural Food Stores

Our primary and historical marketing source of our products has been natural food and gourmet stores. These stores include Whole Foods Market, Wild Oats and Trader Joe's. We also sell in gourmet restaurants and delis.

We believe that our products have achieved a leading position in their niche in the fast-growing natural food industry.

With the advent of large natural food store chains and specialty merchants, the natural foods segment continues to grow each year in direct competition with the mainstream grocery trade.

Mainstream Supermarkets and Retailers

We sell our products to 57 direct store distributors ("DSD") who specialize in mainstream retailers, 55 distributors that specialize in Natural Foods and specialty stores, 40 distribution centers of customers who handle their own logistics, and 1,030 direct accounts locations (with our southern Californian fleet of trucks).

Supermarkets, particularly supermarket chains and prominent local supermarkets, often impose slotting fees before permitting new product placements in their store or chain. These fees can be structured to be paid one-time only or in installments. We pursue broad-based slotting in supermarket chains throughout the United States and, to a lesser degree, in Canada. However, our direct sales team in Southern California and our national sales management team have been able to place our products without having to pay slotting fees much of the time. However, slotting fees for new placements normally cost between \$10 and \$100 per store per new item placed.

We also sell our products to large national retailers who place our products within their national distribution streams. These retailers include Costco, Sam's Club, Cost Plus World Markets and Trader Joe's.

Foodservice Placement

We also market our beverage products to industrial cafeterias, bars and restaurants. We intend to place our beverage products in stadiums, sports arenas, concert halls, theatres, and other cultural centers as a long-term marketing plan.

International Sales

We have developed a limited market for our products in Canada, Europe and Asia. Sales outside of North America currently represent less than 1% of our total sales. Sales in Canada represent about 1.3% of our total sales. We are currently analyzing our international sales and marketing plan, which is lead by our Vice President and National Sales Manager - Mainstream, Robert T. Reed, Jr. and our Executive Vice President - Sales, Mark Reed, the brothers of our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, Christopher J. Reed. Our analysis will explore options that may include outsourcing the international sales effort to third or related parties, which may or may not include Robert T. Reed, Jr. and Mark Reed.

The European Union is an open market for Reed's with access to that market due in part to the ongoing production of Virgil's Special Extra Nutmeg Root Beer in Germany. We market our products in Europe through a master distributor in Amsterdam and sub-distributors in the Netherlands, Denmark, the United Kingdom and Spain. We are currently negotiating with a Dutch company in Amsterdam for wider European distribution.

American Trading Corp. orders our products on a regular basis for distribution in Japan. We are holding preliminary discussions with other trading companies and import/ export companies for the distribution of our products throughout Asia, Europe and South America. We believe that these areas are a natural fit for Reed's ginger products, because of the importance of ginger in International, but especially the Asian diet and nutrition.

Distribution, Sales and Marketing

We currently have a national network of mainstream, natural and specialty food distributors in the United States and Canada. We sell directly to our distributors, who in turn sell to retail stores. We also use our own sales group and independent sales representatives to promote our products for our distributors and direct sales to our retail customers. In Southern California, we have our own direct distribution in addition to other local distributors and are in the process of discontinuing our direct distribution and redirecting our customers to local distributors.

One of the main goals of our sales and marketing efforts is to increase sales and grow our brands. Our sales force consists of seventeen sales personnel (down from 33 at its peak in 2007) and several outside independent food brokerage companies. The reduction of our sales force from 2007 was instigated by the refocusing of our sales efforts from 2007's global effort to market to all accounts up and down the street in 20 markets nationally to 2008's refocus of expanding the sales to our existing 10,500 supermarket customers. In addition, we are working to increase the number of stores that carry our products. To support our sales effort to our existing supermarket customers we are actively enlisting regional mainstream beverage distributors to carry our products. We are not abandoning our up and down the street sales marketing approach. But in most markets, we are delaying that effort until after we have expanded our sales and presence in supermarkets.

We have entered into agreements with our customers that commit us to fees if we terminate the agreements early or without cause. The agreements call for our customer to have the right to distribute our products to a defined type of retailer within a defined geographic region. As is customary in the beverage industry, if we should terminate the agreement or not automatically renew the agreement, we would be obligated to make certain payments to our customers. We have no plans to terminate or not renew any agreement with any of our customers.

Our sales force markets existing products, run promotions and introduces new items. Our in-house sales managers are responsible for the distributor relationships and larger chain accounts that require headquarter sales visits and managing our independent sales representatives.

We also offer our products and promotional merchandise directly to consumers via the Internet through our website, *www.reedsgingerbrew.com*.

Marketing to Distributors

We market to distributors using a number of marketing strategies, including direct solicitation, telemarketing, trade advertising and trade show exhibition. These distributors include natural food, gourmet food, and mainstream distributors. Our distributors sell our products directly to natural food, gourmet food and mainstream supermarkets for sale to the public. We maintain direct contact with the distributors through our in-house sales managers. In limited markets, where use of our direct sales managers is not cost-effective, we utilize food brokers and outside representatives.

Marketing to Retail Stores

Our main focus in 2008 is supermarket sales. We have a small highly trained sales force that is directly contacting supermarket chains and setting up promotional calendars for 2008. This is a new effort for us. In the past, the supermarkets have had little or no direct contact with us. In addition, we market to retail stores by utilizing trade shows, trade advertising, telemarketing, direct mail pieces and direct contact with the store. Our sales managers and representatives visit these retail stores to sell directly in many regions. Sales to retail stores are coordinated through our distribution network and our regional warehouses.

Direct Sales and Distribution

In June 2003, we started Direct Sales and Distribution (DSD) to stores in Southern California, using a direct hired sales team and our delivery trucks. Our in-house sales manager works directly with our new route drivers and with distributors in the Southern California area. A DSD system allows us to have greater control over our marketing efforts, but required us to carry the full cost of logistics. We are currently making arrangements to transfer the Southern California DSD effort to local third-party DSD distributors.

Southern California sales represented approximately \$1,580,000 and \$1,040,000 in 2007 and 2006, respectively. These new direct-distribution accounts also include retail locations, including many new independent supermarkets, “mom and pop” markets and foodservice locations. In addition, direct distribution facilitates our new placements at hospitals, the Getty Center in Los Angeles, Fox Studios and other cultural and institutional accounts. We are discontinuing this organization and moving the servicing of these accounts to a local beer distribution network. We found running our own trucks to be expensive and time consuming and we want to focus more on our core competency sales and marketing.

Marketing to Consumers

Advertising. We utilize several marketing strategies to market directly to consumers. Advertising in targeted consumer magazines such as “Vegetarian Times” and “New Age” magazine, in-store discounts on the products, in-store product demonstration, street corner sampling, coupon advertising, consumer trade shows, event sponsoring and our website www.reedsgingerbrew.com are all among current consumer-direct marketing devices.

In-Store Draught Displays. As part of our marketing efforts, we have started to offer in-store draught displays, or Kegerators. While we believe that packaging is an important part of making successful products, we also believe that our products and marketing methods themselves need to be exceptional to survive in today’s marketplace. Our Kegerator is an unattended, in-store draught display that allows a consumer to sample our products at a relatively low cost per demonstration. Stores offer premium locations for these new, and we believe unique, draught displays.

On Draft Program. Our West Coast Brewery has initiated an on-draught program. We have installed draught locations at Fox Studios commissaries and in approximately 12 restaurants or in-store deli counters in Southern California. Currently, we are serving Virgil’s Root Beer and Virgil’s Cream Soda on draught. In addition, all of our other carbonated drinks are available in draught format.

Proprietary Coolers. The placement of in-store branded refrigerated coolers by our competitors has proven to have a significant positive effect on their sales. We are currently testing our own Reed’s branded coolers in a number of locations.

Competition

The beverage industry is highly competitive. The principal areas of competition are pricing, packaging, development of new products and flavors and marketing campaigns. Our products compete with a wide range of drinks produced by a relatively large number of manufacturers. Most of these brands have enjoyed broad, well-established national recognition for years, through well-funded ad and other branding campaigns. In addition, the companies manufacturing these products generally have greater financial, marketing and distribution resources than we do.

Important factors affecting our ability to compete successfully include taste and flavor of products, trade and consumer promotions, rapid and effective development of new, unique cutting edge products, attractive and different packaging, branded product advertising and pricing. We also compete for distributors who will concentrate on marketing our products over those of our competitors, provide stable and reliable distribution and secure adequate shelf space in retail outlets. Competitive pressures in the New Age beverage categories could cause our products to be unable to gain or to lose market share or we could experience price erosion.

We believe that our innovative beverage recipes and packaging and use of premium ingredients and a trade secret brewing process provide us with a competitive advantage and that our commitments to the highest quality standards and brand innovation are keys to our success.

Our premium New Age beverage products compete generally with all liquid refreshments and in particular with numerous other New Age beverages, including: SoBe, Snapple, Mystic, IBC, Stewart’s, Henry Weinhard, Arizona, Hansen’s, Knudsen & Sons and Jones Sodas.

Our Virgil's and China Cola lines compete with a number of other natural soda companies, including Stewarts, IBC, Henry Weinhard, Blue Sky, A&W and Natural Brews.

We also generally compete with other traditional soft drink manufacturers and distributors, such as Coke, Pepsi and Cadbury Schweppes.

Reed's Crystallized Ginger Candy competes primarily with other candies and snacks in general and, in particular, with other ginger candies. The main competitors in ginger candies are Royal Pacific, Australia's Buderim Ginger Company, and Frontier Herbs. We believe that Reed's Crystallized Ginger Candy is the only one among these brands that is sulfur-free.

Reed's Ginger Ice Creams compete primarily with other premium and super-premium ice cream brands. Our principal competitors in the ice cream business are Haagen-Dazs, Ben & Jerry's, Godiva, Starbucks, Dreyer's and a number of smaller natural food ice cream companies.

Proprietary Rights

We own trademarks that we consider material to our business, including Reed's, Virgil's and China Cola. Three of our material trademarks are registered trademarks in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office: Virgil's®, Reed's® and China Cola®. Registrations for trademarks in the United States will last indefinitely as long as we continue to use and police the trademarks and renew filings with the applicable governmental offices. We have not been challenged in our right to use any of our material trademarks in the United States. We intend to obtain international registration of certain trademarks in foreign jurisdictions, as we see fit.

In addition, we consider our finished product and concentrate formulae, which are not the subject of any patents, to be trade secrets. Our brewing process is a trade secret. This process can be used to brew flavors of beverages other than ginger ale and ginger beer, such as root beer, cream soda, cola, and other spice and fruit beverages. We have not sought any patents on our brewing processes because we would be required to disclose our brewing process in patent applications.

We generally use non-disclosure agreements with employees and distributors to protect our proprietary rights.

Government Regulation

The production, distribution and sale in the United States of many of our products is subject to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, various environmental statutes and various other federal, state and local statutes and regulations applicable to the production, transportation, sale, safety, advertising, labeling and ingredients of such products. California law requires that a specific warning appear on any product that contains a component listed by the State as having been found to cause cancer or birth defects. The law exposes all food and beverage producers to the possibility of having to provide warnings on their products because the law recognizes no generally applicable quantitative thresholds below which a warning is not required. Consequently, even trace amounts of listed components can expose affected products to the prospect of warning labels. Products containing listed substances that occur naturally in the product or that are contributed to the product solely by a municipal water supply are generally exempt from the warning requirement. While none of our beverage products are required to display warnings under this law, we cannot predict whether an important component of any of our products might be added to the California list in the future. We also are unable to predict whether or to what extent a warning under this law would have an impact on costs or sales of our products.

Measures have been enacted in various localities and states that require that a deposit be charged for certain non-refillable beverage containers. The precise requirements imposed by these measures vary. Other deposit, recycling or product stewardship proposals have been introduced in certain states and localities and in Congress, and we anticipate that similar legislation or regulations may be proposed in the future at the local, state and federal levels, both in the United States and elsewhere.

Our facilities in the United States are subject to federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations. Compliance with these provisions has not had, and we do not expect such compliance to have, any material adverse effect upon our capital expenditures, net income or competitive position.

Environmental Matters

Our primary cost of environmental compliance is in recycling fees, which approximated \$175,000 and \$185,000 in 2007 and 2006, respectively. This is a standard cost of doing business in the soft drink industry.

In California, and in certain other states where we sell our products, we are required to collect redemption values from our customers and remit those redemption values to the state, based upon the number of bottles of certain products sold in that state.

In certain other states and Canada where our products are sold, we are also required to collect deposits from our customers and to remit such deposits to the respective state agencies based upon the number of cans and bottles of certain carbonated and non-carbonated products sold in such states.

In the year ended December 31, 2007, we upgraded our lighting system to an energy efficient and shatter proof system throughout the Brewery and the offices. We also initiated a trash recycling program for both the Brewery and the offices.

Employees

We currently have 60 full-time employees, as follows: three in general management, 33 in sales and marketing support, eight in admin and operations and 16 in production. We employ additional people on a part-time basis as needed.

We have never participated in a collective bargaining agreement. We believe that the relationship with our employees is good.

Properties

We own an 18,000 square foot warehouse, known as the Brewery, at 13000 South Spring Street in an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County, near downtown Los Angeles. The property is located in the Los Angeles County Mid-Alameda Corridor Enterprise Zone. Businesses located in the enterprise zone are eligible for certain economic incentives designed to stimulate business investment, encourage growth and development and promote job creation.

We purchased the facility in December 2000 for a purchase price of \$850,000, including a down payment of \$102,000. We financed approximately \$750,000 of the purchase price with a loan from U.S. Bank National Association, guaranteed by the United States Small Business Administration. We also obtained a building improvement loan for \$168,000 from U.S. Bank National Association, guaranteed by the United States Small Business Administration. Christopher J. Reed, our founder and Chief Executive Officer, personally guaranteed both loans. Both loans are due and payable on November 29, 2025, with interest at the New York prime rate plus 1%, adjusted monthly, with no cap or floor. As of December 31, 2007, the principal and interest payments on the two loans

combined were \$7,113 per month. This facility serves as our principal executive offices, our West Coast Brewery and bottling plant and our Southern California warehouse facility until August 2007.

In August 2007, we purchased the building immediately adjacent to the Brewery on South Spring Street for \$1,700,000 in cash. Since its purchase, this facility serves as our warehouse for mainly finished goods and raw materials. In March 2008, we borrowed a total of \$1,770,000 from Lehman Brothers secured by our real estate. The loan is personally guaranteed by Christopher J. Reed, our Chief Executive Officer. We have used the proceeds of the loan to pay off the outstanding loan on the Brewery and as working capital. The new loan is payable over a 30 year term, bears interest at 8.41% per annum and carries a prepayment penalty of 3% if the loan is repaid within five years.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are a party to claims and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Our management evaluates our exposure to these claims and proceedings individually and in the aggregate and provides for potential losses on such litigation if the amount of the loss is estimable and the loss is probable.

From August 3, 2005 through April 7, 2006, we issued 333,156 shares of our common stock in connection with our initial public offering. These securities represented all of the shares issued in connection with the initial public offering prior to October 11, 2006. These shares issued in connection with the initial public offering may have been issued in violation of either federal or state securities laws, or both, and may be subject to rescission.

On August 12, 2006, we made a rescission offer to all holders of the outstanding shares that we believe are subject to rescission, pursuant to which we offered to repurchase these shares then outstanding from the holders. At the expiration of the rescission offer on September 18, 2006, the rescission offer was accepted by 32 of the offerees to the extent of 28,420 shares for an aggregate of \$118,711.57, including statutory interest. The shares that were tendered for rescission were agreed to be purchased by others and not from our funds.

Federal securities laws do not provide that a rescission offer will terminate a purchaser's right to rescind a sale of stock that was not registered as required or was not otherwise exempt from such registration requirements. With respect to the offerees who rejected the rescission offer, we may continue to be liable under federal and state securities laws for up to an amount equal to the value of all shares of common stock issued in connection with the initial public offering plus any statutory interest we may be required to pay. If it is determined that we offered securities without properly registering them under federal or state law, or securing an exemption from registration, regulators could impose monetary fines or other sanctions as provided under these laws. However, we believe the rescission offer provides us with additional meritorious defenses against any future claims relating to these shares.

On January 20, 2006, Consac Industries, Inc. (dba Long Life Teas and Long Life Beverages) filed a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Central District of California against Reed's Inc. and Christopher Reed, Case No. CV06-0376. The complaint asserted claims for negligence, breach of contract, breach of warranty, and breach of express indemnity relating to Reed's, Inc.'s manufacture of approximately 13,000 cases of "Prism Green Tea Soda" for Consac. Consac contended that we negligently manufactured the soda resulting in at least one personal injury. Consac sought \$2.6 million in damages, plus interest and attorneys fees. In January 2007, we settled the lawsuit for \$450,000, of which \$300,000 was paid by us and \$150,000 was paid by our insurance carrier. The \$300,000 was accrued as of December 31, 2006 and is included in legal costs in the statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Except as set forth above, we believe that there are no material litigation matters at the current time. Although the results of such litigation matters and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, we believe that the final outcome of such claims and proceedings will not have a material adverse impact on our financial position, liquidity, or results of operations.

MANAGEMENT

General

Our directors currently have terms which will end at our next annual meeting of the stockholders or until their successors are elected and qualify, subject to their death, resignation or removal. Officers serve at the discretion of the board of directors. Except as described below, there are no family relationships among any of our directors and executive officers. Our board members are encouraged to attend meetings of the board of directors and the annual meeting of stockholders. The board of directors held seven meetings and adopted two unanimous written consents in lieu of meetings in 2007.

The following table sets forth certain biographical information with respect to our directors and executive officers:

Name	Position	Age
Christopher J. Reed	President, Chief Executive Officer, acting Chief Financial Officer and Chairman of the Board	48
Thierry Foucaut	Chief Operating Officer	42
Neal Cohane	Vice President – Sales	47
Mark Reed	Executive Vice President – Sales	46
Robert T. Reed, Jr.	Vice President and National Sales Manager - Mainstream	51
Eric Scheffer	Vice President and National Sales Manager - Natural Foods	39
Robert Lyon	Vice President Sales - Special Projects	57
Judy Holloway Reed	Secretary and Director	47
Mark Harris	Director	51
Dr. D.S.J. Muffoletto, N.D.	Director	52
Michael Fischman	Director	51

Christopher J. Reed founded our company in 1987. Mr. Reed has served as our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer since our incorporation in 1991. Until October 2007 and since April 17, 2008, Mr. Reed also has served as the Company's Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Reed has been responsible for our design and products, including the original product recipes, the proprietary brewing process and the packaging and marketing strategies. Mr. Reed received a B.S. in Chemical Engineering in 1980 from Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York.

Thierry Foucaut has been our Chief Operating Officer since May 2007. Prior to joining us, Mr. Foucaut worked for six years as Chief Operating Officer of Village Imports, a \$30 million specialty foods and beverage distributor in California, where he created and launched a line of sparkling lemonades and managed the company's operations including multiple warehouses and fleets of DSD delivery trucks. Mr. Foucaut spent 2000 with Eve.com, a leading San Francisco website specializing in retail sales of high end cosmetics. Mr. Foucaut worked for L'Oréal Paris from 1994 through 1999 with growing marketing and sales responsibilities, including Product Manager from September 1994 to May 1996, South Europe Marketing Coordinator from June 1996 to July 1998 and Duty Free Key Account Executive from July 1998 to December 1999, managing large airport and airline clients over several European countries. He earned a Master of Science degree from Ecole Centrale Paris in 1988, and an MBA from Harvard Business School in 1994.

Neal Cohane has been our Sr. Vice President of Sales since March 2008. Prior, he served as our Vice President of Sales since August 2007. From March 2001 until August 2007, Mr. Cohane served in various senior-level sales and executive positions for PepsiCo, most recently as Senior National Accounts Manager, Eastern Division. In this capacity, Mr. Cohane was responsible for all business development and sales activities within the Eastern Division. From March 2001 until November 2002, Mr. Cohane served as Business Development Manager, Non-Carbonated Division within PepsiCo where he was responsible for leading the non-carbonated category build-out across the Northeast Territory. From 1998 to March 2001, Mr. Cohane spent three years at South Beach Beverage Company, most recently as Vice President of Sales, Eastern Region. During his tenure as Vice President of Sales, Eastern Region, Mr. Cohane managed a team of approximately 35 employees and an independent network of approximately 100 distributors to drive increased category sales volume and market share. From 1986 to 1998, Mr. Cohane spent approximately twelve years at Coca-Cola of New York where he held various senior-level sales and managerial positions, most recently as General Manager New York. Mr. Cohane holds a B.S. degree in Business Administration from Merrimack College in North Andover, Massachusetts.

Mark Reed has been our Executive Vice President - International Sales since August 2007. Prior to joining Reed's, Mr. Reed was a Sales Director for Greenplum, a database software company, from January 2007 to August 2007. Mr. Reed worked as Vice President of Sales for 1Answer Solutions, a technology consulting company, where he managed a sales force from September 2004 to December 2006. Mr. Reed was a National Account Manager with Hyperion Solutions from 2001 to 2004 and a Senior Account Executive with SunGard Data Systems from 1998 to 2001. Mr. Reed worked as a Sales Executive for Prairie Systems, from 1996 to 1997 and for the Aeroquip Corporation from 1993 to 1995. Prior to his positions in sales, Mr. Reed worked as an Industrial Engineer for several Aerospace companies including Raytheon, Hughes Missile Systems, General Dynamics and Rockwell International. Mr. Reed received a B.S. in Industrial and Systems Engineering from the University of Florida in 1985. Mr. Reed is the brother of Christopher J. Reed, our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer and Robert T. Reed, Jr. our Vice President - International Sales.

Robert T. Reed, Jr. has been our Vice President and National Sales Manager - Mainstream since January 2004. In September 2007, Mr. Reed joined Mark Reed to develop an International sales capability for Reed's Inc. Prior to joining us, Mr. Reed was employed with SunGard Availability Services from 1987 through 2003. While at SunGard, Mr. Reed held several sales and executive management positions. He earned a Bachelors of Science degree in Business and Finance from Mount Saint Mary's University. Mr. Reed is the brother of Christopher J. Reed, our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer and Mark Reed, our Executive Vice President - International Sales.

Eric Scheffer has been our Vice President and National Sales Manager - Natural Foods since May 2001. From September 2000 to May 2001, Mr. Scheffer worked as Vice President of Sales for Rachel Perry Natural Cosmetics. Mr. Scheffer was national sales manager at Earth Science, Inc. from January 1999 to September 2000, where he managed the United States and Canadian outside sales force. Mr. Scheffer was national sales manager at USA Nutritionals from June 1997 to January 1999, where he led a successful effort bridging their marketing from natural foods to mainstream stores. He worked for Vita Source as Western sales manager from May 1994 to June 1997 and

was their first sales representative. In February 2008, Mr. Scheffer terminated his employment with Company.

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Robert Lyon has been our Vice President Sales - Special Projects since June 2002. In that capacity, Mr. Lyon directs our Southern California direct sales and distribution program in mainstream markets. Over the past five years, Mr. Lyon also has operated an organic rosemary farm in Malibu, California, selling bulk to re-packagers. In the 1980s and 1990s, Mr. Lyon operated a successful water taxi service with 20 employees and eight vessels of his own design. He also built the national sales team for a jewelry company, Iberia, from 1982 through 1987. Mr. Lyon holds several U.S. patents. He earned a Business Degree from Northwestern Michigan University in 1969.

Judy Holloway Reed has been with us since 1992 and, as we have grown, has run the accounting, purchasing and shipping and receiving departments at various times since the 1990s. Ms. Reed has been one of our directors since June 2004, and our Secretary since October 1996. In the 1980s, Ms. Reed managed media tracking for a Los Angeles Infomercial Media Buying Group and was an account manager with a Beverly Hills, California stock portfolio management company. She earned a Business Degree from MIU in 1981. Ms. Reed is the wife of Christopher J. Reed, our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer.

Mark Harris has been a member of our Board of Directors since April 2005. Mr. Harris is an independent venture capitalist and has been retired from the work force since 2002. In late 2003, Mr. Harris joined a group of Amgen colleagues in funding NeoStem, Inc., a company involved in stem-cell storage, archiving, and research to which he is a founding angel investor. From 1991 to 2002, Mr. Harris worked at biotech giant Amgen managing much of the company's media production for internal use and public relations. Mr. Harris spent the decade prior working in the aerospace industry at Northrop with similar responsibilities.

Dr. Daniel S.J. Muffoletto, N.D. has been a member of our Board of Directors since April 2005. Dr. Muffoletto has practiced as a Naturopathic Physician since 1986. He has been chief executive officer of Its Your Earth, a natural products marketing company since June 2004. From 2003 to 2005, Dr. Muffoletto worked as sales and marketing director for Worthington, Moore & Jacobs, a Commercial Law League member firm serving FedEx, UPS, DHL and Kodak, among others. From 2001 to 2003, he was the owner-operator of the David St. Michel Art Gallery in Montreal, Québec. From 1991 to 2001, Dr. Muffoletto was the owner/operator of a Naturopathic Apothecary, Herbal Alter*Natives of Seattle, Washington and Ellicott City, Maryland. The apothecary housed Dr. Muffoletto's Naturopathic practice. Dr. Muffoletto received a Bachelors of Arts degree in Government and Communications from the University of Baltimore in 1977, and conducted postgraduate work in the schools of Public Administration and Publication Design at the University of Baltimore from 1978 to 1979. In 1986, he received his Doctorate of Naturopathic Medicine from the Santa Fe Academy of Healing, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Michael Fischman has been a member of our Board of Directors since April 2005. Since 1998, Mr. Fischman has been President and chief executive officer of the APEX course, the corporate training division of the International Association of Human Values. In addition, Mr. Fischman is a founding member and the director of training for USA at the Art of Living Foundation, a global non-profit educational and humanitarian organization at which he has coordinated over 200 personal development instructors since 1997. Among Mr. Fischman's personal development clients are the World Bank, Royal Dutch Shell, the United Nations, the US Department of Probation, the Washington, D.C. Police Department, and Rotary Clubs International.

Other than the relationships of Christopher J. Reed, Judy Holloway Reed, Mark Reed and Robert T. Reed, Jr., none of our directors or executive officers are related to one another.

Corporate Governance

We are committed to having sound corporate governance principles. We believe that such principles are essential to running our business efficiently and to maintaining our integrity in the marketplace.

Director Qualifications

We believe that our directors should have the highest professional and personal ethics and values, consistent with our longstanding values and standards. They should have broad experience at the policy-making level in business or banking. They should be committed to enhancing stockholder value and should have sufficient time to carry out their duties and to provide insight and practical wisdom based on experience. Their service on other boards of public companies should be limited to a number that permits them, given their individual circumstances, to perform responsibly all director duties for us. Each director must represent the interests of all stockholders. When considering potential director candidates, the Board of Directors also considers the candidate's character, judgment, diversity, age and skills, including financial literacy and experience in the context of our needs and the needs of the Board of Directors.

Director Independence

The Board of Directors has determined that three members of our Board of Directors, Mr. Harris, Dr. Muffoletto and Mr. Fischman, are independent under the revised listing standards of The NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc. We intend to maintain at least two independent directors on our Board of Directors in the future.

Our Chief Executive Officer and all senior financial officers, including the Chief Financial Officer, are bound by a Code of Ethics that complies with Item 406 of Regulation S-B of the Exchange Act.

Board Structure and Committee Composition

As of the date of this prospectus, our Board of Directors has five directors and the following three standing committees: an Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee and a Nominations and Governance Committee. These committees were formed in January 2007.

US EURO Securities, Inc., the lead underwriter in our initial public offering, will have the right to designate an observer to our board of directors and each of its committees through the period ending December 12, 2011.

Audit Committee. Our Audit Committee oversees our accounting and financial reporting processes, internal systems of accounting and financial controls, relationships with independent auditors and audits of financial statements. Specific responsibilities include the following:

- selecting, hiring and terminating our independent auditors;
- evaluating the qualifications, independence and performance of our independent auditors;

- approving the audit and non-audit services to be performed by our independent auditors;
- reviewing the design, implementation, adequacy and effectiveness of our internal controls and critical accounting policies;
- overseeing and monitoring the integrity of our financial statements and our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements as they relate to financial statements or accounting matters;
- reviewing with management and our independent auditors, any earnings announcements and other public announcements regarding our results of operations; and
- preparing the audit committee report that the SEC requires in our annual proxy statement.

Our Audit Committee is comprised of Dr. Muffoletto, Mr. Harris and Mr. Fischman. Dr. Muffoletto serves as Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Board of Directors has determined that the three members of the Audit Committee are independent under the rules of the SEC and the NASDAQ National Market and that Dr. Muffoletto qualifies as an “audit committee financial expert,” as defined by the rules of the SEC. Our Board of Directors has adopted a written charter for the Audit Committee meeting applicable standards of the SEC and the NASDAQ National Market.

Compensation Committee. Our Compensation Committee assists our Board of Directors in determining and developing plans for the compensation of our officers, directors and employees. Specific responsibilities include the following:

- approving the compensation and benefits of our executive officers;
- reviewing the performance objectives and actual performance of our officers; and
- administering our stock option and other equity compensation plans.

Our Compensation Committee is comprised of Dr. Muffoletto, Mr. Harris and Mr. Fischman. The Board of Directors has determined that all of the members of the Compensation Committee are independent under the rules of the NASDAQ National Market. Our Board of Directors has adopted a written charter for the Compensation Committee.

Nominations and Governance Committee. Our Nominations and Governance Committee assists the Board of Directors by identifying and recommending individuals qualified to become members of our Board of Directors, reviewing correspondence from our stockholders, and establishing, evaluating and overseeing our corporate governance guidelines. Specific responsibilities include the following:

- evaluating the composition, size and governance of our Board of Directors and its committees and making recommendations regarding future planning and the appointment of directors to our committees;
- establishing a policy for considering stockholder nominees for election to our Board of Directors; and
- evaluating and recommending candidates for election to our Board of Directors.

Our Nominations and Governance Committee is comprised of Dr. Muffoletto and Mr. Fischman. The Board of Directors has determined that all of the members of the Nominations and Governance Committee are independent under the rules of the NASDAQ National Market. Our Board of Directors has adopted a written charter for the Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee.

Executive Compensation

The following table sets forth certain information concerning compensation of certain of our executive officers, including our Chief Executive Officer and all other executive officers, or the Named Executives, whose total annual salary and bonus exceeded \$100,000, for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006:

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Non- Non- Equity Qualified Option Incentive Stock Awards Plan Compensation		All Other Compensation (6)	Total
				(1)	(2)		
Christopher J. Reed, Chief Executive Officer	2007	\$ 150,000				\$ 4,616	\$ 154,616
	2006	\$ 150,000				\$ 4,616	\$ 154,616
Robert T. Reed, Jr. Executive Vice President	2007	\$ 167,000	\$ 65,000	\$ 24,600			\$ 256,600
Thierry Foucaut, Chief Operating Officer (2)	2007	\$ 83,000	\$ 34,000	\$ 43,500			\$ 160,500
Robert Lyon, Vice President	2007	\$ 90,000	\$ 65,000	\$ 24,600			\$ 179,600
Eric Scheffer, Vice President	2007	\$ 80,000	\$ 65,000	\$ 20,500			\$ 165,500
Mark Reed, Executive Vice President (3)	2007	\$ 80,192		\$ 70,000			\$ 150,192
Neal Cohane, Senior Vice President (4)	2007	\$ 65,554		\$ 78,750			\$ 144,304
Rory Ahearn, Senior Vice President (5)	2007	\$ 63,945	\$ 70,000	\$ 73,538			\$ 207,483

(1) The amounts represent the current year unaudited compensation expense for all share-based payment awards based on estimated fair values, computed in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS No. 123R"), excluding any impact of assumed forfeiture rates. We record compensation expense for employee stock options based on the estimated fair value of the options on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing formula with the following assumptions: 0% dividend yield; 70.0% expected volatility; 4.26%-4.91% risk free interest rate; 5 years expected lives and 0% forfeiture rate.

- (2) Mr. Foucaut was hired in June 2007. Amounts represent payments pursuant to an at will employment agreement since his hire date.
- (3) Mr. Mark Reed was hired in August 2007. Amounts represent payments pursuant to an at will employment agreement since his hire date.
- (4) Mr. Cohane was hired in August 2007. Amounts represent payments pursuant to an at will employment agreement since his hire date.
- (5) Mr. Ahearn was hired in September 2007. Amounts represent payments pursuant to an at will employment agreement since his hire date. Mr. Ahearn subsequently resigned effective March 25, 2008.
- (6) Mr. Reed is provided an automobile.

None of our other employees received total compensation in excess of \$100,000 during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006.

Outstanding Equity Awards At Fiscal Year-End

The following table provides information concerning unexercised options for each of our Named Executive Officers outstanding as of December 31, 2007:

Name and Position	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards:		Option Exercise Price	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock that Have Not Vested (#)
			Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options	Number of Securities Underlying Unearned Options			
David M. Kane, Chief Financial Officer	-	50,000(1)	-	-	7.30	10/8/2012	
Thierry Foucaut, Chief Operating Officer	-	50,000(2)	-	-	7.55	6/3/2012	
Rory Ahearn, Sr. Vice President	-	100,000(3)	-	-	7.80	9/3/2012	
Neal Cohane, Sr. Vice President	-	75,000(4)	-	-	8.50	8/16/2012	
Mark Reed, Executive Vice President	-	100,000(5)	-	-	8.50	8/16/2012	
Robert T. Reed, Jr.	50,000	-	10,000	20,000	4.00	12/1/2010	
Robert Lyon	60,000	-	10,000	20,000	4.00	12/1/2010	
Eric Scheffer	75,000	-	8,333	16,667	4.00	12/1/2010	
					4.00	12/6/2011	